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# ALBUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

VOLUME II 1783-1853

## James Truslow Adams

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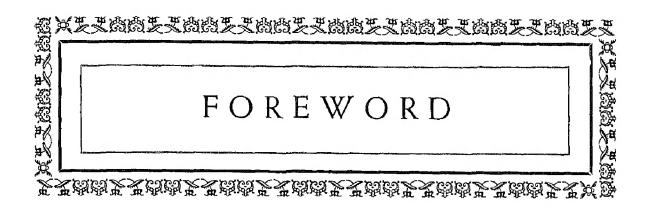
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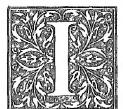
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N preparing and presenting the second volume of the Album of American History, the editors have been much encouraged by the reception accorded by the public to the first

The editorial policy will, in general, follow that already established. The treatment, however, comes to be some-

what different Beginning, as we do in this volume, with the formation of the United States as a nation, the presentation can be a more unified one than was possible when we were dealing with individual colonies with widely varied backgrounds and interests.

On the other hand, the period from 1783 to 1853, covered in this volume, was one of national growth and ever-widening boundaries. The frontier in a large measure influenced the life of the time, and thus demands a proportionally prominent place in our work.

Again, the preparation of this volume has posed one editorial problem quite different from that encountered in the first one. In the earlier period the difficulty was to find an adequate supply of contemporary and authentic pictorial material. Increasingly, with the opening of the 19th Century, such material has multiplied to so great an extent that the difficulty now becomes one of decision as to what may be left out.

The criticism may be made that important pictures have been omitted or that significant events have been slighted. We can only hope that within the limits of the space to which we have necessarily had to limit ourselves, we have provided a true and representative picture of how our history *looked* between 1783 and 1853.

Although the Album is intended to present its story without reference to other more detailed works, yet, particularly where exploration is concerned, we believe the Atlas of American History will be found useful as a supplement to the Album Equally for a wider knowledge of some of the facts necessarily treated briefly in the Album, the Dictionary of American History will provide a fuller understanding

In securing the pictorial material used in this volume, we have, as in the previous one, been helped at every turn by the libraries, museums and scholars of the country. To them we are indebted not only for the privilege of using their treasures but for their advice as to what should be used. Credit for our source has been given with practically every picture, and elsewhere in these pages we have made especial acknowledgment to those who have helped us greatly. To all the others, and they are many, we herewith express our gratitude

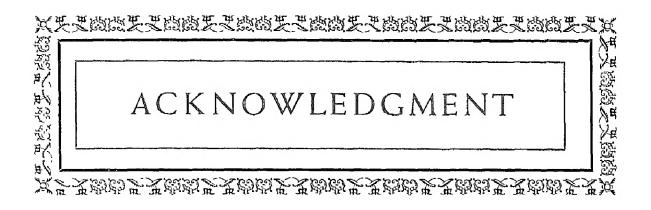
As Editor in Chief, I wish to take this opportunity of again expressing my deep appreciation of the invaluable aid given by the Managing Editor, Mr R V Coleman, to whose other responsibilities has been added that of writing the running text. I can only repeat and emphasize what I said of his help in the first volume. His knowledge, like that of Ulysses, "of many men and many cities," and I may add, of the vast variety of historical characters, episodes, periods and conditions with which we have had to deal, has very largely helped to achieve such success as we may have attained in dealing with the mass of material now becoming available

An Editor knows how much he owes to those who have worked with him, and I wish to express my heartfelt thanks also for the assistance rendered in their fields by our Associate Editor, Mr. Thomas R. Hay, and the Art Editor, Mr. Atkinson Dymock, both of whom have ably met the many intricate and technical difficulties which have daily confronted them in one way and another

Warm appreciation is also due to E Graham Platt, Marion G Barnes, Ethel M. Watson and Mary Wells McNeill who have searched the museums and libraries of the country for pictorial material and have checked both the facts and the form of presenting them

JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS

January 2, 1945



IN THIS as in the previous volume the editors have been assisted by the advice and cooperation of museums, libraries and individuals throughout the country. In general, proper credit has been given in the case of each picture reproduced but particular acknowledgment for especial help is due the following.

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Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N Y

Lawrence J Burpee, International Joint Commission, Ottawa, Canada

The Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco

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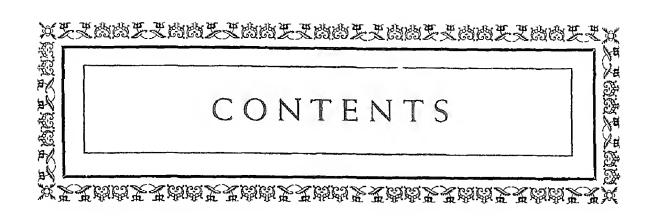
The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio

The William Henry Smith Memorial Library of the Indiana State Historical Society, Indianapolis

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State Historical Society, Madison, Wis

The Historical Society of York County, York, Pa.



| FOREWORD                                | V     |
|---|-------|
| THE NEW NATION, 1783-1789               | 1     |
| THE FEDERAL PERIOD, 1789-1800           | 39    |
| JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY, 1801-1811 .     | 85    |
| WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH, 1812-1816 .      | 125   |
| ERA OF GOOD FEELING, 1817-1825          | . 158 |
| FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA, 1825-1829 .  | 207   |
| WHEN JACKSON WAS PRESIDENT, 1829-1837   | 235   |
| FINANCIAL PANIC AND WESTWARD EXPANSION, |       |
| 1837-1845                               | 293   |
| MANIFEST DESTINY, 1845-1848             | 338   |
| COLD 1848-1853                          | 371   |

## THE NEW NATION

1783-1789

#### "The United States of America"

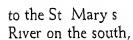
Such was the self-chosen title of the New Nation, and the title by which it was recognized by the former mother country in the treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept 3, 1783.



Courtesy, New Brunswick Government Information Bureau St Croix River

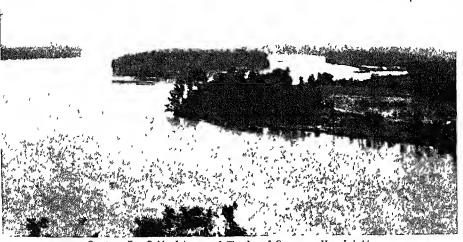
The greatest of republics had been born and christened

Its boundaries swept from the St. Croix River on the





St Mary's River



Courtesy, Free Public Library and Chamber of Commerce, Hannibal, Mo Mississippi River

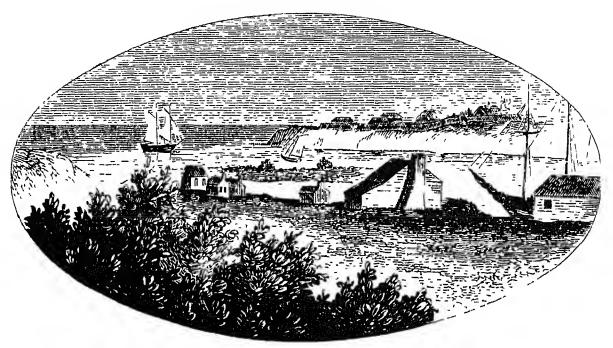
and westward to the rolling Mississippi

#### The Border Forts

On the north, the boundary followed a line through the Great Lakes, placing within the Unite States such important frontier forts and posts as

#### Oswego

at the end of the long portage route through central New York to Lake Ontario,



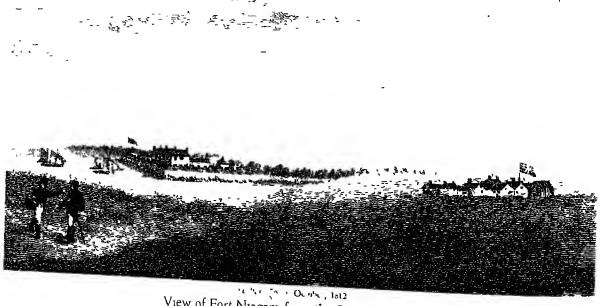
VIEW OF OSWEGO AND THE FORT IN 1798.

From a drawing by Dewitt, surveyor general.

B J Lossing, Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution 1851

#### Fort Niagara

where the Niagara River, after plunging over the Falls, flows placidly into Lake Ontario,



View of Fort Niagara from the Canadian Side

#### Detroit

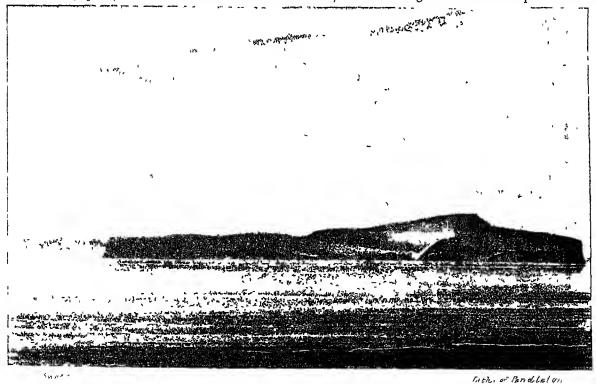
that strategically situated, far-famed and much fought over sometimes trading post, sometimes fort, still mostly French, between Lake Erie and Lake Huron,



Courtesy, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan Drawing of Detroit, by David Meredith (1790)

#### and Michilimackinac

meeting place of the Indians from the West and of the traders from the East, beautiful, but with a bloody past, where the waters of Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior meet



THE SW OF THE HELLIMA CHE ISTA C

Thomas L McKenney, Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes 1827

But—it was thirteen years, after much diplomatic wrangling, and after many packs of furs had gone to Montreal rather than New York, before these frontier posts were surrendered to the United States.

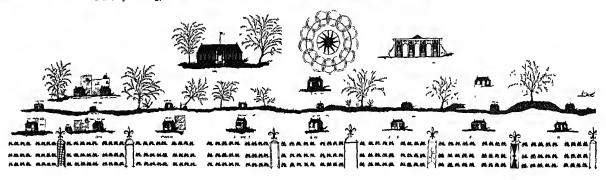
#### Demobilization

As the field service in the Revolution came to an end, the Continental Army was concentration the Highlands of the Hudson—mostly around the village of New Windsor.



A view of the camp grounds, looking up the Hudson River

Benson J Lossing, The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution 1852



Courtery Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and The Highlands, Newburgh, N. Y.

Above is a view of the encampment at New Windsor, drawn in 1783 by William Tarbell, who was one of the men encamped there.

In the upper part of the picture above, is shown a building (the one with the flag) named the Temple of Virtue This building was erected by the soldiers, with the approval of General Washington,

as a gathering place for the men, where religious services could be held and social activities take place. The impending demobilization was not without its heartbuinings. Would Congress, could Congress, see that the claims of the soldiers were met? The Newburgh Addresses, setting forth the discon-

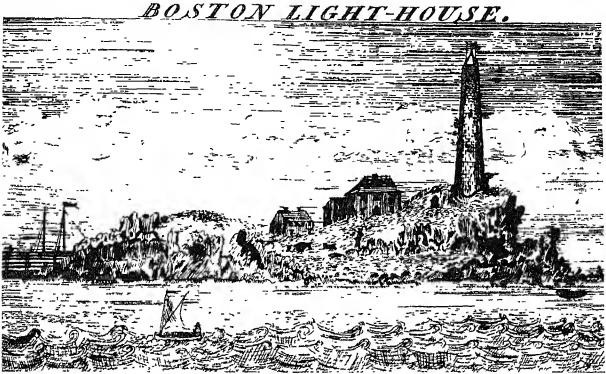


Benson J Lossing, The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution 1852 The Temple

tent of the Army, circulated in March, 1783 It was at the Temple that Washington made his reply, urging his officers to hold fast to the principles for which war had been fought. It was here, and in this address, that Washington, taking his spectacles from his pocket, said, "You see, gentlemen, that I have not only grown gray, but blind in your service."

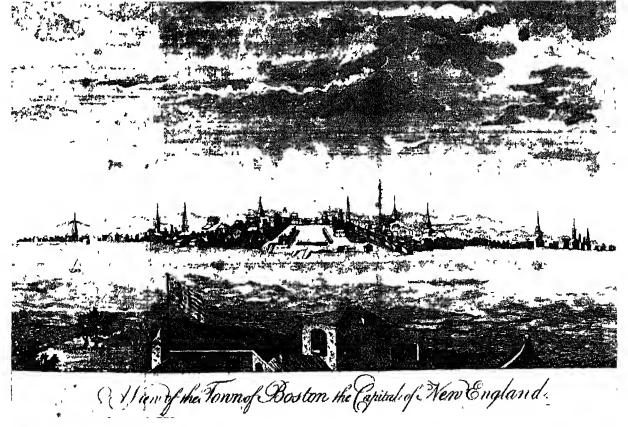
#### **Boston**

was the great New England seaport. At the entrance of its harbor stood this lighthouse



From sketch in Journal of Hercules 1792 Courtesy, The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

And here is a view of the town itself as it looked during this period.

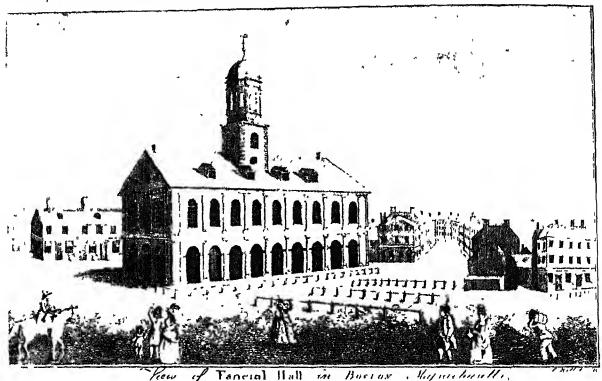


Columbian Magazine, December, 1787

Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

#### Fanevil Hall

was surrounded by hitching posts, and we see not only one of the many crooked streets of Boston, but the usual means of transportation and the way the people dressed at the time.



Massachusetts Magazine, 1789 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

In Boston, as in Salem and other New England towns, the character of the business carried on in a shop was often indicated by some such sign as the one to the *right*, which designated a tannery.



Courles), Issex Institute, Salem, Mass

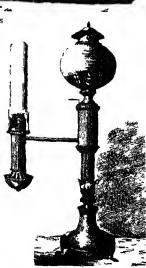
Lighting was still largely by candles of one sort or another, but the use of whale oil was not uncommon.

Benjamin Butterworth, The Growth of Industrial Art 1892

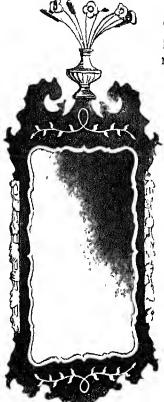


Left, Adjustable candlestick table

Courtesy, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



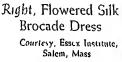
#### At Home



Luke Vincent Lockwood, Colonial Furni ture in America 1926

There might have hung on the wall a looking glass such as this, with mahogany and gilt frame.

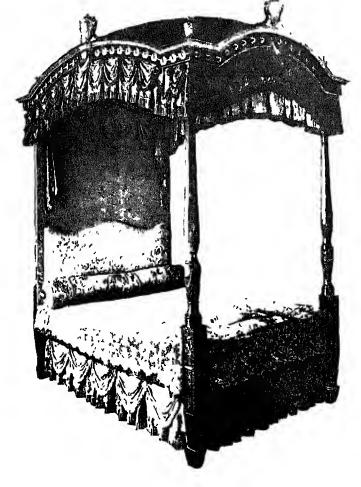
My lady might have viewed herself in a dress such as we see opposite



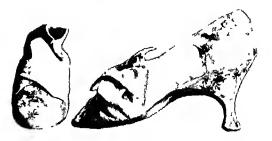


And in the better homes would have been found a bed such as this, in Sheraton style.

Luke Vincent Lockwood, Colonial Furniture in America



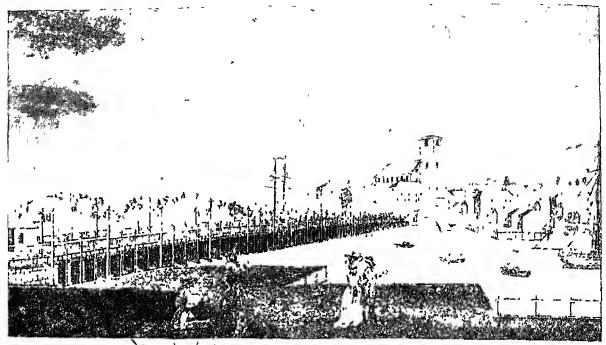
Beside the bed at night might have been found shoes such as these.



Courtesy, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

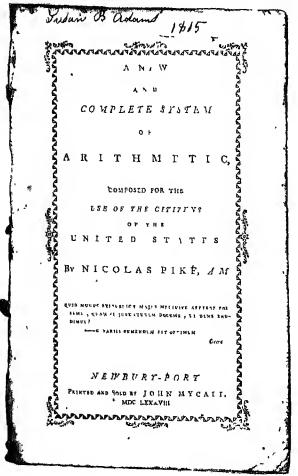
#### The Charles River Bridge

was one of the great engineering feats of that period. It was completed in 1786 and opened with due ceremonies.



leem of the BRIDGE our CHARLES RIVER.

Massachusetts Magazine, or, Monthly Museum, September, 1789 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City



# Recommended by George Washington

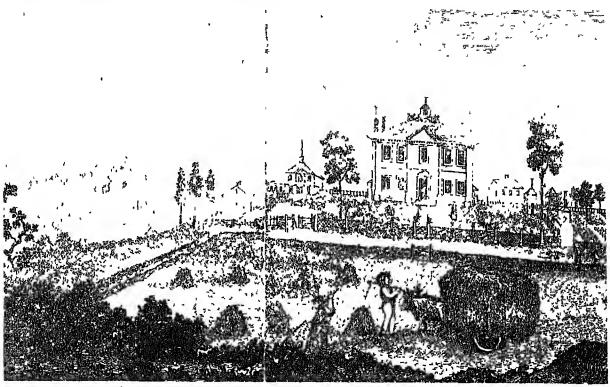
At Newburyport in 1788, John Mycall printed the first edition of Nicholas Pike's Arithmetic.

The book was recommended by the presidents of Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth, and even by George Washington, to whom the editor sent a copy

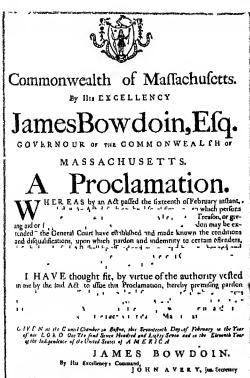
It went through eight editions; was widely used as a text in schools throughout the country; and was an outstanding contribution to American education.

#### An Agricultural Depression

as usual, followed the ending of the war. Despite this prosperous looking farm at Worcester, times were not good in western Massachusetts

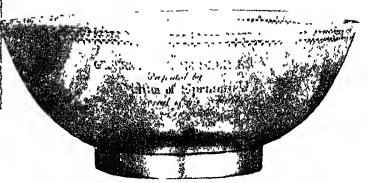


Massachusetts Magazine, November, 1792 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City
Home of Moses Gill at Worcester



From copy in Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston Winsor, Natrative and Critical History, 1888 In the summer of 1786 discontent broke into open rebellion and gave the authorities of Massachusetts considerable trouble. From the name of one of its leaders, it came to be known as Shays' Rebellion.

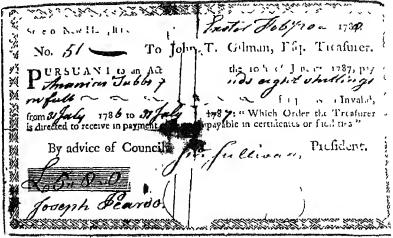
So grateful were the people of eastern Massachusetts to General Shepard, who crushed the Rebellion, that they commissioned Paul Revere to make him a silver bowl.



Courtesy, Mabel Brady Garvan Collection, Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven

#### Health Insurance

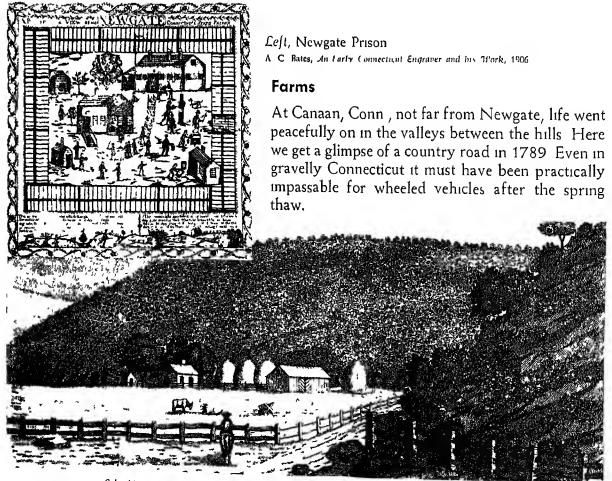
At Exeter, N. H., Ananias Tubbs was sick from July 31, 1786, to July 31, 1787, and got five pounds eight shillings as compensation from the State.



Courtesy, Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York

#### **Prisons**

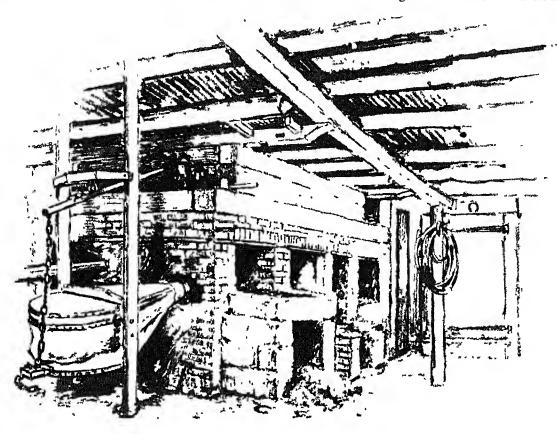
In 1799, so the story goes, a man named Brunton was sent to Newgate Prison, in Connecticut, for counterfeiting. While there, he made this picture of that prison Elsewhere, over the country, thousands of people were in almost equally bad prisons for less serious offences. Inability to pay a trifling debt often resulted in indeterminate confinement in a filthy prison.

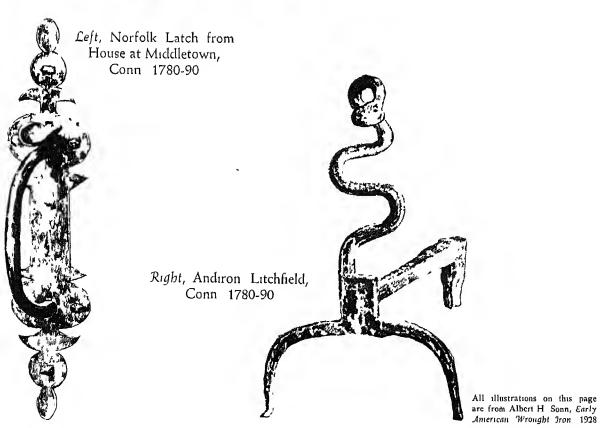


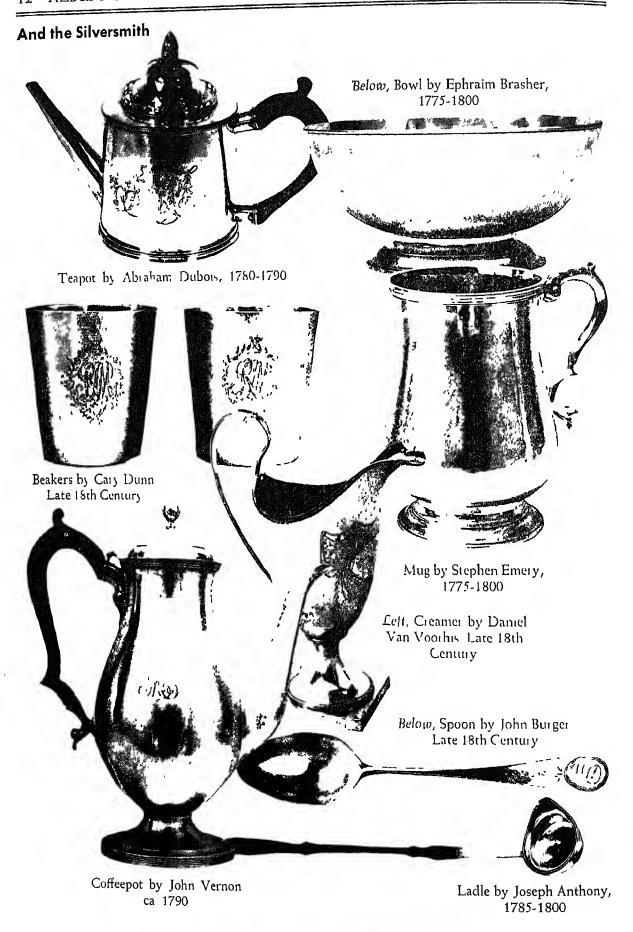
Columbian Magazine, March, 1789 Courlesy. The New York Historical Society, New York City

### The Blacksmith Shop

At the old Cooke Tavern, in Plainville, Conn, stood this forge Similar ones all over New England provided latches, hinges and the thousand and one things needed around a house



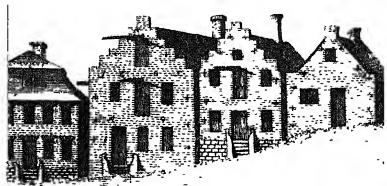




#### Down the Hudson

At Albany the Dutch influence was still evident in the stepped roofs of the brick houses

At Poughkeepsie, Henry Livingston, recently released from British captivity, had a country home.



New York Magazine, or Literary Repository May, 1791 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

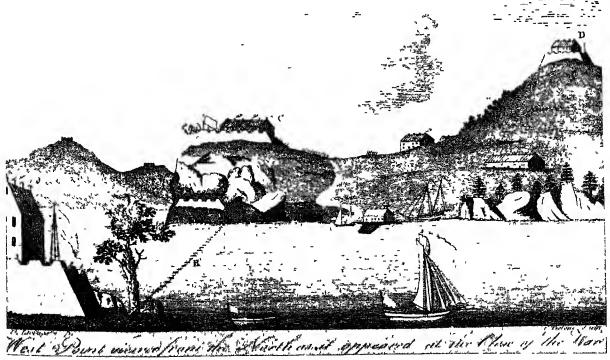
Columbian Magazine, December, 1789
Courtery, The New-York Historical Society,
New York City A little farther down the river, this scrutoire served, in one of the nicer houses, both as a





Luke Vincent Lockwood, Colonial Furniture in America 1926

At West Point, where one of the big chains (b) had been stretched across the river during the war, there was still a fort, but no military academy as yet.



New York Magazine, or, Literary Repository March, 1791 Courlesy. The New York Historical Society, New York City

#### **New York City**

was creeping up Manhattan Island, while Brooklyn, across the East River, was taking on the appearance of a village.

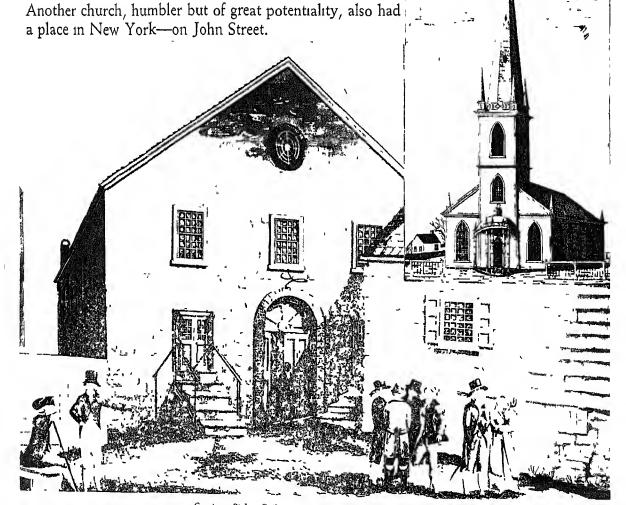


Courlesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

St Mémin's view of the city and harbor of New York from Mount Pitt, the seat of John R Livingston, esq., 1794

Trinity Church was already beginning to be down town.

Stokes Iconography of Manhattan Island 1915-28



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library
Old Methodist Church in John Street

#### Hospital

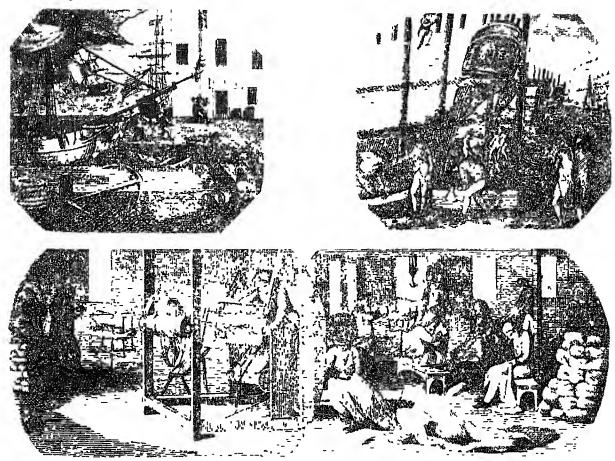
At 319 Broadway, between Duane and Worth Streets, stood the New York Hospital, opened in 1776, one of the early though not the first in the United States.



Shipping

Courtesy, The Society of The New York Hospital

New York was primarily a seaport and shipping was its life Near the waterfront, sailmakers were busily at work.



Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

#### The China Trade

This Philadelphia item, in a Baltimore newspaper, announcing the sailing of the Empress of China from New York in February, 1784, was of greater importance than the editor realized. Across the Atlantic, around Cape Horn and through the Indian Ocean went the Empress of



The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser. MONDAY, MAY 16, 1785:

Courtesy, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Another small item-this time in the Pennsylvania Packet of May 16, 1785 -announced the return to New York on May 11, of the Empress of China "with a full cargo" This was the beginning of the famous China Trade

we learn that captain Green met with using cluring his flay in Canton-she B et modore was the first who falsied hading on h

I here, As the thip has returned with a full care of the thip has returned with a full care As the flip has returned with a bill care, a flick articles as we generally import from Functoring foundation of the rese, that it prelives it happy period of our being able to delipe to build informe and unnecessay traffick, and it force we have carried on with Europeanity projudice of nur trings empire, and future by projudice of nur trings empire, and future to the flup's rargo be productive of their stages to the owners, which their ments for derivating deferre, he conceives it will possess welfare of the United States in general, by all their entrans with confident containing the stages of the United States in general, by all their entrans with a mulation to equal, if not their mercantile rays is their mercantile rivals

their inercantle rivals. Some years ago, when the alvantages of ridnavigation were better fluide et al more riser they are now, the arrival of a welf-after job outs a voryee, from fo diffant a jort of or would be announced by public thanklgiving to hells 1—Should not this be our perfection of the public of the property of the new world? We hope in our next, to be a perfect of the public of t to give our readers a more perfect detail of the portint younge.

#### **New Jersey**

West of the Hudson, toward Morristown in New Jersey, we find a well-kept countryside and comfortable farms.



View upon the Road from Non-Windfor, towards Morris Town JERSEY.

Columbian Magazine, October, 1789 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

#### And in Pennsylvania

near Philadelphia, we find an equally charming country scene.



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

#### Philadelphia

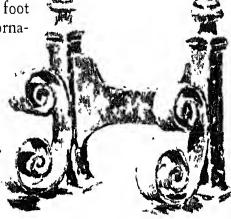
then the largest city in the United States, was still in many ways only a village. Here is a view of the New Market taken from the corner of Shippen and Second streets Note the town pump.



(A Vine of the New Marker from the Corner of Huppy . 8. Swind fred to Philad "

Couriesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

With unpaved, muddy streets, foot scrapers were useful as well as ornamental.



Albert H Sonn, Early American Wronght Iron 1928

At No. 13 South 6th Street, stood the building known as the Department of the United States for Foreign Affairs in which was drafted the proclamation of peace in 1783

(100 cs) Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

#### Newspapers and Magazines

Here, in Philadelphia, was published The Independent Gazetteer

TRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1788

VOLUME VII. NUMBER 655.

# INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER;

#### CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM.

Josin Impliance a Righte Freedom of Speech, and of writing, and publishing their Southments, there so the Frendson of the Profit aught not to be refinalized -Pennsylvania Bill of Rights. Lankingforful open your Minds, 'et it be influted late your Children, that the Liberty of the Profes to the Part LADIUM of all the civil, pollitical, as it religious Rights of Preemen - Junius.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TOTHE PUBLIC.

THE feldriber being possessed of considerable real eflate, I considing of besides and lots of ground to the city of I considerable photostoom end improvements in Bostord toury and lette of Pennsylvania, twa vice plantetions in the castly of Ringham, and facts of Goorgia, Engelber sile truces pleastelons in the county of Harston, and fur if Veglady also best of grownd in the town of MONTOOMERY and country of Harston aftersist, proper to tracker and tippose of the farme in the following mann, that it to for it is the property hereafter speaked shall be drawn for by maken is sind personal act hoofe to become advantures at The preparity and respective for some advantures.

18 The preparity and respective for a waxranteed seeco of the state of the stat

Franks township, and county ain; faid, lying on and near the new tood leaving from Franks-Town o Chift vailey, on the waters of H all a seek; and Cluefeld.

Ten plantations, each containing 175 ecree, in the county afforcion, fituate on he we'ers of Middle Creek and IFAIT, and Comp Rus. Most of the choice plentations are in the neighbourhood of the Cicky, and e wealthy fettlement of Germans.

nergnourmond of the Gicker, and a wealthy fettlement of German.

Fifty plantations, contening 200 seres each, in Harolon tearly, and fate of Virginia, fituate on the branches of Higgs as river; &c within a few miles of Clarkforgh, Morgin Tawn, and the town of Montgomery. \*\* Vide the Reserred Milliam Web's certinear, with segand to the fituation of Mantgomery Tawn, and the fool of the last mentioned to plantations.

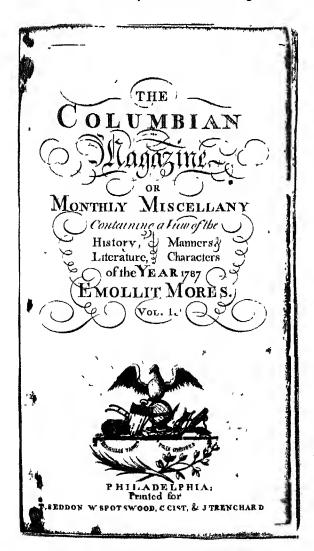
The remaining piness cansis of lots of ground in the faid town of Mantgomery, such of which are at least from \$100 town of Mantgomery, such of which are at least from \$200 text from a national face, and in length or depth to 20 feet alleys, from 240 to 280 feet.

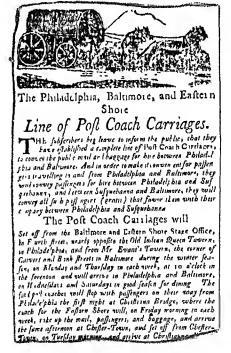
In older to remove, 31 much 12 certifile. \*\* are full clone.

tween Third and Fourth Areets Francis Snaine, Eighter, Sheriff of Montgomery county Colonel Herry M Ier, York-Town Major Jeremich Tilbot Dr. Robert Johaffen of Frankin county Tiomas Grart, Eig Sheriff of Northumber and county W Illiam Antia and Daniel Montgorery. Elgis of Northumbershal Dunn Major Thomas Robinson, Pine creek Mr James Silverwood, Sinkery James Munin, Edg Bedford county, and of the Imbierther, Invigon Walnut-lireet, Philadelphia. November 21, 1787

T HE Asing Committee of the Society for Acros Committee of the Society for alleviating the m feries of Public Prifons, vifting, agreeably to their appointment, the Jail and Work house of this city, have frequently wished that the sunds of their inflitution would allow them to supply the unbappy beings there confined, with suitable clouthing, during this exclament fealen - Bur as this is

in the January, 1788, issue of which we find the advertisement of post coach carriages shown opposite

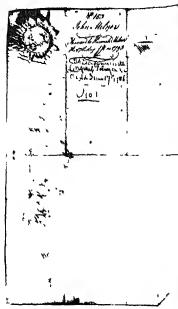


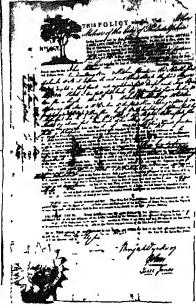


Courtesy, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Also at Philadelphia there was published at this time The Columbian Magazine, from which several of the illustrations in this volume are drawn (magazines were becoming important as a branch of journalism)

#### Fire Insurance



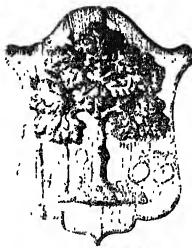


Couriesy, H V Smith Collection, New York City

the number of his policy If he had a fire, the Mutual Assurance brigade, seeing the marker, would do its best to extinguish the fire, but the brigades of other fire insurance com-

panies, having no concern in the matter, might sit down and watch the fun Philadelphia, had his dwelling, his "new house" and his "back building" and "kitchen" insured against fire loss for £300 by the Mutual Assurance Company His policy was No. 153, and nailed to his house was this fire marker, carrying

John Milnor, of the City of





#### Ladies' Hats

In 1784, the ladies wore hats as shown on the *left* In 1785, they wore hats as shown on the *right* 

Courtesy Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

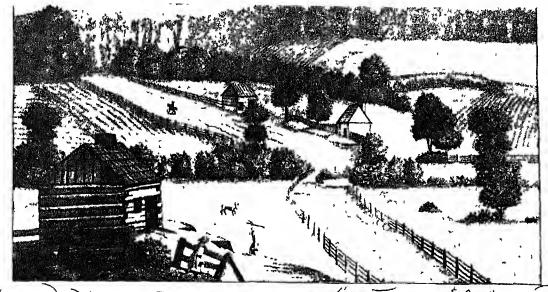
#### And Bad Men

Courtery Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

# A PROCLAMATION.

#### Roads

Back of Philadelphia, to the West, lay the prosperous village of York, near which ran this road. Note the ruts, and the man on horseback.



Columbian Magazine, July, 1788 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

> On a house near Doylestown was this latch - made in the neighborhood

Allert -I Some Errle territor describ " or

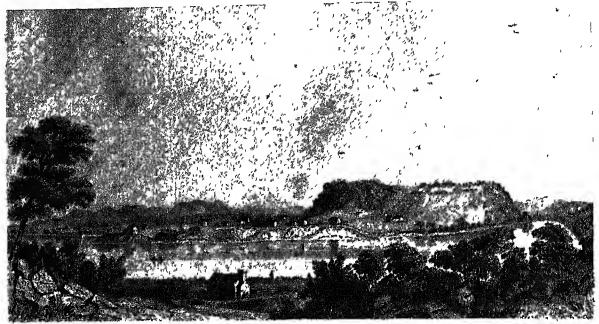
#### The Hinterland

On west from York, toward Carlisle, the road over South Mountain looked like this in May, 1788



Columbian Magazine, May, 1788
Couriesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

#### The Frontier

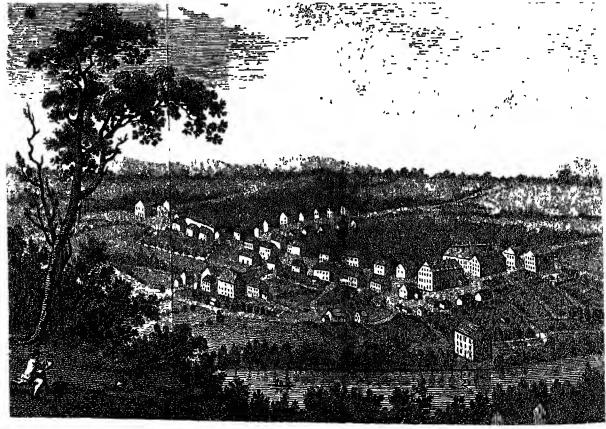


H R Schoolcraft, Information respecting Indian Tribes of the United States, 1851-57 Pittsburgh in 1790

Over the mountains, at the forks of the Ohio where old Fort Duquesne stood, was the frontier village of Pittsburgh, to become increasingly important as an outfitting place for the West

#### On the Lehigh River

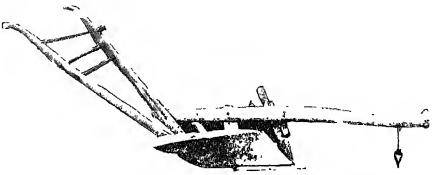
ın northeastern Pennsylvanıa, was the Moravian village of Bethlehem



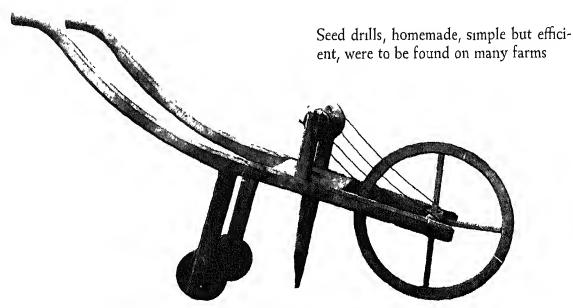
Isaac Weld, Travels through North America, 1795 97

#### **Farming**

, was the occupation of about ninety percent of all Americans. Plows such as this, with castiron mould boards, were in use, though not too common.

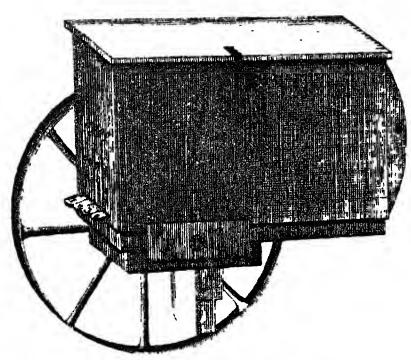


Courtesy, Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa



Courtesy, Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa

In the Columbian Magazine for December, 1787, was shown this plan for a newer and more scientific implement for drilling seed.



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

## The Old and the New

The scythe and cradle were still ordinarily used for harvesting grain,

Courtesy, Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa

but here, too, new methods were being thought of Below seems to be the genesis of the "header" used in the great middle-western wheat helds a hundred years later.

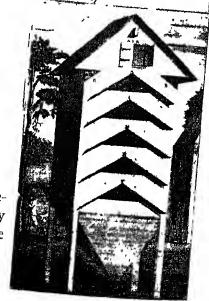


new mel

Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

New methods of storing grain were also being considered, if not tried, as is indicated by this plan of a granary appearing in the Columbian Magazine of 1786.

Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City



# On Chesapeake Bay

Annapolis was the capital of Maryland, and it was there, at the State House (shown opposite) that, in 1786, was held a meeting to discuss reform of the vexatious restrictions placed on interstate commerce by the various states, from which discussion resulted the Constitutional Convention of 1787 (see page 36).



David Ridgely, Annals of Annapolis (1841) State House at Annapolis

At the theater in Baltimore "The Force of Love" was being tempered with the Christian religion.

Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City

(BY PERMISSION.)

At the Theatre in Baltimore, On IRIDAY EVENING, the 7th of March, 1743, Will be perfented the IRAGIDY of

THEODOSIUS OR

THE FORCE OF LOVE.

With new folemn Mulic, grand Charofics, &c &c

To open with a Temple Scane, reprofessing the Christian Rich gum, in its primative Mognitica we

a which will be added a FARCE called

The WRANGLING IOVERS; Or, Like MASTER, like MAN.

Cancelo, Mr. Jk. Y. A. N.,
20, Mr. A. J. H. L. H. J. A. N.,
Den Carlein, Mr. 20, M. J. T. H.,
Jenselen, Mrs. 3 J. Al.,
Jenselen, Mrs. 3 J. Al.,
Jenselen, Mrs. R. Y. A. N. tes, One Dellar , Pit Tice Still in To begin precisely at his of look

Terrary to be had at Mr. James Trungs, near the Pr B. Olive.—at the Exchange Office House, Fells I lount and at the Office of the Thories, where Places for the Suxes may be taken, from Ten to Twelre a Clock every Day

BALTIMOREI Inned by M. K. GODD VRD

1764 ... 1764 ...

'n

Came to Baltimore two weeks ago; he is a dark Mulatto, about as or as years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, full and cound-faced, with a small chin, and full fult of long wool; he is bread over the foulders, and has remirkuble flout limbs. He is a very plaufible fellow, can drive a carriage well, and has been used to horses, and waiting at a curriage well, and has been used to horses, and watting at table—He speaks correctly, and in a fost vorca—He has passed in Dorchester County for a freedman, and celled himself TOM SANKTON, or SAMSON, and will probably take another name—He had on a country linds shirt and trousers, and white linfey jackat, and has hed the little singer of his left hand broken. I will give FOUR DOLLARS wavers, and TAN DOLLARS able charges, if he is fecured in the State, and TEN DOL-LARS if out of it.

ROBERT BROWNE. Queen-Ann's County, Inne 6, 1789.

James Williams was dealing in continental certificates and land,

For Continental Loan-Office, Depreclation, or Final-Settlamest Certificates, and indency. Such as want Depreciation or other Cortificates to pay for Pro-A ther perty purchafed of the State, may be supplied at any Time, and with any particular Amount wented, for Cash, by bly . with Vames Williams. the with μi, For SALE, or BARTER, and A Quantity of LAND in Patents. whic Brap requ aller CAB fhor

from 250 to 1000 Aures, fituate in Botetourt and Monoaga-hela Countret, Virginia, will be fold vary low for Cash, Pro-duce, any Kind of Cartificates, or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Tarms, apply to

Annapolis, May 12, 1789

W

... Hot

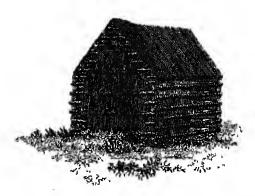
Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, June 9, 1789 Courtesy, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md

 $E_{a}lmouth$ 

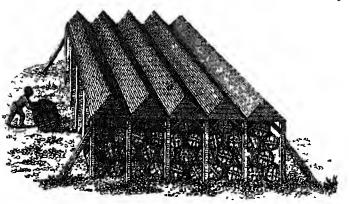
and Harry "a dark mulatto" was on the loose.

# South of the Potomac

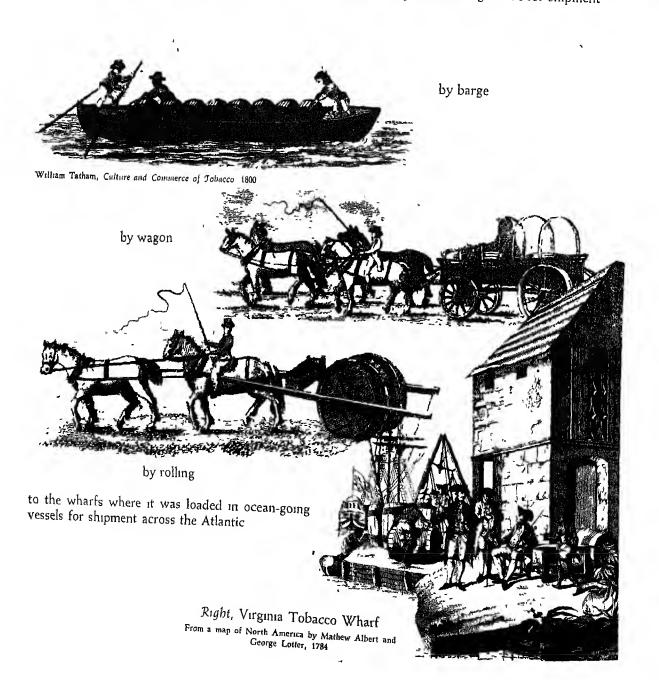
On the indentations of Chesapeake Bay and on the James River, tobacco was the great industry.



The tobacco was hung in open sheds to dry,

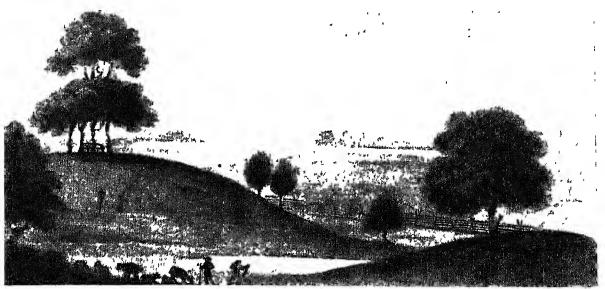


and later packed in hogsheads for shipment

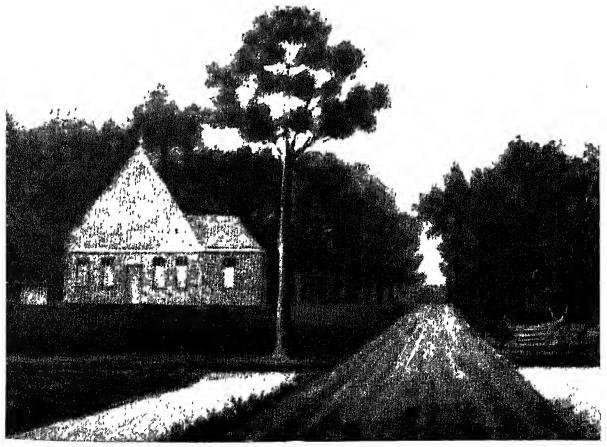


# In the Carolinas

rice was still the staple crop.



Charles I raser, A Charleston Skelebbook, 1796 1806 Courtesy, Carolina Art Association, Charleston, S C
The above sketch shows tidal rice fields developed on an old rice river by a system of ditches, banks and flood gates.

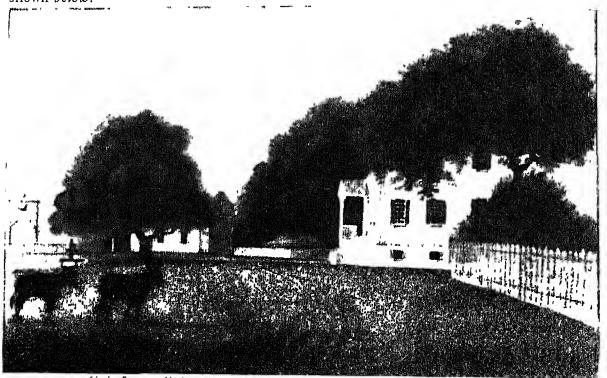


Charles Fraser, A Charleston Sketchbook, 1796 1806 Courlesy, Carolina Art Association, Charleston, S C

Some fifty miles west of Charleston, S C., stood the Stony Creek Meeting House. Note the road with its deep ruts.

### A New Home

The home of Henry Laurens in South Carolina was burned during the Revolution Laurens himself, while on the way to Europe to negotiate a loan for the colonies, was captured by the British and later exchanged for Cornwallis. On his return to South Carolina he built the house shown below.



Charles France Children Sacre on 198 1805 Courts Corona Air Association Charleston 5

The two mules on the *left* are of some interest in that, in 1785, the King of Spain presented to George Washington an Andalusian jack and jennies. Shortly after, Lafayette contributed a similar Maltese group. This stock accelerated the production of the mule in the United States.



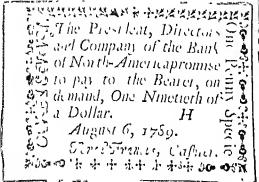
Courtesy, The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S C

In Charleston, at the foot of Broad Street, stood the Exchange Building, on the steps of which George Washington made an appearance in 1791 and where the governors of South Carolina were proclaimed until the capital of the state was removed to Columbia.

# Money

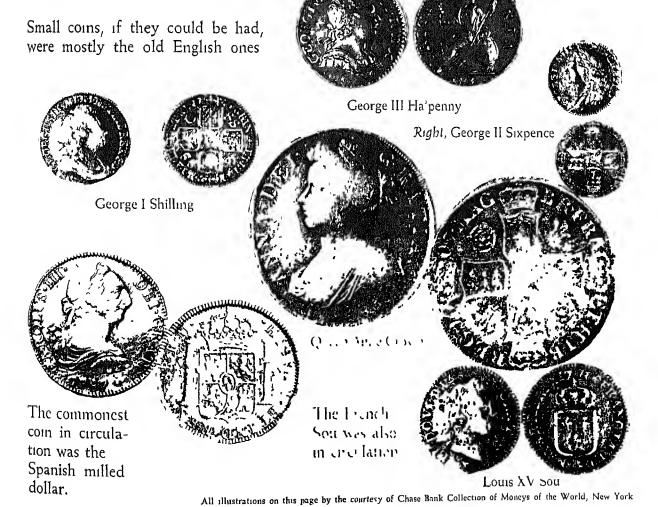
What forms of money did the American of the 1780's use in his daily transactions?

Some of the old Continental currency still floated around, but was not worth much.



according to a Resolution of CONGRESS, passed at Philadelphia, July 22, 1796

"Small change" notes such as this on the Bank of North America were common for small transactions.



### **Gold Coins**

were not common but there were a certain number in circulation—and their value, like the silver and copper coins, varied in the different states.



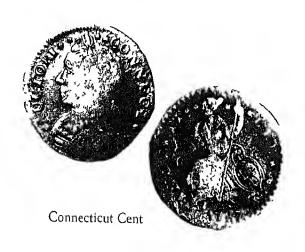
The Spanish Doubloon was worth roughly \$15 00



The Spanish Pistole went at about \$4 00

The Brazilian half-Joannes, commonly known as half-joes, were worth about \$8 00

Some state coins had a limited circulation







# The First United States Coin

was the Fugio Cent, issued in 1787, but we still had no national coinage or national currency.

The Fugio Cent bore the injunction, "Mind your business"

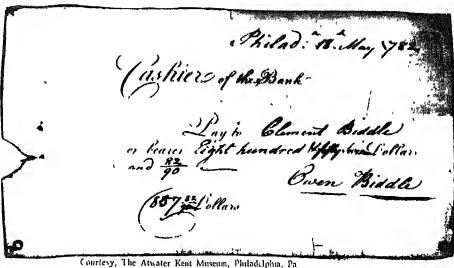
All illustrations on this page by the courtesy of Chase Bank Col lection of Moneys of the World, New York

### Banks

The first bank in the United States, founded by Robert Morris, was chartered December

31, 1781.

Here is the oldest known bank check in the United States, drawn simply on "The Bank."



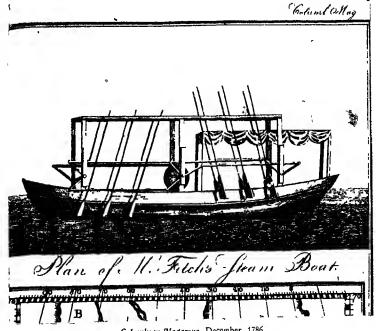
Philadelphia, - Sterling, Days after fight of this fourth Bill of Exchange, first, sound and stray unto M. Bell Sterling, Value here received, and charge the fame to Account of,
Gentlemen, Your obedient hund'e Servante

Drafts on London were, of course, common. This one is signed by Robert Morris.

Courtesy, Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York

# John Fitch and His Steamboat

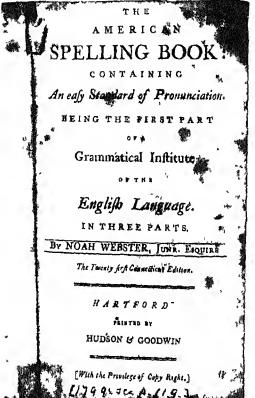
In this same city of Philadelphia, where Owen Biddle was drawing a check and Robert Morris was endorsing a draft, there was a man named Fitch who had an idea, namely, that he could make the power of steam propel a boat. He got a watchmaker named Henry Voight to make an engine which he installed on a small boat with twelve paddles and tried it out on the Delaware River, but it did not work out too well and the age of steam had to wait.



Columbian Magazine, December, 1786

A Young Man Named Webster (First Name, Noah)

Right, First published in 1783 as A Grammatical Institute of the English Language



1000-A Janua Bull Grammatical Institute

OF THE

English Language.

COMPRISING

An early, concile, and followatic Method of Epum Imilia

IN THREE PARTS.

PART II.

CONIAININO

A plain and comprehensive Grammar, Greated on the true Principles and I Jioms of the Language

By NOAH BIBSTIR, pur, 119.

If I said to exceed and man a f

and the contraction of the second of the sec

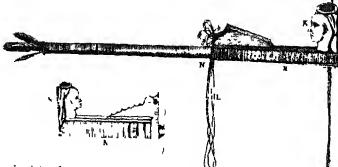
PHILADEAPHIA

Pented and field to YOUNG and MCCUI LOCH, the Council Control of Africa

MDGCLASKAR

The author in 1788 changed the title to The American Spelling Book,

and, in 1788, we find this busy man employed as editor of The American Magazine, being published in New York,



in the March issue of which there was an illustrated article on Indian pipes which had been presented to Congress

195

AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

For M A R C H. 1788

EXPLANALION OF THE PLATE

THE Shink of the Calumet of Peace, a pipe, a line of Peace, a pipe, a line of the Congress of the Pyanki fixers, an Illinois tribe. The Bowls, of the Pixer of that of an ordinary pipe. Two Circlis or towns the fixed, near the end white the Rein entires it.

The Stem Fine Reims are from a fixed of feet in length.

A Styng of the thirt, covered with my a direct of the pipe.

to we at ments, and deligned to laften the fliank and item by the fitting the fitting the fitting that the fliank and item by the fitting that item fliank and an inch fliance, disameter in the flowly a mainted part of the flowly a mainted fliank (artically arough).

Strings of Winapum.

The Pipe without the

O O The Calumet without the

Of the Calamet without the firm.

The Calamet of Peners in rought out of red it no, which is found in one place only and is deemed faced. None out chiefs are permitted to day it and they accertain times only. It is preferred to common on the ratification of a rease.

ute it is wright out of a 1) flore of the color of clay and the crouch for a him. The working, pathing, the ling, and carring of hores, out these rapes, concover great tabor and ingenuity; as do

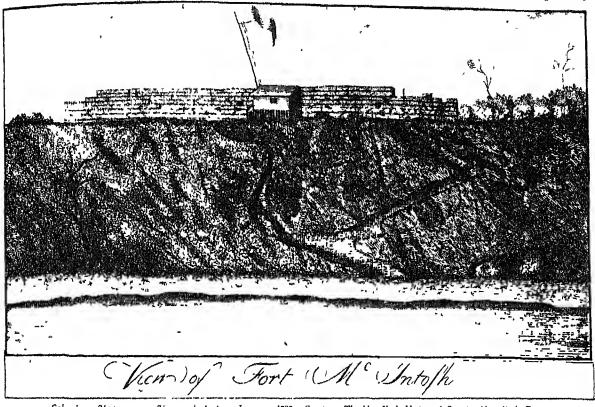
or an inen in rengits, and pieceed with holes.

I be Intian rod, with which their feathers, as well as many wher so take, are planted, as a beautiful color t but the set of making it is a feeret with the natives.

BIOGRAPHICAL

# North of the River Ohio

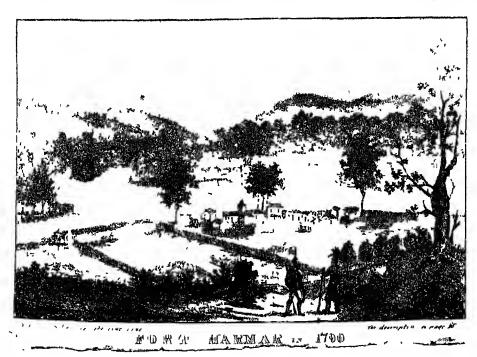
From the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, this region had been recognized as Indian territory. But, during the Revolution, the Indians had sided with the British—and now came the penalty.



Columbian Magazine, or Universal Asylum January, 1790 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

In 1778, Fort McIntosh had been established as the headquarters of the Western Department of the Revolutionary Army There, in 1785, the government negotiated with the somewhat cowed Indians a treaty by which they relinquished some of their territory north of the Ohio—a treaty which was to make plenty of

trouble later as we shall see in Chapter II



However, as a result of this cession by the Indians, the Government, in the autumn of 1785, built Fort Harmar on the northerly side of the Ohio, just where the Muskingum comes in and on the westerly side of that river, and in 1787 created the Northwest Territory Thus was established the entering wedge of settlement in the hitherto untouched Indian Country

American Pioneer, 1843

n John

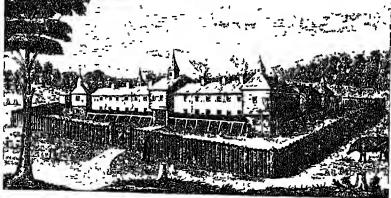
# The Ohio Company of Associates

With Ohio land available, the move for settlement was not long delayed. In 1786, a company, largely promoted by General Rufus Putnam, was organized in Boston to ask Congress for a grant of land "northwesterly of the river Ohio."

The Rev Manasseh Cutler was selected to put the deal through Congress—and succeeded admirably. He not only got a million and a half acres for the Ohio Company, but he also got 5,000,000 acres for another group, known as the Scioto Company, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury Board.



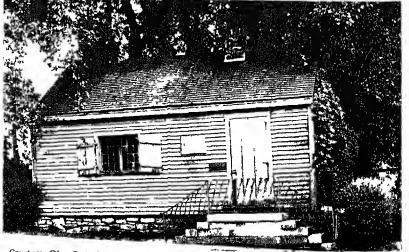
William P and Julia P Cutter, Life, Journals and Correspondence of Rev Manasseb Cutter 1888



In 1786, the first settlement in the new Northwest Territory was made at Marietta, just across the Muskingum River from Fort Harmar, and within a palisaded area known as Campus Martius.

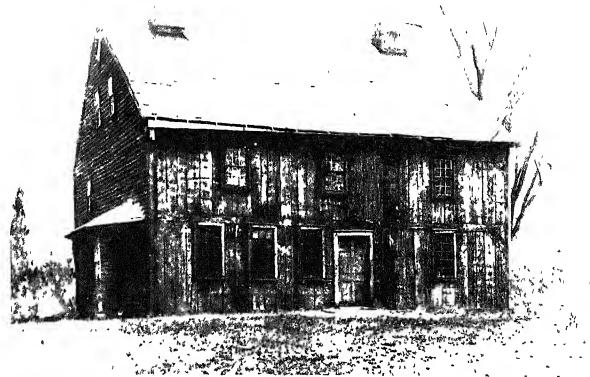
Anterican Ploneer 1844

And, in the same year, the Ohio Company of Associates established a land office which was the headquarters of General Putnam as Superintendent of the Company and as Surveyor-General of the United States.



Courtesy, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus
Land Office, Marietta, Ohio

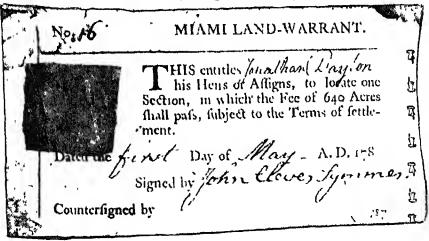
# General Putnam's Home



Courtesy, The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus

## The Miami Purchase

followed swiftly upon the Marietta settlement. Judge John Cleves Symmes of Morristown, N. J., was the promoter of this enterprise which often bears his name. Through a contract with the Treasury Board in 1788, Judge Symmes purchased, with Continental certificates and mili-



Courtesy, Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York

While on the banks of the Maumee River sat, brooding, a Miami chief by the name of Little Turtle (see page 47).

Little Turtle

Courtesy, William L Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan

tary warrants, a million acres on the northerly side of the Ohio, between the Miami and Little Miami rivers, where Cincinnatishortly came into being.



## The Constitutional Convention

Since 1781, the government of the United States had been functioning under what was known as the Articles of Confederation. Experience was now making evident that a more efficient form of government was necessary

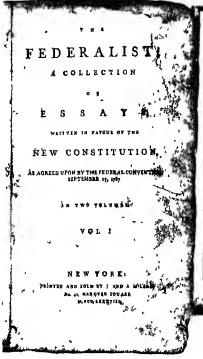
In 1786, as noted on page 25, a meeting of state commissioners at Annapolis resulted in the decision to call a larger convention to be held in Philadelphia the following year.

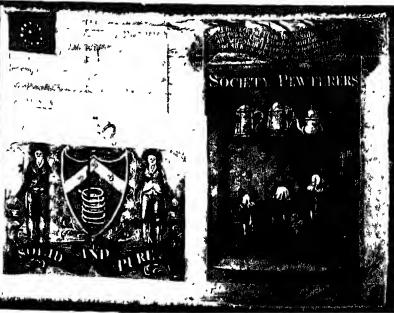
Thus, in the late Spring of 1787, delegates from each of the states, Rhode Island excepted, met in the State House at Philadelphia, and there, with George Washington as president of the meeting, brought forth the Constitution of the United States

The proposed constitution was received with varying degrees of enthusiasm, but over the signature "Publius" began appearing in the press a series of essays in support of the Constitution, which contributed in great measure to its ratification by a sufficient number of states to enable the new government to be established on March 4, 1789. The essays, by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, were published in book form under title of The Federalist, which is recognized as one of the major contributions of American thinking to the literature of government.



Courtesy, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia State House in Philadelphia, 1778

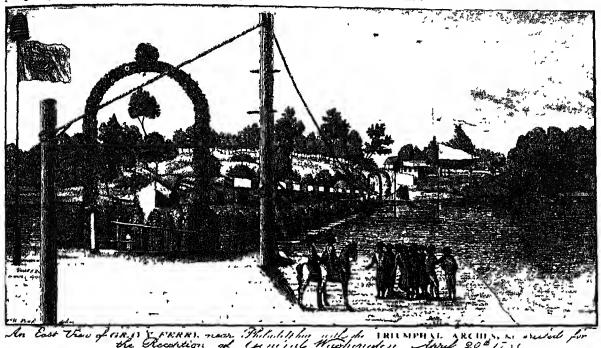




Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City Silk banner carried by the Society of Pewterers of New York City in the Federal Procession, July 23, 1788, celebrating the impending ratification of the Constitution by New York State

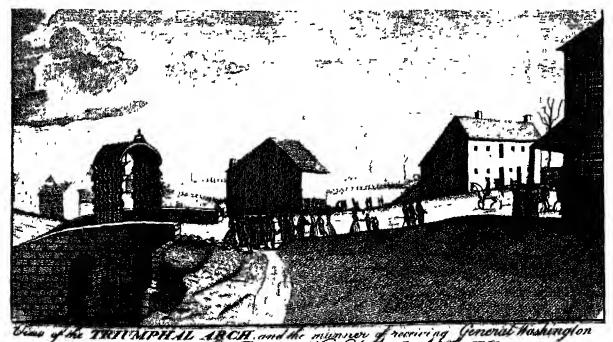
# The First President

There was no question as to who should be the first President of the new nation. George Washington was unanimously elected. On April 16th he started from Mt. Vernon for New York where the seat of government was then established. It was a triumphal journey with the people pouring out from every village and town to welcome him.



Columbian Magazine, May, 1789 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

Philadelphia met the president-elect at Gray's Ferry on the Schuylkill River. The rude bridge was transformed into a triumphal arch as shown above



Columbian Magazine, May, 1789 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

At Trenton, N J., the scene was repeated It was the 23rd of April when, rowed across the bay from Jersey to New York, amid thunderous salutes, Washington set foot in New York.

# ARMIES OF THE

# The First Inauguration

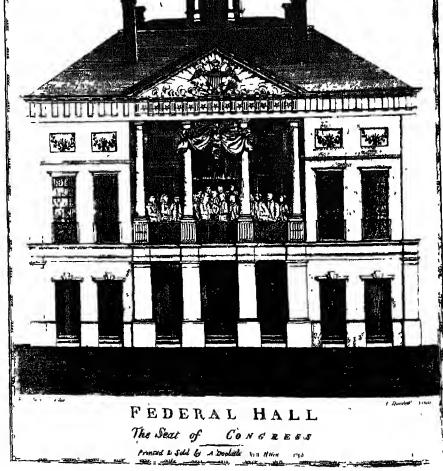
On April 30, 1789, standing on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York. Washington took the oath of office from the Chancellor of the State of New York

From a rare mezzotint made by Charles Willson Peale from his portrait from life in 1787

J C litzpatrick, Writings of George Washington

After the oath was administered, the Chancellor turned to the packed throngs filling Wall and Broad streets and cried "Long Live George Washington, President of the United States", and from the people thundered back the cry "LONG LIVE GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESI-DENT OF THE UNITED STATES".

Courlesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library



# THE FEDERAL PERIOD

1789-1800

# New York Was the Capital

Following Washington's inauguration, and the establishment of the government in New York, the President made his residence in a house at the corner of Pearl and Cherry streets.



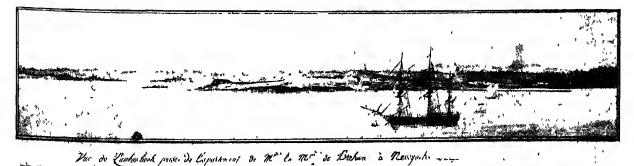
Washington's Home

In New York, 1789

The Vice-President, John Adams of Massachusetts, lived in a house at Charlton and Varick streets

Left, John Adams' Home in New York, 1789 Cort's The New York I stoned South New York City

At Broadway, near Bowling Green, lived the Minister from France, and from the upper windows of his apartment his sister, the Marquise de Brehan, made a watercolor view (below) of Paulus Hook, across the Bay.

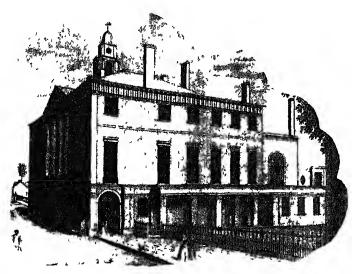


Couriesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

The ship in the foreground is probably the French frigate l'Active.

### 40

# The Bill of Rights



Courlesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City A View of City Hall, New York, 1792

At Federal Hall, the new Congress debated many things—and agreed upon some momentous measures. Foremost among them was that shown below and beginning—

Congress of THE United States, begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine

This Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added. And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the benificent ends of its institutions.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz

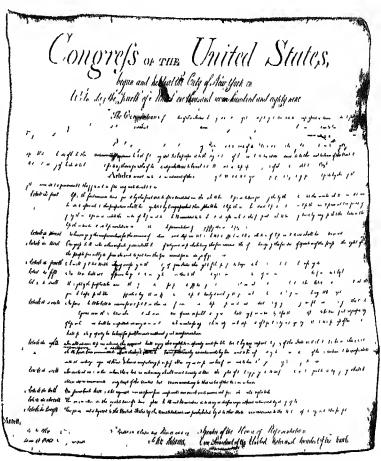
Then followed twelve proposed Amendments The first two, having to do with representation and the payment of salaries, were not ratified by the States, but the third, reading,

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"

through the 12th, reading,

"The powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people"

were ratified and became the first ten amendments to the Constitution. They are commonly spoken of as the Bill of Rights. The facsimile opposite is from one of the original engrossed copies of the resolution of Congress It bears the signatures of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of John Adams, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate



# Washington Takes A Trip

In the autumn of 1789, the President made a tour through New England. At Boston, while Governor Hancock stood on his dignity as to who should first call on whom, the people erected an arch and colonnade in honor of the President,



Massachusetts Magazine, January, 1790 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

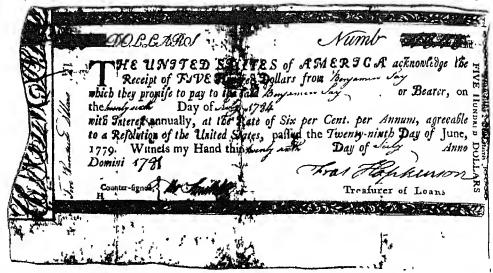
and near the State House, when not himself being the center of attraction, he would have viewed a scene such as that shown opposite.



Massachusetts Magazine, July, 1793 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

# Assumption and Funding of the Debt (and the Location of the National Capital).

During the Revolutionary War, and subsequently, the Federal government had piled up a debt of over \$42,000,000, owed to foreign creditors and to its own citizens in all sorts of ways



Courtesy, Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York Bond of the Revolution, June 29, 1779

No. of the Country of Comments of the Country of Grand of the Country of the Coun

The various states had accumulated debts of over \$18,000,000, and expenses still went on.

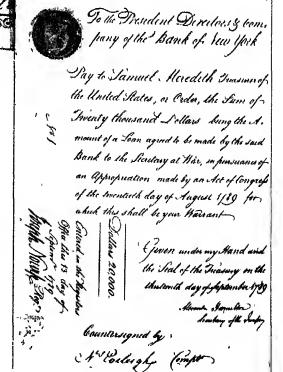
Courlesy, Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York
Military Due Bill, May 15, 1784

Alexander Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Treasury, recommended that the new Federal government take over the entire National and State debt and thus establish our credit upon a firm basis. And at the same time, the southern states wanted the permanent capital established on the Potomac. A bargain was struck by which Hamilton got his way with the debt, Philadelphia was to be the capital for ten years and, meantime, the permanent capital was to be built on the shores of the Potomac (see pages 49 and 84).

United States Treasury Warrant No 1

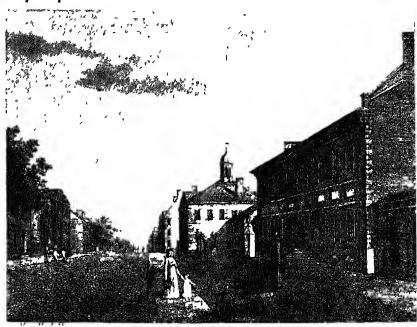
Courtesy Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World,

New York

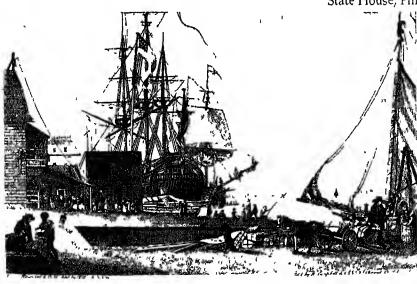


# Philadelphia—the Temporary Capital

In accordance with the bargain made in New York (see page 42) when Congress reassembled late in 1790, it met at Philadelphia, and there the government remained until 1800. Looking down Chestnut Street from the State House the legislators saw the masts of ships in the river.



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia State House, Philadelphia



At the Arch Street ferry they found activity such as that shown opposite.

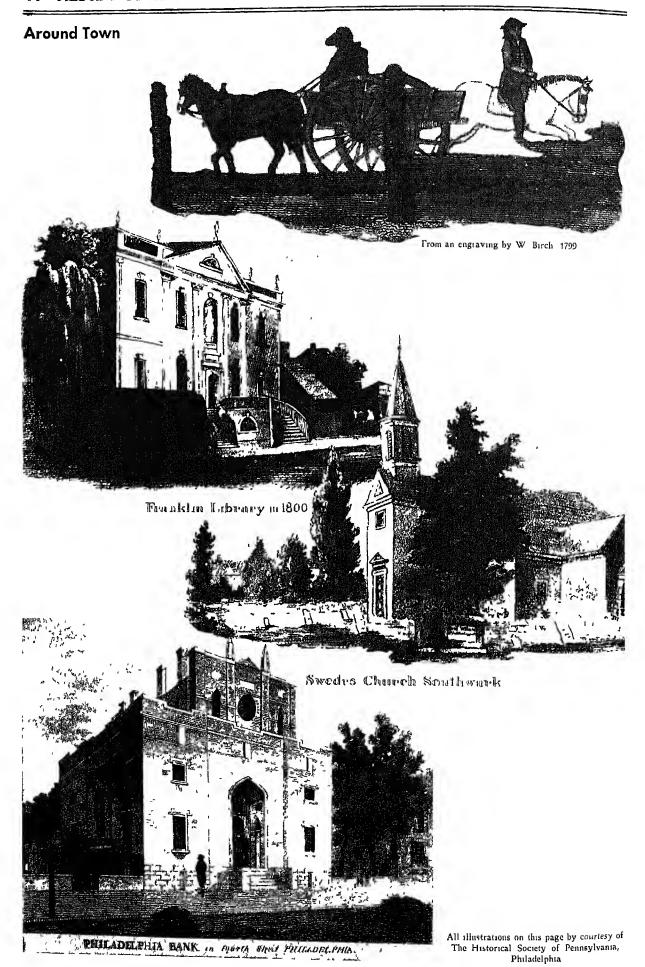
ARCH STRIKKT FIRRY, PHILADELPHI

Courtesy The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

And, at the High Street market, their wives shopped as we see in this picture made at the time.

Right, High Street Market House in 1800 Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia



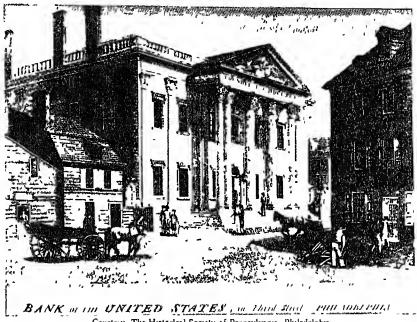


### 45

# **A National Bank**

With the public debt in order, a system of banking and coinage was next

In 1791, the Bank of the United States was created by Congress, with onefifth of the capital subscribed by the government The bank opened its doors for business on December 12, 1791. High finance or no high finance, wood had to be sawed-and the artist seems to be a little off on the date of the founding of the bank



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

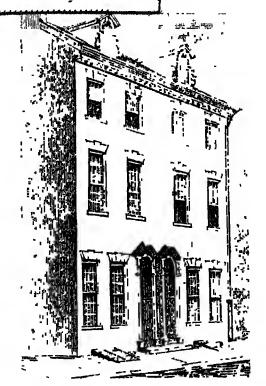
Bunk of the United States, Jane 2 PAY to Self or Bearer, Eight hundred I minety

Here is a check drawn on the bank by Thomas Pinckney, our Minister to Great Britain

Courtesy, Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York

A glance at pages 29 and 30 will show why a National system of coinage was desirable. In 1792, Congress took the business in hand, agreed upon a decimal system of coins and directed that a mint be established at Philadelphia to make these coins.

Philadelphia Mint Courtesy. Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York



# **Dollars and Cents**

By 1793 the new mint was in operation, but the only coins turned out that year were a copper half-cent and a copper cent





Copper Half-Cent, 1793





Copper Cent, 1793

During the next three years, and as dated below, the following coins appeared













Half-Dime Silver 1794

Dime Silver 1796









Half-Dollar Silver 1794

Dollar Silver 1794





Quarter-Eagle. \$2 50 Gold





Eagle \$10 00. Gold 1795

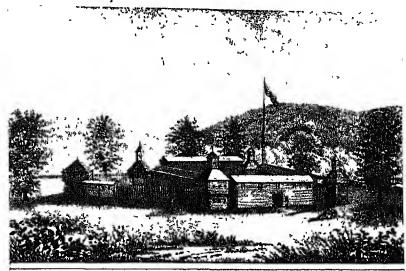




Half-Eagle \$5 00 Gold 1795

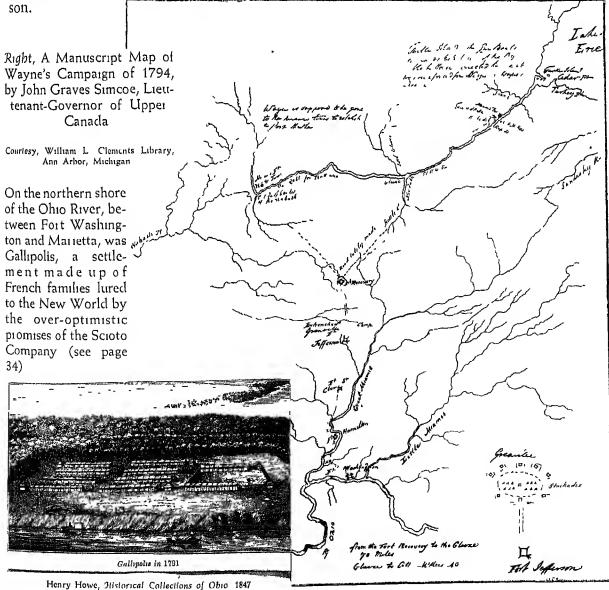
# Indian Troubles in the Northwest Territory

To protect the settlers in the Miami Purchase (see page 35) Fort Washington was established in 1789, where Cincinnati was soon to grow up. From this fort (see location on map) Governor St. Clair started northward in 1791 to chastise the Indians At the point where Fort Recovery is shown on the map, the Indians under Little Turtle (see page 35) completely defeated St. Clair's army and sent it reeling back to Fort Jeffer-



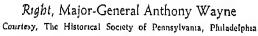
FORT WASHINGTON.

Henry A Ford and Mrs Kate B Ford, History of Cincinnati, Obio 1881



# Wayne's Campaign

Partly for our self-respect and partly because the British were encouraging the Indians, something had to be done. Accordingly, President Washington sent General Anthony Wayne to Ohio to do the job. In the autumn of 1793, Wayne advanced from Fort Jefferson, built Fort Recovery at the site of St Clair's defeat, and administered a preliminary beating to the Indians. At Fallen Timbers, a few miles below the entrance of the Maumee River, Wayne finished the 10b - with the British allies of the Indians looking on. The map shown on page 47 was at this time made by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and by him sent to Sir Henry Clinton from among whose papers, now at the Clements Library, University of Michigan, it is reproduced.





The Indians now were ready for peace-which they made with Wayne at Fort Greenville.

Lest, Greenville Treaty, 1795. One of the soldiers in Wayne's army was credited with this work of art

Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society



Naturally, the Indians ceded some more land, and by this cession the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the City of Cleveland shortly came into being, was opened to white settlement.

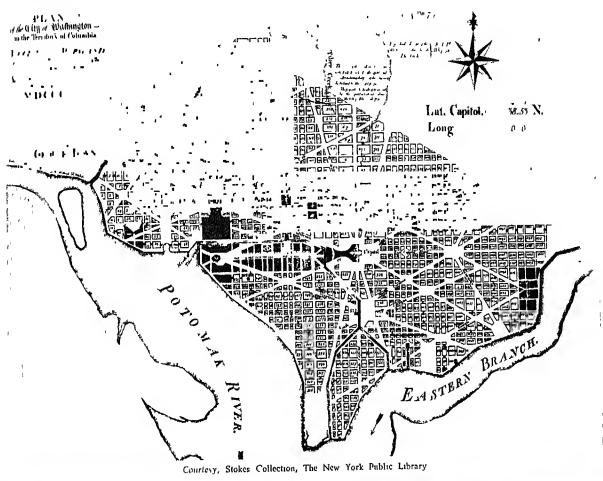
Right, Sketch of the Mouth of the Cuyahoga in 1800 by Captain Allen Gaylord

Courtesy The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio



# The L'Enfant Plan

In 1791 Washington accepted the proffered services of Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a young French engineer and architect, in planning the new Capital on the Potomac. Although not wholly carried out, and often mutilated, the permanent plan of the City—with its circles and broad converging streets—deservedly retained the name of L'Enfant.



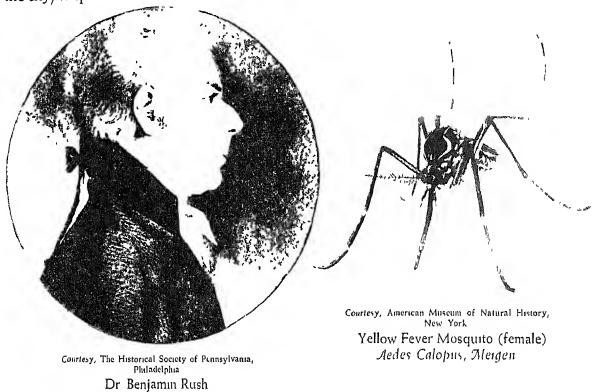
But, in 1795, the site of the future Capital appeared as shown below.



Courlesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

### Yellow Fever

Benjamin Rush, the leading doctor of Philadelphia, saw an unusual number of mosquitoes during the summer of 1793, but ascribed the fearful epidemic of yellow fever, which devastated the city, to spoiled coffee on the wharf.

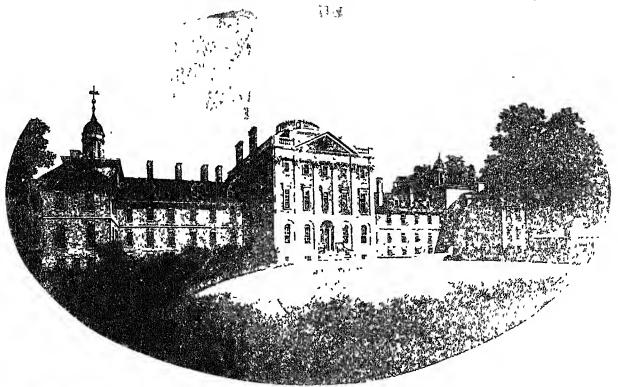


People died by the thousands So terrified were those not infected that they refused care to the stricken. The hospital could not risk bringing the disease into its wards. A pest house away from the center of the city was demanded and Bush-Hill, the home of William Hamilton, was commandeered for the purpose.

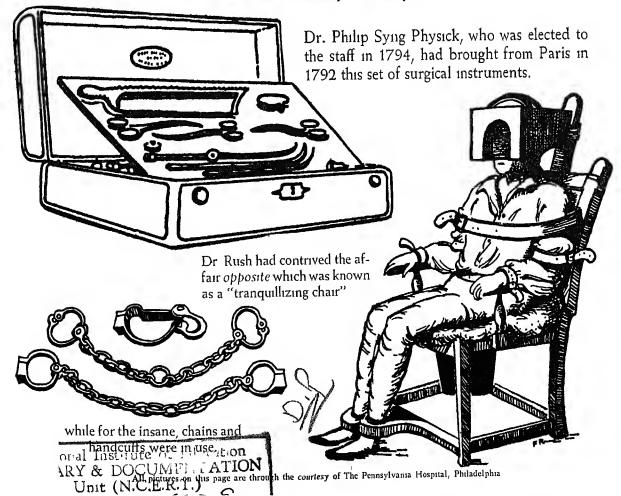


# The Pennsylvania Hospital

founded in 1751, had become an outstanding institution by the end of the century



South Front of the Pennsylvania Hospital



By Land and Sea

BOSTON and PROVIDENCE STAGE

HE Subscriber informs his friends

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Publick, that he for the more rapid conveyance of the MAII, STAGE CARRIAGE, genteel, and cary, has good horfes, and experienced, careful crivers.

They will flart from Ballon and Providence, and continue to run three times each week, until the first of November. Will leave Ballon every Monday, Wednelday, and Friday, at 50 'clock, A M and arrive at Providence the fame days, at 20 'clock, A M and arrive at Providence Tuesdays, and a satisfact, P M.

They will leave Providence Tuesdays, Thursdays, and a satisfact, P M.

The Price for each passenger, will be Note Shillings only, and lets, if any other person will carry them for that sum Twenty pounds of bagging signiful.

Also, a good new Philadelphia-built light WAGGON, to go the other days in the wick, it wanted and ar the Preprict plas heen actively rear exprise the reset the Line, he hopes has exertions will give situation, and receive the publick patroning.

I addes and Gentlemen, who wish to take passes in his stage, will please to apply 16 Man, at the house of the Subscriber, in Ooch square, at Col Cosman, but the Control those passes, the first of the plant; books are there kept for energing passes and a trive from the following the first state-street, as the Line will are those of the Subscriber, in Postlames, somethy key with the Dax the, the The State will start the Subscriber of the Subscriber, in Providence, somethy key key in the Dax the, the DEXTRE, Elq IUffer fon 15, 1793

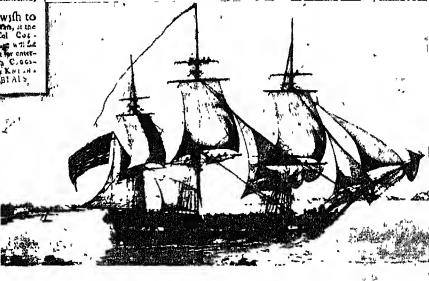
Courtesy, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

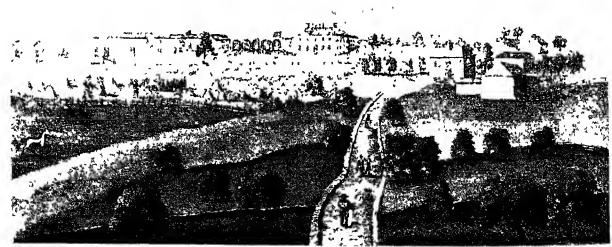
while the country roads led through pleasant fields and villagessometimes.

Travellers could go from Boston to Providence in a "genteel" and "easy" manner, and in nine hours, by the mail stage-carriage. The fare was only nine shillings—less if anyone could beat it

The sea was still the great highway, and from Salem, then a leading seaport, there went forth to the ports of the world such ships as the America, below.

Courtes Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass



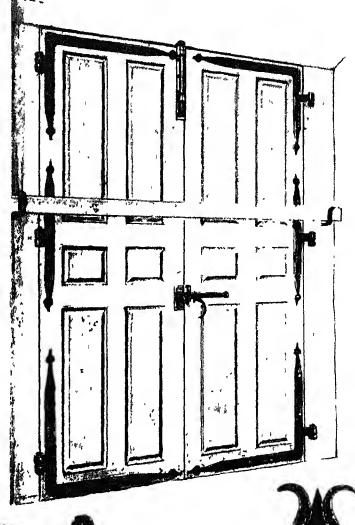


New-York Magazine, or, Literary Repository, June, 1796 Courlesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

# The Blacksmith's Art

This was a period when hardware for buildings meant something substantial—and generally artistic.

The barricaded door shown opposite guarded the Congregational Church at Little Haddam, Conn.; where also we find the handsome latch shown below—all made by the neighboring blacksmiths.



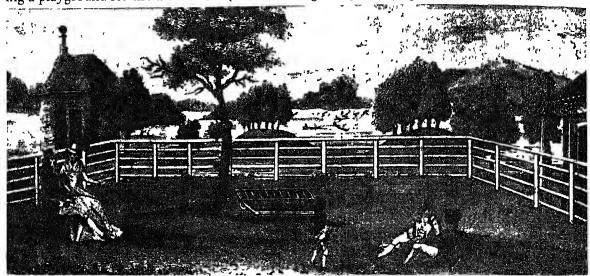
On the Sheaff House, near Philadelphia, was this farm bell with the bird above it,

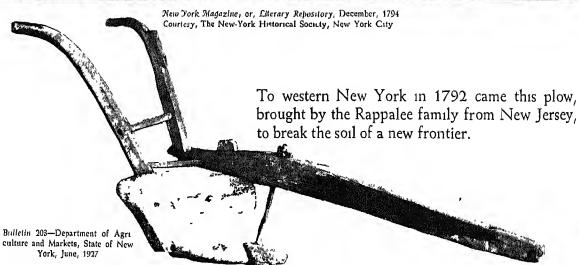
and on a chest from the same house was the wrought iron hinge shown opposite, which carries the tulip motif so common throughout Pennsylvania.

All illustrations on this page are from Albert H Sonn, Early American Illrought Iron 1928

# Play and Work

The curative waters at Saratoga (N. Y.) were already well-known, and the vicinity was becoming a playground for the well-to-do (Note the Negro boy bringing the drinks)





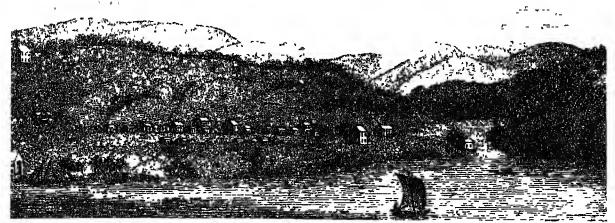
In the same general vicinity the village of Bath was growing up (Note the house which has not yet been shingled. The construction of the bridge over the creek is also of interest) This settlement was in the Pulteney Purchase of 1791, one of the many land promotion schemes operating in the western country.



Colbert, Comte de Maulevrier, Voyage dans l Interieur des Etats-Unis et au Canada (1798) Courlesy, Institut Français de Washington

# Down the Hudson

we find the village of Catskill stretching out along the river bank

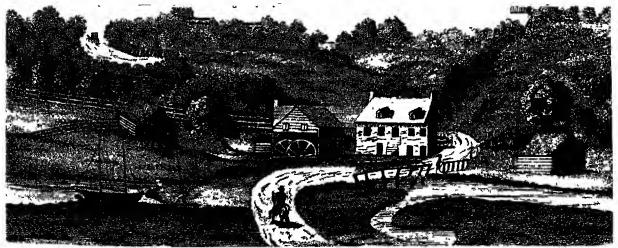


New-York Magazine, or, Literary Repository, September, 1797 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City and elsewhere farms and roads greet the eye



New-York Magazine, or, Literary Repository, March, 1793 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

In New Jersey we find a road such as this, winding over the river and up a hill, with a mill utilizing the water power and substantial buildings adjoining. (Note the "buggy" at the crest of the hill.)



New York Magazine, or, Literary Repository, November, 1794 Courtesy The New-York Historical Society, New York City

# Near Philadelphia

we find well-kept fields and buildings with "paddock fences". Here, as in many of the pictures of this period, we see the prevalence of horseback travel.



New York Magazine, or Literary Repository, August, 1795 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

"Solitude", Mr. Penn's home, is a typical example of the better houses of the period and locality

# And Far Up Where the Susquehanna Branches

we see the villages of Northumberland and Sunbury.



House Byen 23 Fishered by B Beck spanyland near Briefel Funeys:

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Colbert, Comte de Maulevrier, Voyage dans l'Interieur des Etats Unis et au Canada (1798) Courlesy, Institut Français de Washington

# **Annapolis**

presented this view to an unknown artist who made our picture near the end of the century



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

# In South Carolina

Tidewater aristocracy was having to compromise with the democratic Piedmont, and in 1790 the capital was removed from Charleston to Columbia in the "up country".



The STATE HOUSE at COLUMBIA. Jaken from Jacon . May 1794. John Drayton, A 7'en of worde Corollic 1802

### Education

The buildings at Harvard were locally thought of as "ancient" even in 1788



View of the ancient Bullings belonging to Harvard-College, Cambridge, New Kingland.

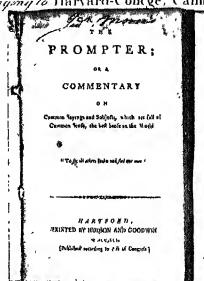
Columbian Alagazine, December, 1788

Courtery, The New York Historical Society,
New York City

In 1791 young Noah Webster published a popular volume of informal essays "calculated to do the most good". We may note the stress laid on Common Sense, a characteristic of the late 18th century.

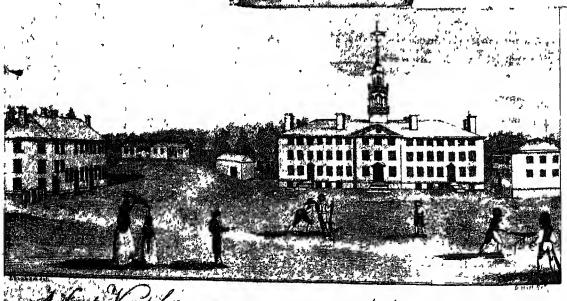
Couriesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

At Dartmouth the boys played a "bat-and-ball" game.



PREFACE.

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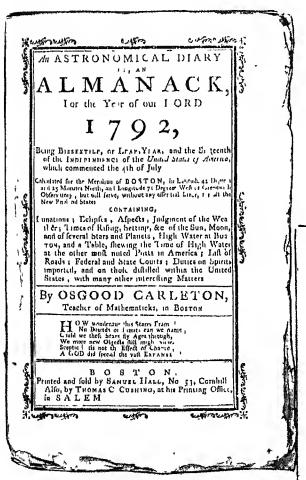
Massachusetts Magazine, February, 1793 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

# Best Sellers of the 1790's

The Farmer's Almanack, begun in 1792, by Robert Bailey Thomas at Sterling, Mass, was destined to a longer continued life than any other American publication.

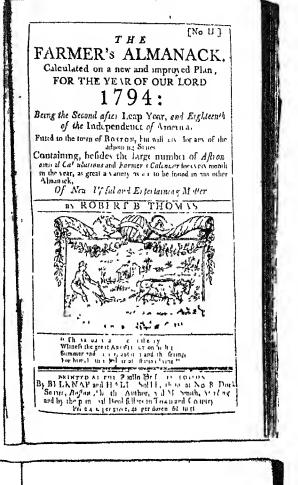
Courtexy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

A competing Almanac known as The Astronomical Diary, had a wide circulation but lacked the vitality of the Farmer's.



Courlesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

But the literary sensation of 1794 was Thomas Paine's The Age of Reason, known as the "atheist's bible" and composed, in part, while its radical author was imprisoned in France as too conservative for the even more radical revolutionists



THE

A G. E

REASON;

AN INVESTIGATION

TRUE AND FABULOUS THEOLOGY.

BY THOMAS PAINE,

SACRATARY FOR FORSIGN AFFAIRS TO CONGRESS IN THE AMERICAN WAR,

and author of the works entitled, COMMON SENSE, AND RIGHTS OF MAN, &c

PARIS

PRINTED BY BARROLS

LONDON Seld by D I FATON, at the Cock and Swing, No 74, Newgate Reet.

1794

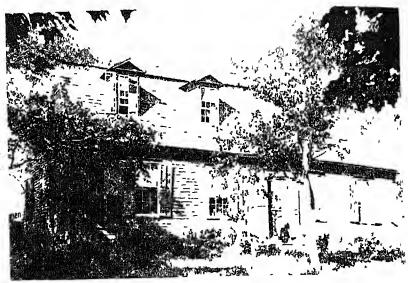
PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIX-PENCE

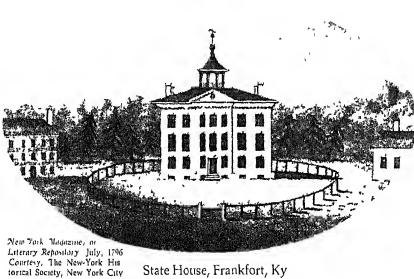
# **Three New States**

In 1791 there was added to the original thirteen, the first new state, Vermont, which thus acquired the title of "The Fourteenth State".

Right, House in Rutland, Vt, where, from 1794 to 1804, the legislature of Vermont met from time to time

Courtesy, Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier





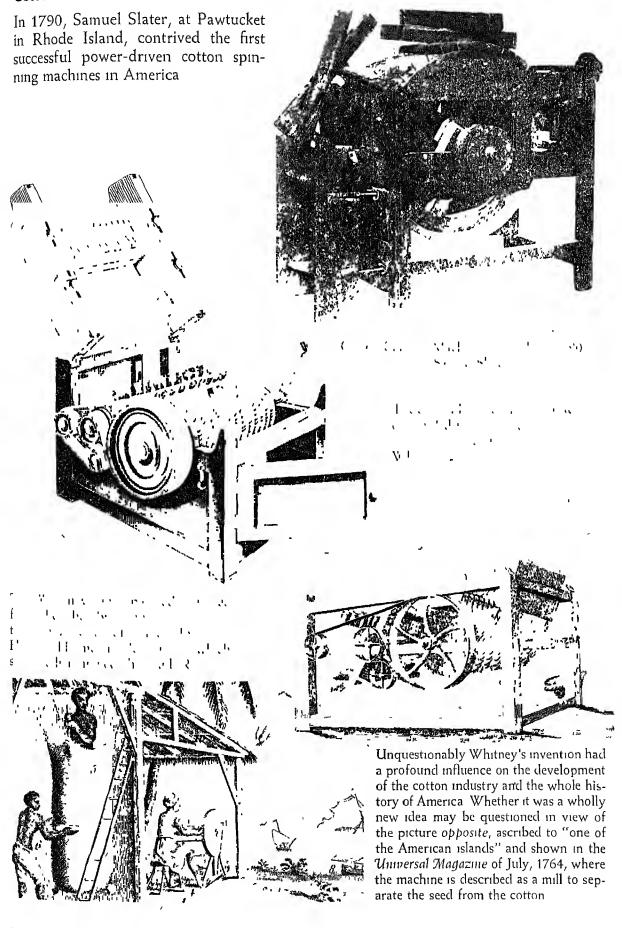
Next came Kentucky in 1792 And in 1796, Tennessee, which, as the orphan child of North Carolina, had tried to go its way as the State of Franklin, came into the Unionimbued like Kentucky with a leaning toward Western separatism, while the federal government over the mountains appeared to be ignoring the interests of the "Men of the Western Waters"

State House, Frankfort, Ky

Identified as an Indian attack upon a Tennessee station and applying to the period of its admission, the picture opposite appeared in the Life of Andrew Jackson by Amos Kendall, 1843 Its authenticity stands upon the fact that Jackson took a keen personal interest in the preparation of the book and presumably approved the picture as being a substantially correct portrayal of an event with which he was familiar

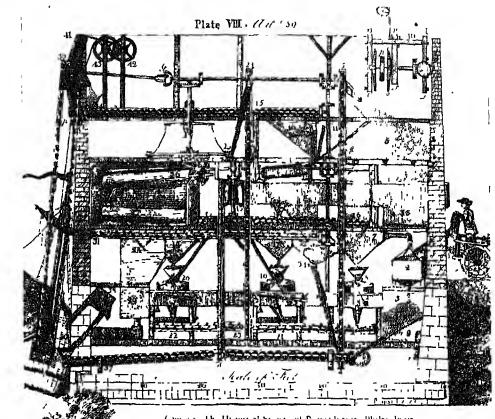


#### Cotton

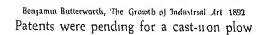


#### **Dreams**

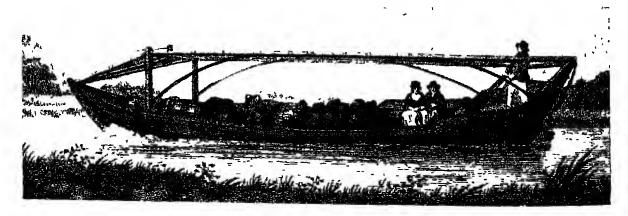
Oliver Evans, engaged in the milling business at Wilmington, Del, devised a flour mill, operated by water power and performing every necessary movement of the grain without manual labor. Below is Evans' view of the operation, beginning with (1) the wagoner emptying grain into scale pan—and whoso wishes to follow the operation in detail may find the story in The Young Mill-wright and Miller's Guide, published in 1795



Choice's The Historical Secret of Pencylvaria Philacalpain

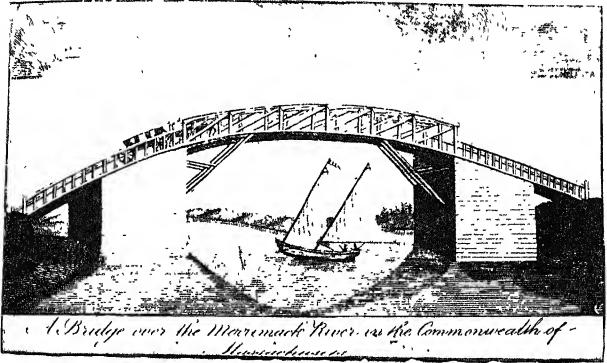


And, in 1796, "Robert Fulton, Civil Engineer" in England, published his Irealise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation in which he showed "the numerous advantages to be derived from small canals".

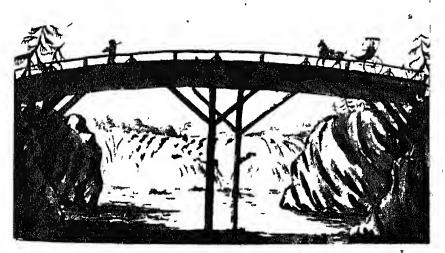


#### **Bridges**

began to render travel safer and easier.



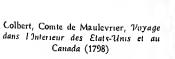
John Drayton, Letters written during a Tour through the Northern and Fastern States of America 1794 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City



## Lest, Bridge over the Mohawk River near Albany

Colbert, Comte de Maulevrier, Poyage dans l'Interieur des Etats-Unis et au Canada (1798)

> Courtesy Institut Français de Washington



Courtesy, Institut Français de Washington



VIEW POSTET DE LA VILLE D'Y 108

#### Ferries and Fords

were however still largely used



Probably Wright's Ferry over the Susquehanna



A Ford on the Susquehanna

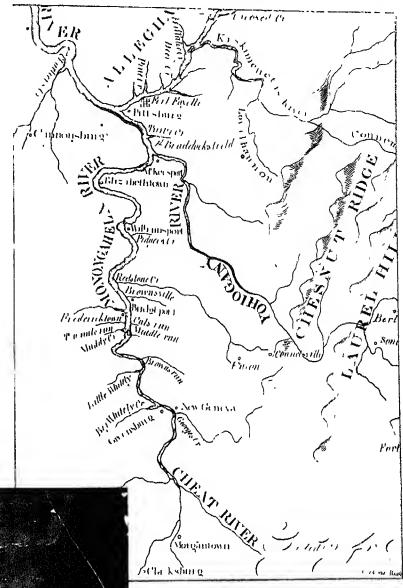


Easton, Pa, on the Delaware River

All illustrations on this page are from Colbert, Comte de Maulevrier, Poyage dans l'Interieur des Etats Unis et au Canada (1798) Courtesy, Institut Français de Washington

### The Whiskey Insurrection

In southwestern Pennsylvania the making of whiskey, in which form grain could profitably be transported over the mountains, was a leading industry. In 1791 Congress placed a tax on whiskey and trouble started immediately. Three years later a Federal marshal was attacked and the local militia assembled at Braddocks Field (see map).



T M Harris, Journal of a Jour 1805 Courlesy, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa

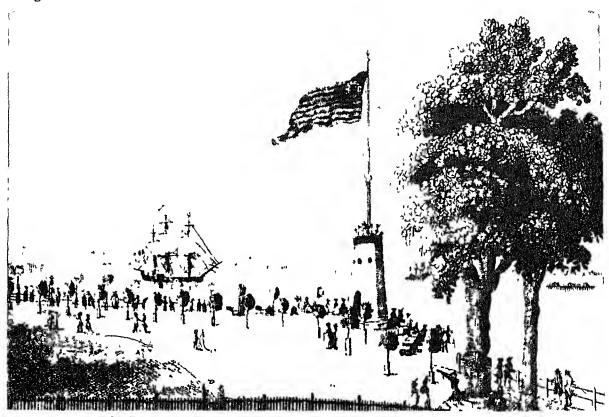
Washington called out the Eastern militia, the disaffected region was occupied, and the leaders of the Insurrection sent to Philadelphia where all were later acquitted, pardoned or dismissed for lack of evidence.

The forewell previous to the WESTERN EXPEDITIO

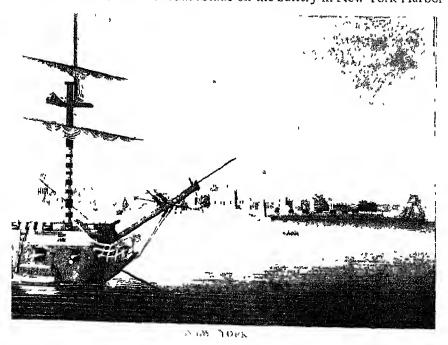
Couriesy, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

#### **Neutrality**

In 1793, France, our old ally, which had become an aggressive revolutionary government, went to war with England. To America, in the frigate *l'Ambuscade* came Gênet as Minister from France, who proceeded to stir up trouble on land, while French men-of-war, by capturing British merchantmen within our territorial waters, made more trouble.



John Drayton, Letters Written during a Tour Ibrough the Northern and Eastern States of America 1794 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City Above we see l'Ambuscade off the Battery in New York Harbor in 1793



and opposite is a view of lower New York made from the harbor at the same period

Sketch by Archihald Robertson Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

The people were divided as to whether we should support France and be drawn into a war with England. President Washington met the situation temporarily by a proclamation of neutrality.



#### The Jay Treaty

The difficulties created by the war in Europe, the unsettled details of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, and the lack of a commercial understanding between England and the United States made a further understanding with England necessary if we were to stay out of the general war. This was brought about by a treaty with Great Britain in 1794, negotiated on our part by Chief Justice John Jay and which has gone down in history as the Jay Treaty. Far from perfect, the treaty did at least help our commerce for the time being—and New York grew as a shipping point.

Lest, John Jay

Courlesy, Mr Peter A Jay and the Metropolitan Museum of

Art, New York



Sketch by St Mémin Conflesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

#### New York in the 1790's

#### Government



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library City Hall, Broad and Wall Streets 1797

#### Church

St Paul's Church and New Presbyterian Meeting House

From a watercolor by Archibald Robertson

Courtery The New York Historical Society, New York City



#### **Business**

The building to the *left* is the famous Tontine Coffee House, which in many ways came to be the commercial center of New York Note the shipping at the foot of the street

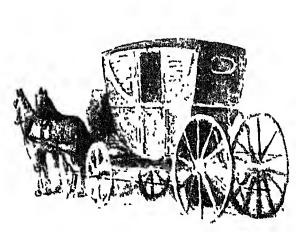
Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

### From the Battery



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

#### it was a long drive



New York Magazine, or Literary Repository, October, 1795 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

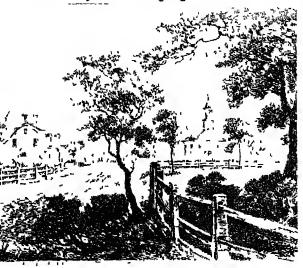


From a painting by Robertson, 1798 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

#### but with many interesting sights



From a painting by Robertson, 1798 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City



to Harlem

Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

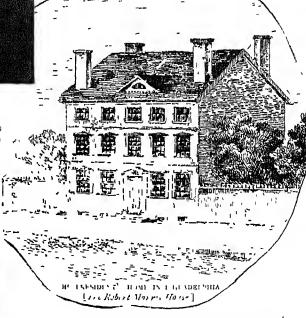
#### **A New President**



Having served two terms, Washington declined to be a candidate for re-election in 1796. The choice fell upon John Adams, the Vice-President, who, in 1797, was inaugurated as our second President.

Left, John Adams
Courtery, Harvard University, Cumbridge, Mass

The Washingtons retired to Mount Vernon, and President and Mrs. Adams moved into the house which the Washingtons had occupied, as the President's home, in Philadelphia.



Mary I. Laido Frento e Poisento is Memories in Magazine of Terricity stop May, 1887

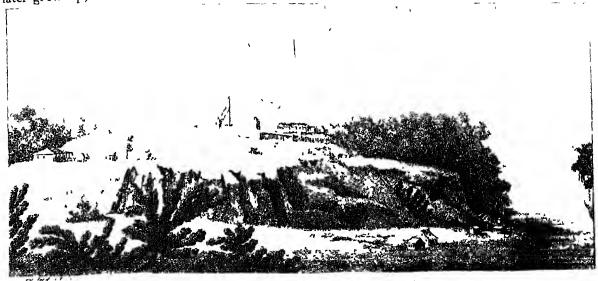


The fans and the brocade shown at the left were carried and worn by Mrs. Adams.

Contest Issex Institute, Salem, Mass

### The Southern Boundary

The Treaty of Peace with England in 1783 had placed our southern boundary at 31°, from the Mississippi to the Chattahoochee, but Spain declined to recognize this boundary and continued to occupy northward to a line running from the mouth of the Yazoo (where Vicksburg later grew up) to the Chattahoochee



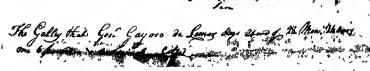
Courtery, The New-York Historical Society, New York City



While up and down the Mississippi, controlling that outlet for our Western states, sailed Gayoso, Spanish Governor of the recently established "Spanish District of Natchez"

Below, Plan of Gayoso's galley





Courtesy, Eleanor Glasgow Voorhis Memorial Collection at the Missouri Historical Society, St Louis

By the Treaty of San Lorenzo in 1795, Spain admitted our rights on the Mississippi and accepted 31° as the boundary between the United Statés and Florida Three years later the boundary line was surveyed and finally established

#### Across the Mississippi

in Spanish Louisiana, was the town of St. Louis, established by the French when Kaskaskia and Cahokia, on the eastern side of the river, fell into the hands of England after the French and Indian War.



Courtesy, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis Plan de la ville de St. Louis des Illinois, 1796

Near the center of the map *above* will be seen the "fort" *Opposite* is a view of this fort as it appeared in 1794. It was built as much because the Spanish feared American expansion as because they feared Indian attacks.



F. L. Billon, Annals of St. Louis in its Earls Days under the French and Spanish Domina tions 1886

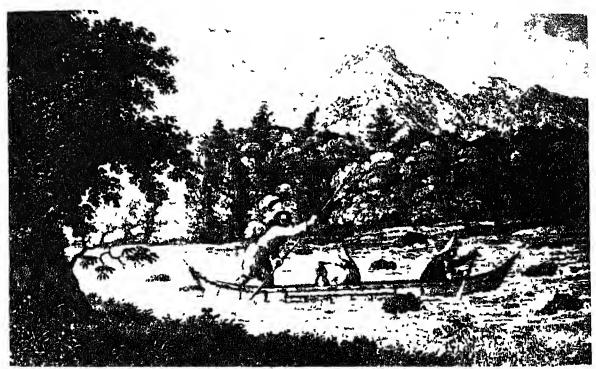
In St Louis lived Auguste Chouteau who car ried on a vast fur-trading business in the Osage country and up the Missouri Opposite we see the Chouteau Mansion in 1795.

F. L. Billon, Annals of St. Louis in its Early Duys under the French and Spanish Dominations. 1886

#### 73

#### The Northeastern Boundary

Far "down east", where people were few and travel was by birch canoes, we were also having boundary controversies.



Patrick Campbell, Travels in North America Courtesy, The Champlain Society, Toronto

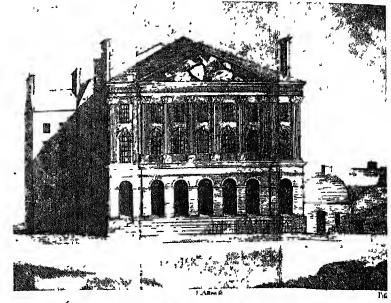
The Treaty of Peace (see page 1) defined our Northeast boundary as the St. Croix River, but which of three rivers was the St. Croix? In 1798, a mixed commission settled the question of the river and, tracing it to its source, marked the spot with a cedar stake 5 feet 2 inches north of a yellow birch which was hooped by iron



Joseph Bouchette, The British Dominion in North America London, 1832

#### The Theater

was still looked upon in New England as a child of the devil, and not until 1794 was a theater permitted in Boston. However, Washington attended the John Street Theater in New York, while living there as President, and theaters had been popular for nearly a century in the South, particularly in that center of the arts in colonial days, Charleston, S.C.



Avanofthe NOW THERATER in . Ich York.

New York Directory for 1797 Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

#### PETERSBURG THEATRE

AL PROPERTY AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE

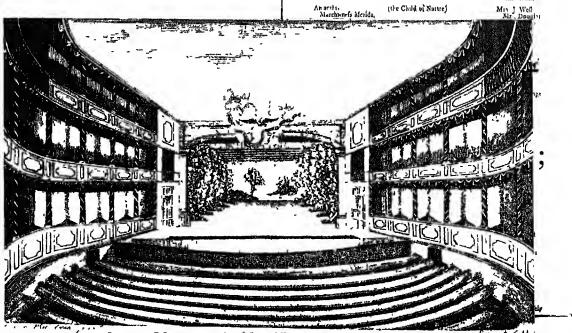
On It EDNESDAY Evening, November 13, 1799 will be prefented, A favorite COMFDY in four Afts, called the

# CHILD OF NATURE;

### Happy Discovery.

(the Child of Nattre)

Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

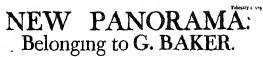


New York Magazine, or, Literary Repository, April, 1794 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

#### Museums, Circuses and Panoramas

provided both amusement and instruction for the public. Experiments in electricity were performed There were moving wax figures. The guillotining of the King and Queen of France was a popular subject.

The advertisement below suggests a growing interest in natural history and art, and it is also worth noting, as a sign of increasing national feeling and unity, that a public in New York would pay 4s each (children 2s.) to see a panorama of Charleston, S. C.



On Monday next, the Whinfi will be opened in Green which-Street, near the bottom of Barelay Street, the Personne on a new advant and actional view of the heavital

### CITY of CHARLESTON

The capital of South Carolina, which is 120 fer '1 gib by 20 feetin begit b, and contains upon rds of 2000 figures for comparted with a stand

Automaton Bird Cage Clock,

Al authorizancess eroso is become a limit for Printing, Printings and Natural Linkury Subjects,

where are now to be feen nearly condifferent subjects in engravings, fome of which are in elegant frames, and a number of most be until a number of benefit fixed in a most masterly style.

Allo, a number of benefits

#### American Butterflies,

and other infects, in handlome trapes, which are really very ornamental natural pictures.

Prioris will be fold for half or less than half the usual price that has been asked in this say.

#### Glass Chandeliers,

With burnihed gold Importers, and cualle holders—Price One Handred Dollers the pair, fitting for churches or lat, "subte tooms—Curaterson was executed by the mafterly pencil of Me. Windowly, whole from an abulative five them fufficiently confinement whis Panorsma of the city of London, which was I nely exhibited at the fame place

The Panorums well be opened every day for a Feren Four of the and reflects can be admitted at alltomet at a famoly it is not the loops.

Admittance 48 Children 29

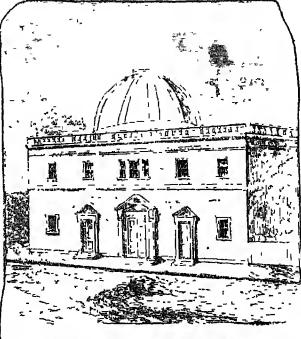
N B. An AUTOMATON BIRD CACE CLOCK, Alexable to the above description, for Sale,

Proc. Fir. J. It., of Dollars

Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

On January 9, 1793, Jean Pierre Blanchard, a Frenchman, made the first balloon ascension in America—at Philadelphia—with President Washington as one of the spectators.

Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass



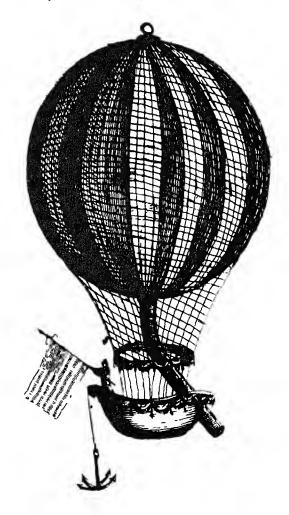
#### LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

. NORTHWEST CORNER OF FIFTH AND PRUNE STREETS

First opened April 8, 1797. Destroyed, by falling in of the dome, July 6, 1798.

FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE CHARLES DURANG

Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia



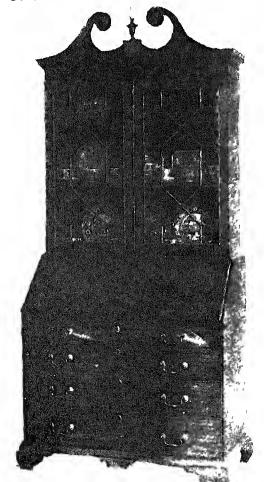


# Desk Book Case



Courtesy The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City
Mahogany and Satinwood Desk
New York, ca 1795

#### Scrutoir



Scrutoir, mahogany, New England, ca 1790



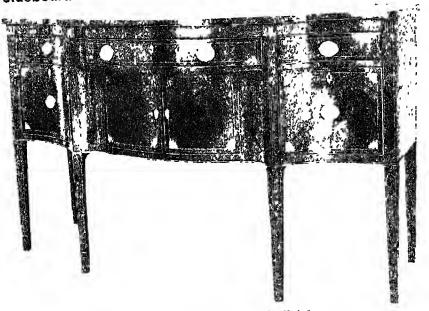
Courtey). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City
Mahogany Bookcase, Salem, Mass 1790-1800

#### Chest



Courtesy, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City
Mahogany and Satinwood Chest of Drawers
Portsmouth, N. H Late 18th Century

#### Sideboard

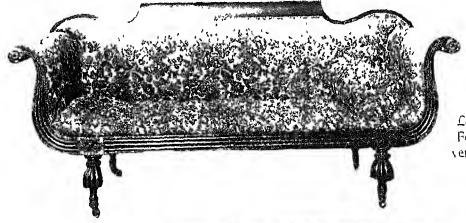


Courtery Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City Mahogany Sideboard, 1790-1800



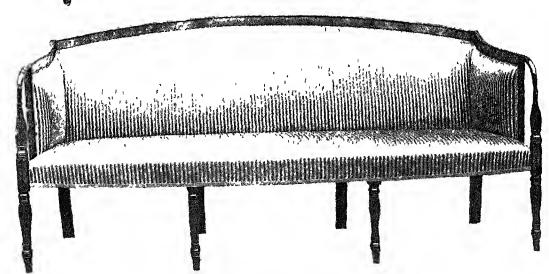
Courtery, Losex Institute, Salem, Mass Hepplewhite candle stand ca 1790

#### Sofas



Left, Sofa in Samuel Fowler House, Danversport, Mass. before 1800

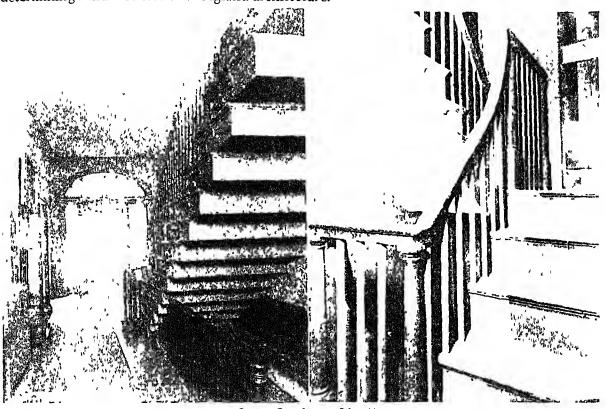
Courtery, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass



Courlesy, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City
Mahogany and Satinwood Sofa, Massachusetts, 1790-1800

#### **Bulfinch**, the Architect

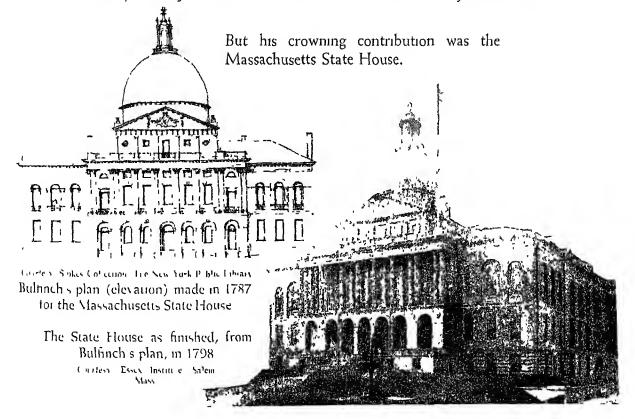
Charles Bulfinch, born in Boston in 1763, early developed a taste for architecture, which was pointed by a tour of England and the Continent in 1785-87 From 1788 onward, his was a determining influence on New England architecture.



Courtesy, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

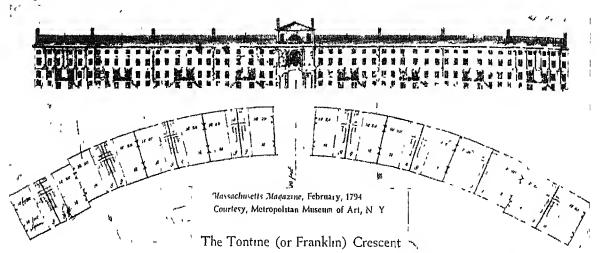
Rear Stairway of Ezekiel Hersey Derby House, 1799 By Bulfinch

Stairway of Harrison Gray Otis House, 1793 By Bulfinch



#### Multiple Dwelling Architecture

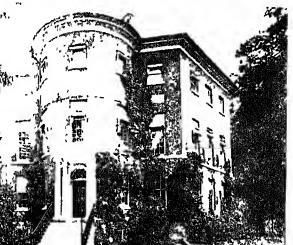
The Tontine (or Franklin) Crescent was begun by Bulfinch in Boston in 1793 It consisted of sixteen connected houses The Boston Library and the Massachusetts Historical Society were assigned rooms above the central arched entrance



#### Thornton

Between 1798 and 1800, William Thornton, he who had provided the design for the wings of the Capitol at Washington, built in Washington, for John Tayloe, a home known as The Octagon, distinguished by circular rooms.







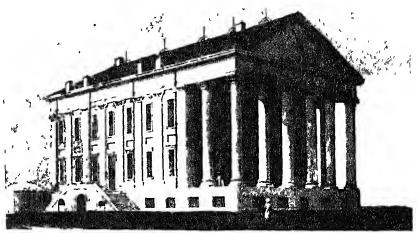
Courtesy, The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass Interior of the Octagon

Courtesy, The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass L'Enfant The Octagon +- 4.1. L. L. 1. 58 LE 43 12 237 8%

At the same time that L'Enfant was busily engaged on his plan for the City of Washington (see page 49), he was commissioned by Robert Morris to build a house at Philadelphia As the view opposite shows, the house followed the style of an earlier Paris, with nothing in it of the classical which was then becoming popular in America The architect, with his usual prodigality, far outran the specifications of his wealthy client and with the crash of Morris' fortune, the house remained unfinished

#### Benjamin Latrobe

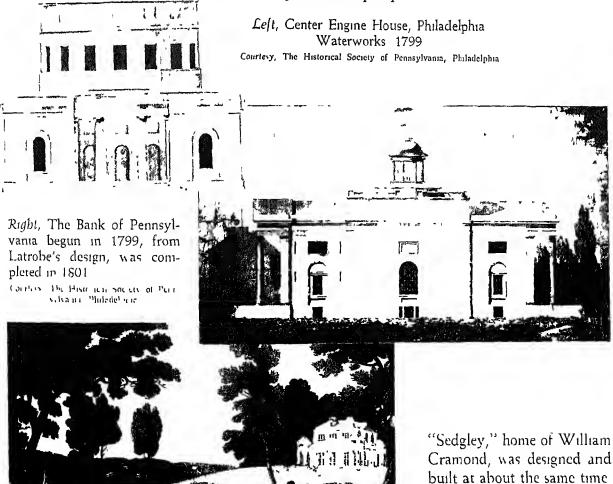
was a promising architect and engineer when he arrived in Virginia in 1796. He was soon busily engaged in his professions. In 1797 he completed the exterior of Jefferson's State Capitol at Richmond, Va.



Courtesy, Virginia State Library, Richmond

Perhaps Latrobe's most useful and most lasting work was in the field of engineering—the construction of the Philadelphia waterworks, fed from the Schuylkill River by a series of pumps

Centress The Historical Society of Pennsylvania Philadelphia



#### "Hail Columbia"

Our relations with France had been steadily deteriorating, and, as a result of the XYZ episode in 1797, came an outburst of patriotic feeling. Joseph Hopkinson, a young lawyer, in 1798, made a prominent contribution to this feeling by composing a song entitled "Hail Columbia," set to the music of "The President's March" An immediate success, the song became a part of our national music.

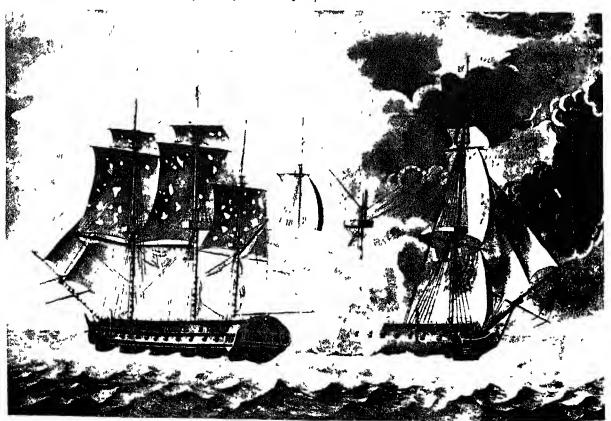
War seemed imminent, and Washington accepted command of our land forces, though they never had to be mobilized. However, we did engage in



Courtesy, The Free Library of Philadelphia

#### **An Undeclared Naval War With France**

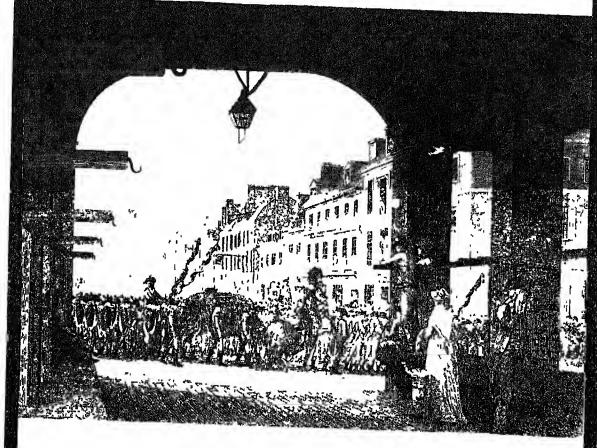
One of the more spectacular actions was that between the American frigate Constellation, commanded by Commodore Thomas Truxtun, and the French frigate L'Insurgente, in which action the latter was disabled and captured, February 9, 1799.



By E Savage From Quasi War with France, U S Naval Records and Library Courtesy, Mrs Charles H Taylor, Boston, Mass

## The Father of His Country Passes

In the midst of foreign misunderstandings and internal bickerings, the country was startled and shocked to learn of the sudden death—on December 14, 1799—of George Washington. Congress adjourned to do honor to him who was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."



College of the house the contraction of the contrac

Courtess, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

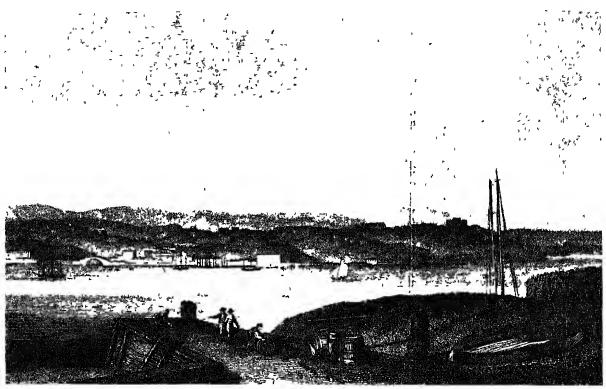
Not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the country, services and processions expressed the deep sorrow of the people

He was buried at Mt Vernon and his tomb has become a national shrine



#### Washington City on the Potomac

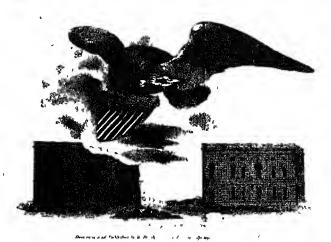
The great leader had fallen, but so well had he wrought and so strong were the foundations or which he had built, that the Nation continued on its march of destiny. The change from the old to the new was marked by the removal of the National Capital, in the year 1800, from Philadelphia to the new city of Washington on the Potomac (see pages 42 and 49)



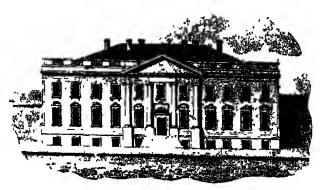
Courtesy, The Library of Congress, Washington, D C

The city may, in 1800, have looked somewhat as this print above, published in 1804, indicated, but sure it is that the two wings of the capitol stood at that time as shown in the William Birch view opposite, without being connected and without a dome, either high or low (Birch made the drawing for use as a title-page of a book, which explains the presence of the eagle in his view)

On the way from Baltimore to Washington, President and Mrs Adams got lost and "wandered two hours without find-



Glenn Brown, History of the United States Capital, 1900



Ing a guide or a path" They found the President's House appearing externally much as we see it in the picture opposite, but, in the words of Mrs Adams, "Not a single apartment finished .. not the least fence, yard, or other convenience, without, and the great unfinished audienceroom I made a drying-room of, to hang up the clothes in .. We have, indeed, come into a new country"

# JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

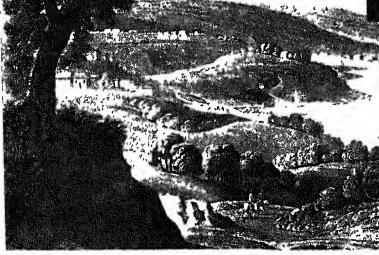
1801-1811

On March 4, 1801, Thomas Jefferson became the third President of the United States—the first to take the oath of office in the City of Washington.

> Right, Thomas Jefferson From a water color portrait made from life while President, by Robert Field Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

That he rode up Capitol Hill unattended, tied his horse to the fence and, entering the Senate Chamber, took the oath of office, is a popular but untrue story. However, as the picture below indicates, travel to Washington was largely by horseback, and even within the City the condition of the streets often made carriage travel impossible.



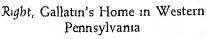


Drawn by G Beck Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library Washington at the time of Jefferson's Inauguration

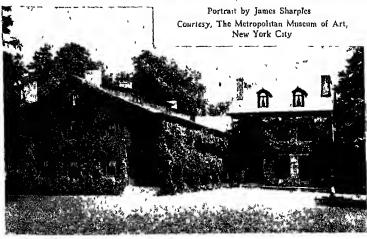


Above, Albert Gallatin Portrait by James Sharples

Jefferson had been swept into office by democratic dissatisfaction with the administration of John Adams And from the democratic west the President selected his Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, whose home was in western Pennsylvania where the Whiskey Insurrection had occurred in 1794 (see page 65).



Courtesy, Uniontown Public Library, Pa



#### The Back Country

In Pittsburgh, Hugh Henry Brackenridge was publishing The Tree of Liberty and supporting the Republican (Jeffersonian) Party in the West.



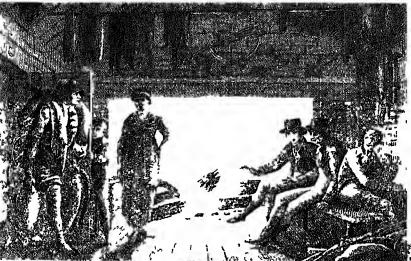
Vol. 1.

Saturday, August 30th, 1800.

Latest Foliagn In the case of the suggestion of the passes of the control of the case of the control of the case o

Courtesy, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa

The picture shown below, and which found a prominent place in The Port Folio of January-

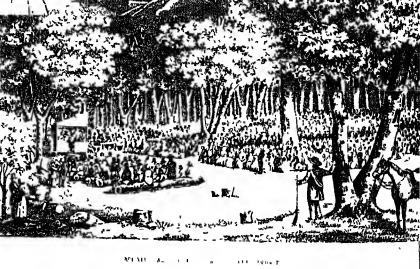


June, 1810, indicates that the fur trade, the industry which always lay beyond the frontier, was not a distant interest.

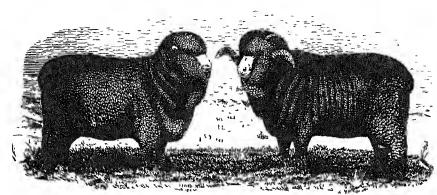
Return of the Trapper I on Sket h by Alex Wileon

Between the settled districts and the unbroken forests lay a section of farseparated houses, where the camp meeting was a great event, affording a vent for not only religious but long pent-up human social emotions starved by loneliness.

Joseph Smith, Old Redstone 1854



#### Merino Sheep



When, in 1801, David Humphreys, Minister to Spain under the late 'arıstocratic'' admınistrations of Washington and Adams, was recalled by the "democratic" Jefferson, he brought back to Derby, Conn, a flock of Spanish Merino sheep, the multiplication of which

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1864

had a tremendous influence on the industries of New England. The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture gave Humphreys a gold medal in recognition of his contribution.

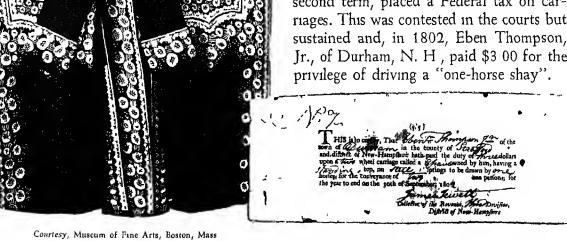


The Miscellaneous Works of David Timphreys 1804

But Humphreys' "democratic" successor, James Bowdoin, wore this handsomely embroidered coat of French manufacture while in Europe

#### **Carriage Taxes**

Legislation passed during Washington's second term, placed a Federal tax on carriages. This was contested in the courts but sustained and, in 1802, Eben Thompson, Jr., of Durham, N. H, paid \$3 00 for the privilege of driving a "one-horse shay".



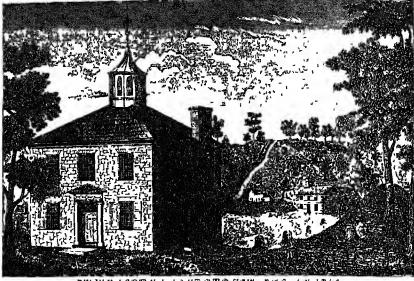
Courtesy, Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York

#### Ohio

became a state in 1803 and the remainder of the vast Northwest Territory was organized as Indiana Territory. The first capital of Ohio was at Chillicothe

prefern I ruer, 1841

Marietta (see page 34) was taking on the appearance of a village



CHILDRE COOPERA DO CREMA METO COLORA



Victor Collot, Poyage dans l'Amerique Allas 1826 Marietta About 1800

This advertisement in the Cincinnati Liberty Hall of August 11, 1806, indicates that, where in 1789 there was only a frontier fort (see page 47), fruit trees were being set out, cabins built and industries considered



A RICH FARM FOR SALE.

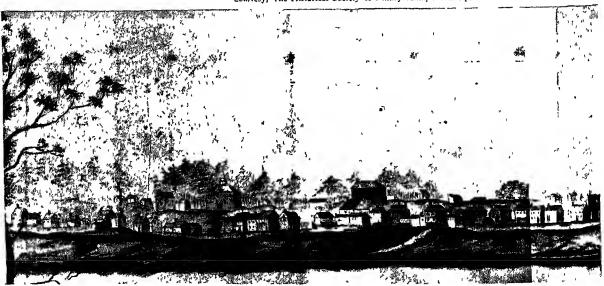
A GOOD BARGAIN will be given of

66 2-3 serrs of land, 40 of which are
cleared, fituare about 7 miles from Cincinnation Duck creek—a number of bearing
apple trees, a good foring, and feveral cabbina shereon. It is an excellent feat for a
tanner or diffiler. For particulars apply to
the Editor of this paper.

Angula

Courtesy, The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus

Below, View of Cincinnati 1807
Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia



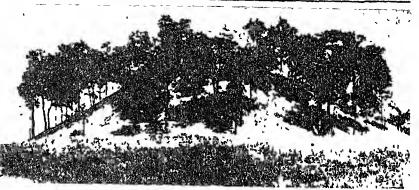
#### The Mound Builders

The early settlers of Ohio could not help observing and wondering about great artificial mounds such as this. Marietta had been planted in the midst of a mound city. There were literally hundreds of these mounds, great and small, up and down the river valleys. Both Gen Putnam and William Henry Harrison wrote accounts of them.



Effigy stone pipe found in the Adena Mound, Ross Co, Ohio Couriesy, The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus

Later excavations brought to light many interesting objects which had been buried in the mounds



Courtesy, The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus
The Miamisburg Mound, Montgomery Co, Ohio (north of Cincinnati)
It is a burial mound, and almost 70 ft high



Great Serpent Mound, Adams Co, Ohio. Over 1300 feet in length Some of the mounds were in the form of living creatures such as the serpent shown above.



#### Indiana Territory

90

created in 1800 and enlarged in 1802, comprised, as we have seen, all the old Northwest Territory except Ohio. William Henry Harrison was appointed as the first governor and established his official residence at the territorial capital of Vincennes Below is a view of his residence, built in 1804.



Courtesy, The Vincennes Public Library, Indiana

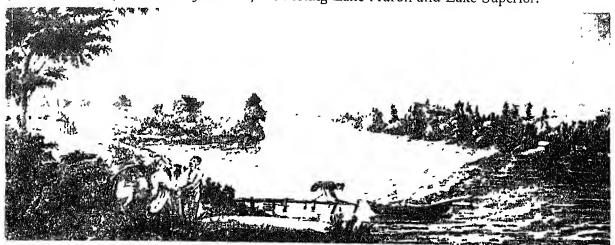
The Legislative Hall, or capitol building of Indiana Territory, at Vincennes, was the modest building shown at the right



Courtesy, The Vincennes Public Library, Indiana

#### Far to the Northwest

but within the Indiana Territory of 1800-1805, was the strategic water passage known as Sault Ste. Marie, or St. Mary's River, connecting Lake Huron and Lake Superior.



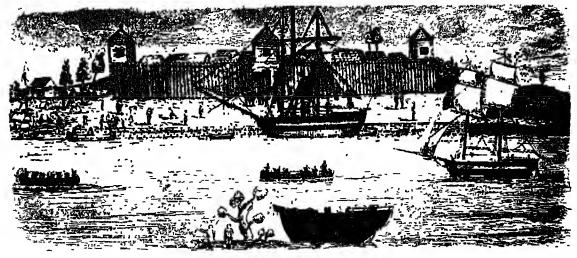
From a watercolor by Edward Walsh Courtesy William L Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich Falls of St Mary's River



While on the northern shore of Lake Superior was the trading post of Giand Portage, depot for furs received from and supplies destined to the great trapping country beyond

From Map of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada by Joseph Bouchette 1815 Courtesy, Public Archives of Canada Research and Publicity Division, Ottawa

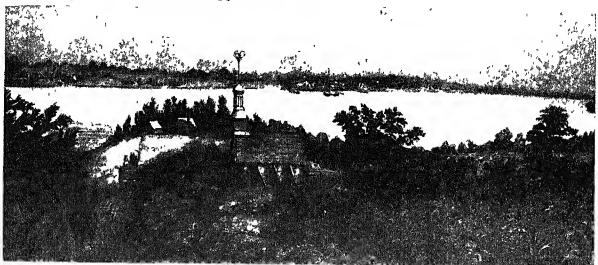
Subsequent to the Treaty of Peace of 1783, the British had retained control of these western posts, but after the signing of Jay's Treaty (see page 67), sovereignty passed to the United States Accordingly, the British fur traders established Fort William, or Fort Kaministiguia, a few miles within the Canadian boundary, and Grand Portage fell into disuse



1 46 to 1 throng a ga fith efficiently institute in the possible of the Lind Change

#### Michigan Territory

consisting only of the Lower Peninsula, was carved out of Indiana Territory in 1805. Below, we have a picture of Detroit as it appeared in 1804.

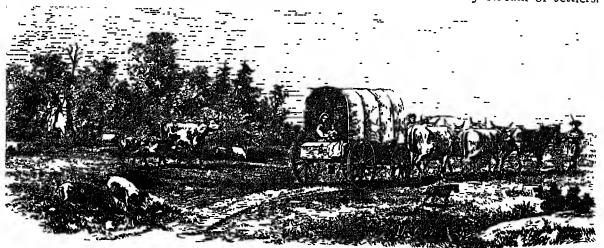


Courtesy, William L Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich

From a watercolor painting made in 1804 by Dr. Edward Walsh, stationed in upper Canada with His Britannic Majesty's 49th Regiment The view is from the Canadian side of the river

### Westward the Course of Empire . . .

From the eastern states to these new territories in the West came a steady stream of settlers.



Eighty Years Progress of the United States 1868

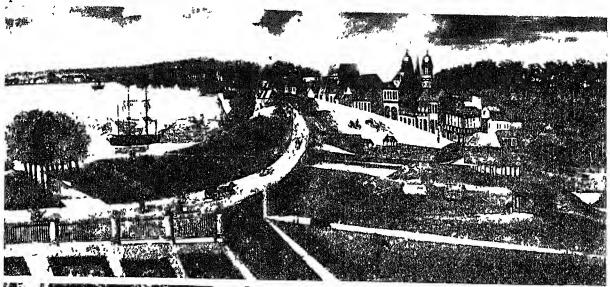


The forest was giving way to clearings and log cabins.

The Genesee Farmer, January, 1851

#### The Louisiana Purchase

Spanish control of the mouth of the Mississippi had long been a disturbing factor in our western settlement. The people of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee wanted free access to the sea for the products of their farms.



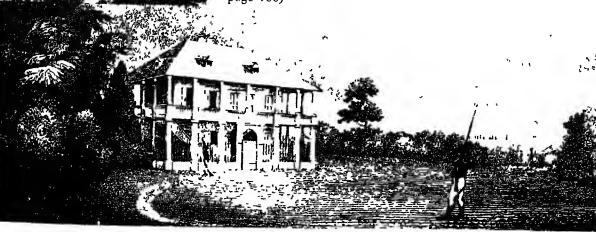
From a painting by J I Bouquet de Woisert Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society
New Orleans, 1803

When, during the Napoleonic wars in Europe, title to "Louisiana" passed to France, President Jefferson made an offer to buy New Orleans. To Jefferson's, and to the country's, amazement, Napoleon sold us (1803) not only New Orleans but the whole great, undefined territory west of the Mississippi to which the French and Spanish had applied the name "Louisiana".

Left, Cypress, Tupelo and Red Maple, Louisiana Photo by U.S. Forest Service

After the Purchase, the area which later became the State of Louisiana was organized as the Territory of Orleans.

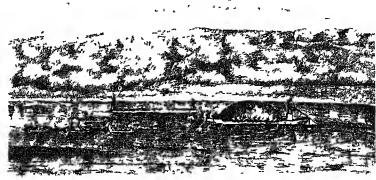
The Duplantier Mansion, shown below, was occupied by Gen James Wilkinson as headquarters during the Burr episode (see page 100)



Courlesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Duplantier Mansion, near New Orleans 1808

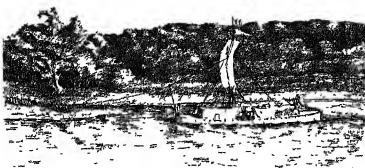
#### The Missouri Country

That part of the Purchase which lay north of the Territory of Orleans, and which soon came to be known as Missouri Territory, was at the time officially named the District or Territory of Louisiana

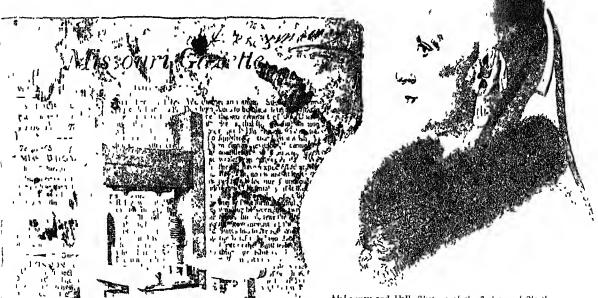


Courtesy, Pierre Chonteau Collection in the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis Bull Boat

Here, from St Louis as a center, the Chouteaus and others carried on a far-flung fur trade with the Indians, using bull boats and mackinaw (or cordelle) boats on the shallow rivers.



Courtesy, Pierre Chouteau Collection in the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
Mackinaw or Cordelle Boat



Mckenney and Hall, History of the Indians of North America 1842

In 1805-6, Le Soldat du Chene, an Osage chief, came to Washington with Auguste Chouteau to visit Jefferson. While in the east his portrait was made.

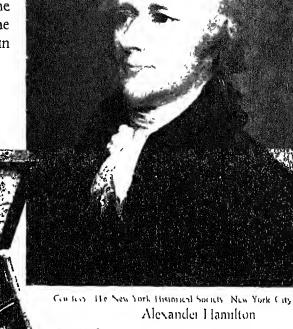
#### At St. Louis

On this printing press, the first to cross the Mississippi River, was printed in July, 1808, the first issue of the Missouri Gazette, the first newspaper to be printed west of the Mississippi. Countagy, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis

#### 95

#### A Famous Duel

In 1804, Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States, was a candidate for the governorship of New York His defeat, which he largely charged to Alexander Hamilton, led Burr to challenge Hamilton to a duel. The challenge was accepted and on July 11 the opponents met on the duelling ground in Weehawken, N J.



Alexander Hamilton Each fired one shot and Hamilton fell mortally wounded

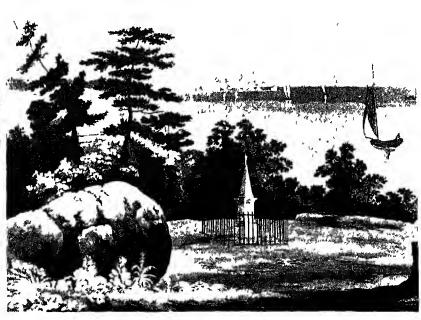
A M Hamilton, The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton 1910 Pistols used by Hamilton and Burr

> Burr fled the jurisdiction of New York and was soon engaged in the scheme which history has labelled the "Burr Conspiracy" (see page 100).



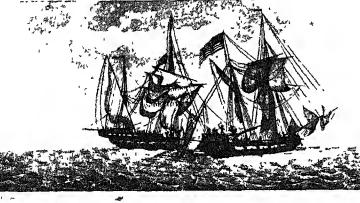
W H Safford, The Blennerbassel Papers 1864 Aaron Burr





#### **Trouble with Tripoli**

The Barbary States, along the southern shore of the Mediterranean, had long exacted tribute from vessels entering that sea. The United States followed the example of the older nations and made annual payments.



Opposite, we see an American ship paying its tribute to Tripoli, which, in 1801, declared war upon us

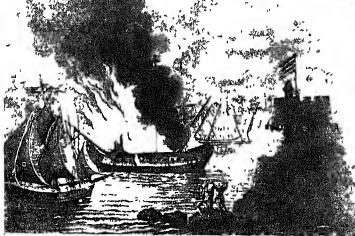
From an engraving by M F Corne Naval Documents Barbary Wars Operations 1939 42

Two years later, we sent a small squadron against the Barbary States, but one of our ships, the Philadelphia, becoming stranded on a reef, was captured by the Tripolitans.

From a drawing by Capt Wm Bainbridge Hoff Naval Documents Barbary Illary Operations 1939 42



THE CAPTURE OF THE U.S. FRICATE PHILADELPHIA

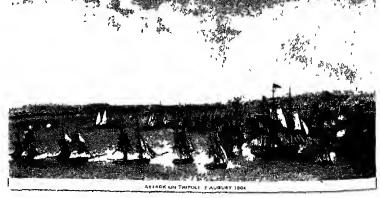


The following February, 1804, Stephen Decatur and eighty American officers and men, in a small boat, entered the harbon of Tripoli, and, under the guns of the castle, recaptured the *Philadelphia* and burned her.

From an engraving by F. Kearny Naval Documents. Barbary. Wars. Operations. 1939 42 Courtesy, Dr. Eugene H. Pool, New York

A close blockade of, and constant attack upon, the harbor during the summer and autumn of that year brought the Tripolitans to agree upon an end of tribute from the United States.

From a painting by M F Corne Naval Documents Barbary Il'ars Operations 1939 42



#### The Lewis and Clark Expedition

The acquisition of Louisiana (see page 93) prompted President Jefferson to send an expedition to explore the western country. The party, under the leadership of Meriwether Lewis and

William Clark, assembled near St. Louis in the autumn of 1803.

#### The Missouri River

George Catlin, Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians 1841





The following Spring they ascended the Missouri in flatboats, picking their way among uprooted trees and hidden snags

Victor Collot, Posage dan I In orique Airas 1826 Flatboat

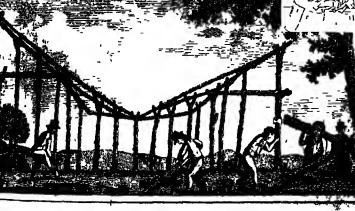
The Winter of 1804-5 was spent near the Mandan villages, on the Missouri River, in present North Dakota.



George Cailin Levers and Notes on the Vanners Cus time and Cond and the North Increase Indians 1841

Mandan Village

In the Journal of Poyages and Travels under Lewis and Clark, by Patrick Gass, 1812, who accompanied the expedition, we find this picture of how their shelters were put up



Captain Clark to his men healding almo of Huts

# The Lewis and Clark Expedition (Continued)

Westward, to the source of the Missouri, went the expedition.

The leaders met and talked, as best they could, with the Indians



Captain Lenrs & Clark halding a Council with the Indians



Patrix Gass, On 11' Congress of Gards ath

Amusing incidents occurred.

From Gass' Journal
Courtesy, Wisconsin State Historical
Society, Madison

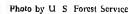
Still westward, over the mountains, they went, to the Clearwater River, into the Snake River, and from that to the Columbia.



Maximilian, Travels in the Interior of North America 1843

View of the Rocky Mountains

On Nov 7, 1805, they gazed upon the broad Pacific, and established a claim which extended our boundaries from ocean to ocean



#### Pike's Expeditions

While the Lewis and Clark party was toiling over the mountains, between the rivers, another

exploring expedition was starting from St. Louis, under the leadership of Lt. Zebulon M. Pike. Lt Zebulon M Pike Z. M. Pske, Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississiphi and through the Western Part of Louisiana. 1810 Up the Mississippi, beyond the mouth of the St. Peters (or Minnesota) River he went

"Alber Dr Illa of Pefetio



H R Schoolcraft, Information respecting Indian Tribes of the 74 S 1851-57

He talked with the Indians, established the authority of the government, and selected the site for Fort Snelling.

H R Schoolcraft, Information respecting Indian Tribes of the 'U S 1851-57

The following year, 1806, Pike led another expedition westward from St Louis, through the Pawnee country, and along the eastern edge of the Rockies, where he saw at a distance the snowy peak which has since borne his name

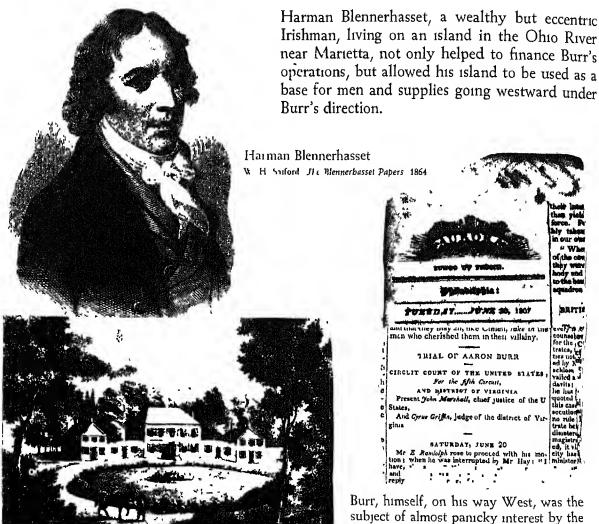
Seeking the headwaters of the Red River, Pike, by mistake, crossed the upper Rio Grande, and was captured by the Spaniards.

Pikes Peak John C Fremont, Report of the Exploring Expeditions of 1842 and 1843-44

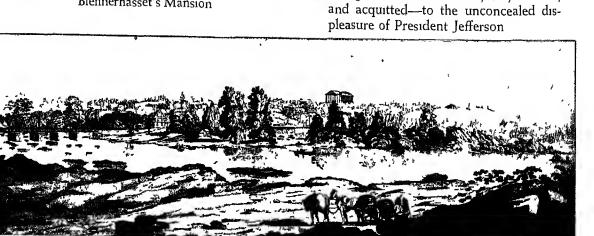


#### The Burr Conspiracy

Following the duel with Hamilton and the expiration of his term as Vice-President, Aaron Burr found himself bankrupt and almost a fugitive. His ambitious thoughts turned to the west, where he talked of establishing a colony in Spanish territory, while others said he planned to create an empire.



W H Safford, The Life of Harman Blennerhassel 1850 Blennerhasset's Mansion



Federal Government; was arrested,

brought back to Richmond, Va, for trial,

Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

#### Impressment

The British Navy had traditionally manned its ships by means of the "press gang". To the practice of pressing idle seamen in British ports, there came to be added that of boarding ships and removing seamen believed to be British subjects.

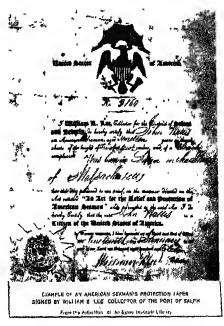


S F Holbrook, Threescore Years An Autobiography 1857

SEVENTEEN YEARS HISTORY, LIFE AND SUFFERINGS JAMES M'LEAN. AN IMPRESSED american citizen § seaman. EMBRACING BUT A BUMMARY OF WHAT HE ENDURED, WHILE DETAINED In the British Berbice, TART DRING LONG AND PAINFUL PERIOR BY HIMBELF HARTFORD PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY B & J BUSEPLI.

The fact that thousands of British seamen, lured by higher pay, deserted from the Royal Navy and signed up on American ships, and were encouraged to do so by American captains, made misunderstandings and injustices inevitable

Many bona fide Americans were "pressed", by sea or in ports, for service in the British Navy. To protect American nationals from seizure, certificates of citizenship were issued by American officials and carried by American seamen, and all too often bartered in foreign grogshops

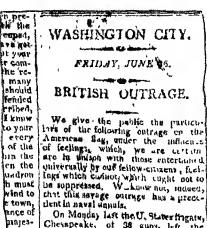


Courtesy, The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

#### The Chesapeake-Leopard Incident

An appalling case of impressment occurred on June 22, 1807, when the British man-of-war Leopard fired upon the American frigate Chesapeake, off Hampton Roads, and removed three American sailors along with one British deserter

The American press mildly reflected the anger of the people, but a prompt repudiation by England enabled Jefferson to avert war.

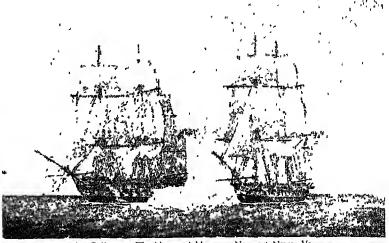


conseit at howeion, to en al he inpelles

> asure. retore morn-

On Monday last the U. States fright, Chesapeake, of 38 guny, left the Capes, where there lay at anchor a limitsh squadron consisting of three two deckers and one in late of 58 gury. As she passed this squadron, wir and molestation, one of the two feckers, the Leopard, put off, and whit to the before the Chesapeake when the latter came up with the Leopard, at the distance of their three leagues from the squadron, her commundational Humphris, held the Chesapeake, and said he had a disputch to before the formath limitshe commander in On Monday last the U. States frigate,





Courtesy, The Bailey Collection, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News,

Leopard and Chesapeake elds into the Chemposks, turn, and wounded 24, of ts the commuter:
The guns of the Chre
old; and the vessel in r
recognised for ecclos, th MONDAY \_\_ JUYE 29, 1807 WHAT WE BEFECTED

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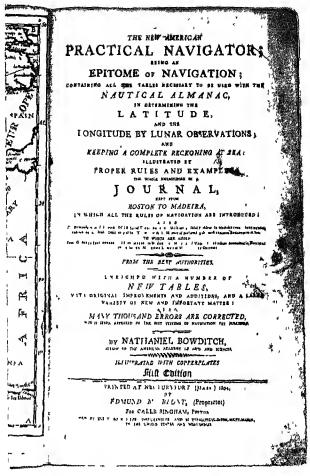


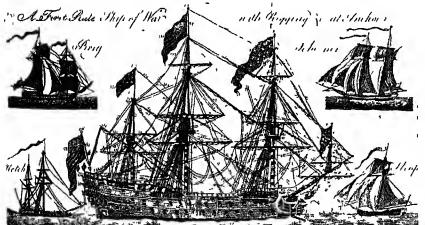
Courtesy, The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass Crowninshield's Wharf, at Salem, during Embargo

But a series of restrictions upon our shipping by the European belligerents, each trying to throttle the other, resulted in an Embargo Act, passed by Congress in December, 1807, by which all shipping from America to Europe was forbidden and by which our merchant fleets were tied up in our harbors.

#### **Navigation and Coast Survey**

Whatever the effects may have been on the warring nations of Europe, the Embargo was a stunning blow to American shipping, which had reached to all parts of the world. In 1802, Nathaniel Bowditch had issued his American Practical Navigator, which became the textbook of American seamen, going through edition after edition; and subsequently (1866) being taken over by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy.





Opposite, from the Bowditch of 1802, we see the rigging of the various ships of the time.

A few months before the Embargo went into effect, Congress authorized the Survey of the Coast (subsequently the Coast and Geodetic Survey). F. R. Hassler, the first Superintendent, was directed to go to England for suitable surveying instruments, but his sailing was delayed until 1811 by the Embargo, and then his return was delayed by the War of 1812. Thus it was 1815 before the theodolite, shown opposite, and used in his first survey, reached America.

Courtesy, U S Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D C

#### **Roads and Canals**

During several months of the year, roads were impassable, and beyond the main routes between cities, there was no satisfactory means of communication at any time. The country was tending to break apart politically through the lack of physical ties.



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

# BOSTON, Plymouth & Sandwich MAIL STAGE,

CONTINUES TO RUN AS FOLLOWS .

LEAVES Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 5 o'clock, breakfast at Leonard's, Schuate; dine at Bradford's, Plymouth; and arrive in Sandwich the same evening. Leaves Sandwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, breakfast at Bradford's, Plymouth; dine at Leonard's, Schuate, and arrive in Boston the same evening.

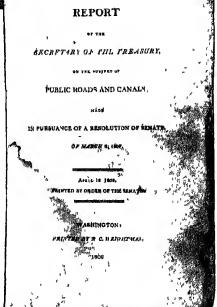
Passing through Dorchester, Quincy, Wyemouth, Hingham, Scituate, Hanover, Pembroke, Duxbury, Kingston, Plymouth to Sandwich. Fare, from Boston to Scituate, 1 doll. 25 cts. From Boston to Plymouth, 2 dolls. 50 cts. From Boston to Sandwich, 3 dolls. 63 cts.

The Santee Canal, connecting the Cooper and Santee rivers in South Carolina (completed in 1800) was one of the few operating canals.



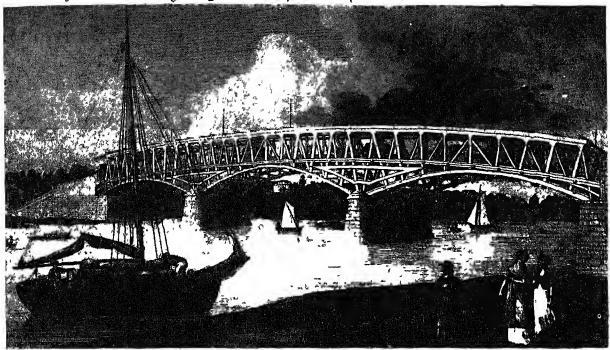
Charles Fraser, A Charlesion Skeichbook, 1796 1806 Couriesy, Carolina Art Association, Charleston, S C Santee Canal. 1803

In 1808, Albert Gallatin made his famous Report recommending the building by the Government of a great connecting network of canals and roads, from the Atlantic to the midwestern rivers. Private enterprise within a few years carried out his program.



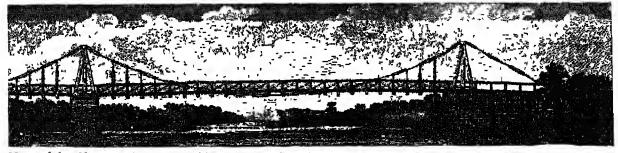
#### **Bridges**

The Schuylkill River Bridge, begun in 1799, was completed in 1804.



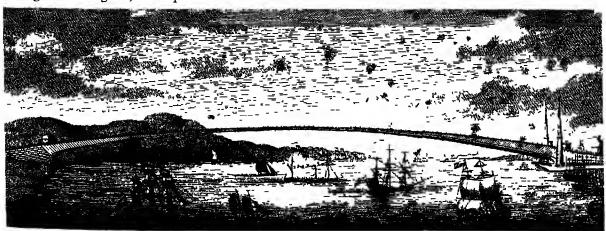
From a drawing by W Birch Courtesy The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

The first suspension bridge in America was erected by James Finley in 1801. In an article in The Port Folio for 1810, Finley says "There are eight of these bridges now", and adds, "The exclusive right was secured by patent in the year 1808".



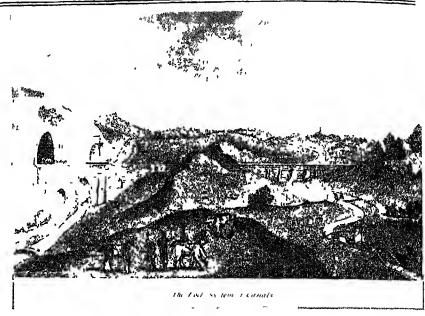
View of the Chain Bridge invented by James Finley, Esq.

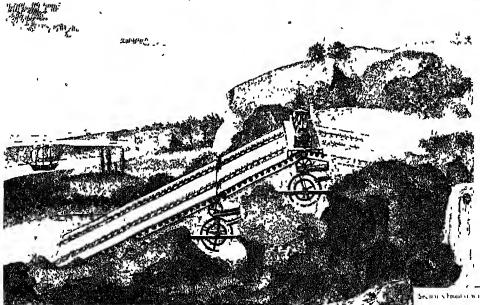
In 1811, Thomas Pope, in A Treatise on Bridge Architecture, visioned a bridge across the Hudson River, as shown below One hundred and twenty-one years later such a bridge (the George Washington) did span the Hudson.



#### The World of Tomorrow

William Tatham, who as a young man had lived in the region where The Tennessee Valley Authority contrived its great works one hundred and sixty years later, published a book in 1799 in which he foresaw canals such as this — running over and under one another, through tunnels and beside roads



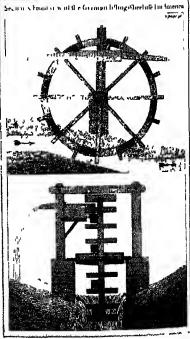


William Tatham, Political Economy of Inland Navigation, Irrigation and Drainage, etc. 1799

He foresaw, also, the inclined plane which within a few decades was in practical operation.

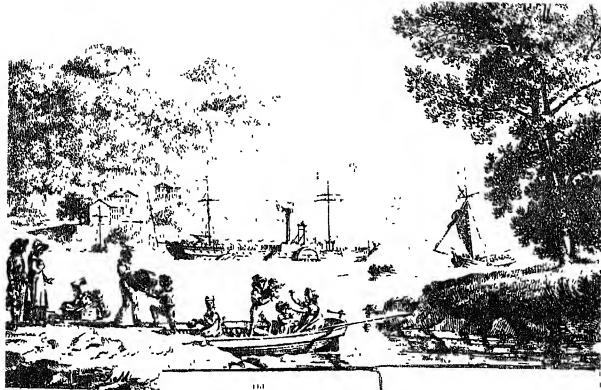
In another book, published in 1801, he described a water lifting wheel used for irrigation "in the interior parts", of the United States, by which he meant Pennsylvania and Virginia.

William Tatham, National Irri gation etc 1801



#### "Fulton's Folly"

Several steamboats had been built before Fulton's but his Clermont, built and launched in 1807, was the first to prove physically and financially successful. It made the 150 mile run from New York to Albany in thirty-two hours—and a new era in water transportation began. Below we see the Clermont steaming past West Point, where, in 1802, had been established the U.S Military Academy.



Stokes Collection The New York Public Library

The western rivers, soon to see the steamboat, were already being described in detail for the navigator In 1801, Zadok Cramer, of Pittsburgh, began the publication of The Navigator, the title page of the Fifth Edition of which is shown opposite

Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

#### NAVIGATOR OR UIIL

#### Traders' useful Guide

JN NAVIGATING THE MONONCAID LA, ALLIGHENY, OHIO, AND MISSISSIPPI RITERS.

COVINING AN AMELE ACTIONAL
OF THESE MUCHS ADMIRING AN ATERS
COORDINATION TO THE MINE AND THE FORE
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#### RIVERS

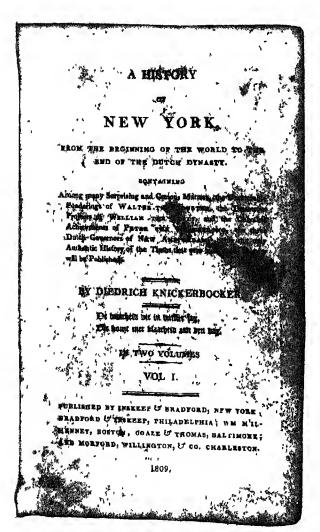
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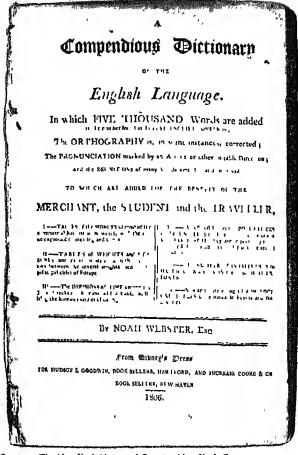
to receive the Youghooghens from the SeS 1 and omices with the Alleghans area at the death of he is made below the mouth of the former and he had fits five below the mouth of the former and he had fits five below the mouth of the former and he had a state of the st

#### Among the Books and Magazines

In 1800, Noah Webster announced a plan for three dictionaries, one for businessmen, one for elementary schools and one for scholars. In 1806, the first of these, A Compendious Dictionary, appeared.

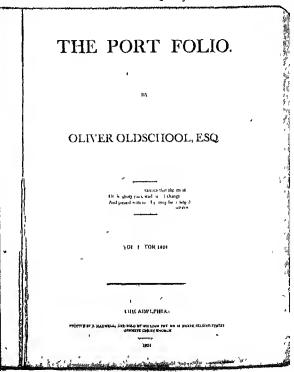


Outstanding among the magazines was *The Port Folio*, which has supplied its quota of illustrations for the present work.



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

Washington Irving, who had tried, not too hard, to be a lawyer, finished in 1809, America's "first great book of comic literature"—Knickerbocker's A History of New York



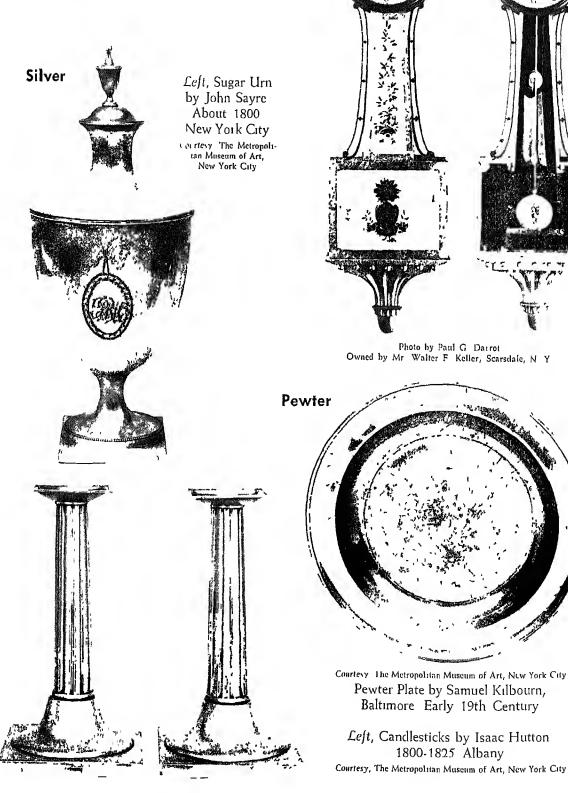


Courtesy, The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

Breeches and Coat, 1800-25

#### Clocks

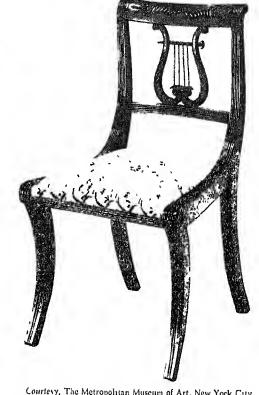
The "Banjo Clock" was invented by Simon Willard or his brother, Aaron, in 1802. The example shown opposite is 39 inches high. The case is of mahogany The works are of brass, driven by a weight. The dial is of metal painted white with the numerals in black. The hands are made of iron



#### Chairs



Courtery The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Cuy Mahogany Arm Chair, probably from the workshop of Duncan Phyfe, New York Early 19th Century



Courtesy, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City
Mahogany Side Chair ("Duncan Phyfe"
Style), New York City 1805-1815

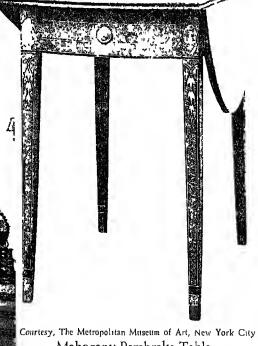
#### **Table**

#### Trundle Bed

During the day it was pushed under the larger bed. At night it was pulled out, as shown below, and served for the younger children



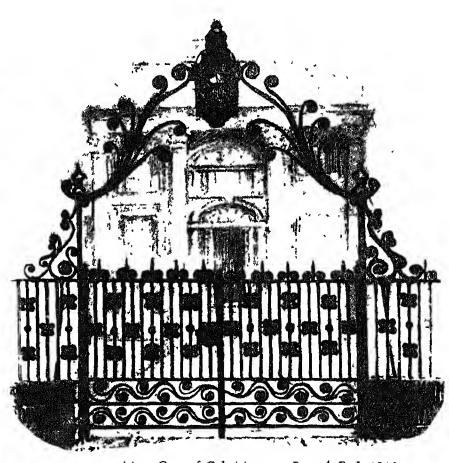
Courtesy Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N .
Trundle Bed Early 19th Century



nartesy, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Cuty Mahogany Pembroke Table About 1800

#### Ironwork





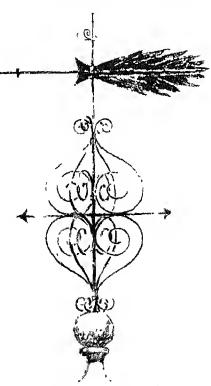
Main Gate of Colt Mansion, Bristol, R I 1810

Left, Newel Post House on Bleecker Street, N. Y 1800-1810

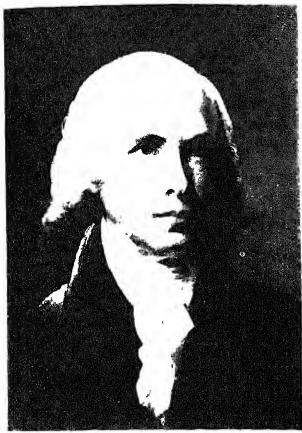
Gates of St Michael's Cemetery, Charleston, S C Work of A W. Iusti Early 19th Century



All illustrations on this page are from Albert H Sonn, Early American Wroughl Iron 1928



Weathervane on Brick Meeting House, Canandaigua, N Y 1803



#### **James Madison**

was inaugurated as President on March 4, 1809.

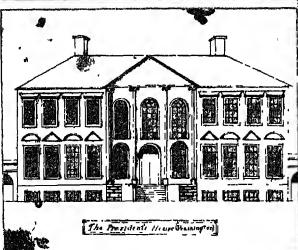
James Madison From a Portrait by Gilbert Stuart

Courtesy, Bowdoin College Museum of Fine Arts, Brunswick, Maine

The National Capitol still stood as two unconnected wings

One to pital

Contest the The oriest Society of Pensylvana Philadelphia



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

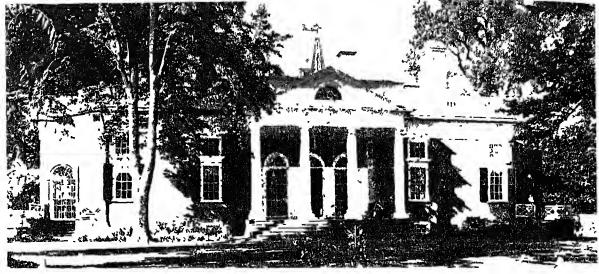
Mrs. Madison, however, found the President's House somewhat improved over the conditions which Mrs. Adams had encountered



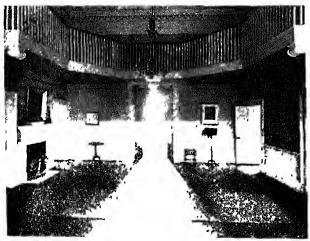
Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City
Dolly Madison

#### **Jefferson Retired**

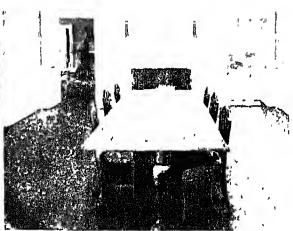
to his beloved Monticello, on a "little mountain" near Charlottesville, Va.



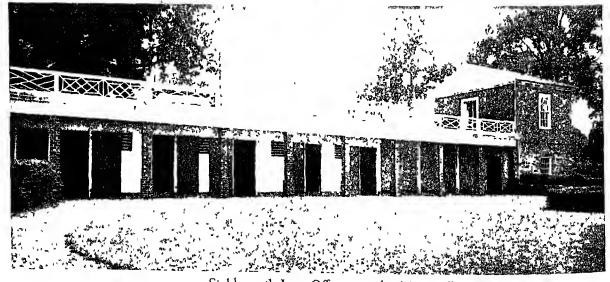
Monticello



Entrance Hall, Monticello

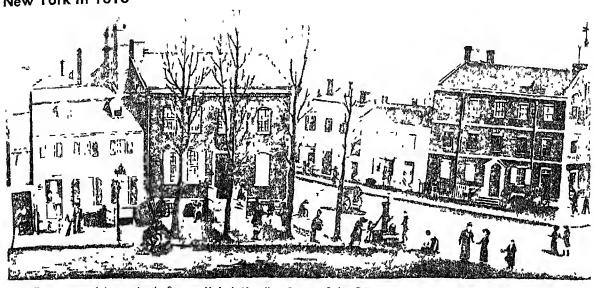


Dining Room, Monticello



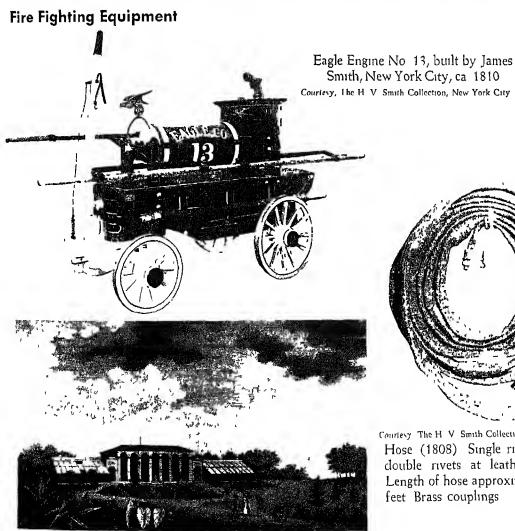
Stable, with Law Office at right, Monticello

#### New York In 1810



From an original drawing by the Baroness Hyde de Neuville Courtery, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library Corner of Greenwich Street

Note the small boy at the pump, the man sawing wood in the street, and the trees



Courley The H V Smith Collection, New York City Hose (1808) Single riveted seam, double rivets at leather joinings Length of hose approximately forty feet Brass couplings

her of the BOTANIC GARDEN at RLOIN inthemaning the CITY of NEW 20RK The Port Folio, January-June, 1810

#### **Philadelphia**

as seen from the ferry (across the Delaware River) at Camden, N J.



By J L Bouquet de Woisert Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Above, and slightly to the right of the stage wagon, may be seen a steamboat, built shortly after the Clermont (see page 107).



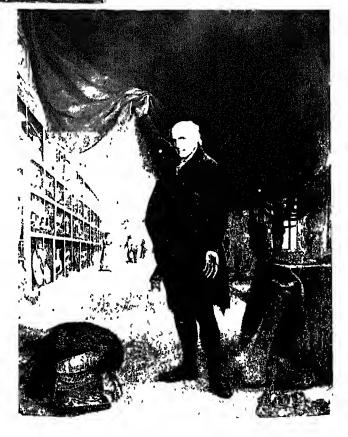
The Market Street Bridge, Philadelphia, 1805

From a painting by John James Barralet Courlesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

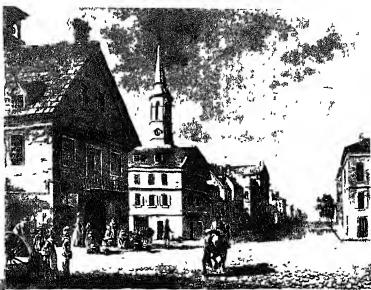
In the left center (opposite) is a Durham boat such as Washington used in crossing the Delaware in 1776

Charles Willson Peale, the portrait painter, had become interested in natural history. His museum, which contained among other things, the bones of a mastodon dug up near Newburgh, N. Y., was one of Philadelphia's show places The picture opposite is from a portrait of the artist and his Museum made by the artist himself.

Courtesy, The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia



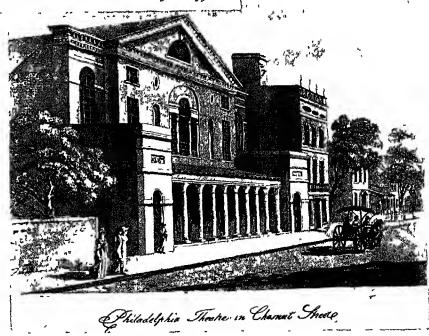
Around About Philadelphia



Wiew of Seconds Streets north from Market Greets. with Christ Churchs

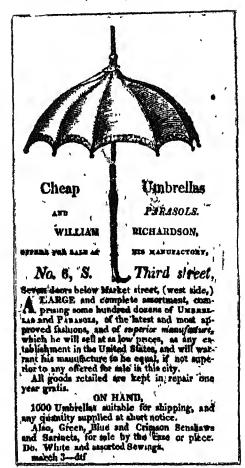


High Street, Philadelphias, with an Sometican Stage waggon



All illustrations on this page are from Charles Wilson Janson, The Stranger in America 1807

#### Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes



#### **YOUNG's**

PATENT ANATOMICAL DANCING

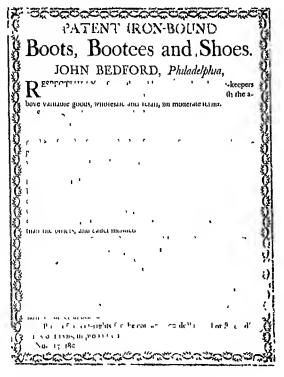
#### SHOES.

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Such are the admirable qualities of this shoe, that it would be a crime in the author not to delineate them. Ease united with elegance, are qualities in science rarely to be found in any counelegance, are qualities in science rarely to be found in any country, happy Americans this friendly genusoriginstes with you. Hyperbole upon hyperbole, health and duration claims a part in this admirable plan. Corns, twisted heels, and lacerated insteps shall no more agonize human nature; no more shall the aged wintess the aid of the crutch, the middle aged shall walk with certain sure and easy step, the young shall stip as an hart, and never know their accumulated horizors, this shall deserve more of our country than all the celebrated coin plaster physicians, for these maladies shall crase to exist. wonderfull that the genus of Crispen should have made so happy a discovery; the lock looses in its appearance one third of its size, as to a side view

looses in its appearance one third of its size, as to a side view thereof, making it to uppear exceedingly need. The celebrated Mr Whak has authorized no in say that it has not in Europe sern any those & complete to he the Last and the classification is not the face as a fine period of the side and a side of the side and the face and the fac

If there is any question as to the demand for parasols, see pages 116 and 119.



All illustrations on this page are through the courlesy of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

# NEW HAT STORE



THE Subscriber having THE Second Paying taken a Store in the new building, at the North East Corner of Chemut a 1 hird street, No. 45, 8. Third street, where he had tends keeping a handsome

Gentlem/n's Beaver, Castor and Rocan Hais.

Youths, and Children's Hais.

Children's Moreco, do.

Children's Moreco, do.

Lady: Missen, and Children's Beavers.

All of which will be sold on the most see

modating terms, wholesale and retail. Orders from County & Shipping Merchant promptly attended to

John Stuckert.

feb 10-duf

Wholesale and Retail \*\* FASHIONABLE .. HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 134, MARKET STREET, between Pourth and Fifth streets.



THE subscriber respect fully informs his freeds and the public, that he has constantly on hand, a general assortment of HATS, as follows Griftlemens Heave, Cattor and Rogan Hat, Hoy's and Children's Reading Wood & Children's Morropeo Hats, which he vill alexale, or retail, for each or approved

Shipping and Country Merchants are invited call and examine for distance ves, before purchase Lemuel B. Glover,

feb 19-dtf

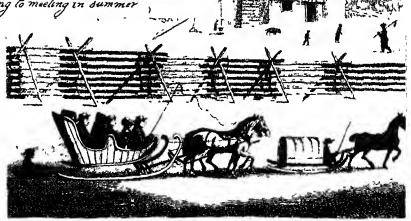
Spacemento B. Messinger

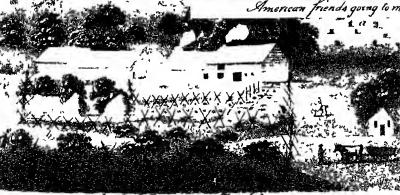
# Among the Friends (Quakers) in Pennsylvania



Friends meeting House at Merion







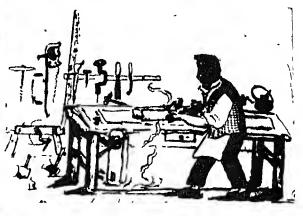
A Farm House in the Back Sottlements

All illustrations on this page are from Robert Sutcliff, Travels in Some Parts of North America 1804, 1805 and 1806 1815 Courtery, The New York Historical Society, New York City

#### **Carpenter and Artist**

At York, Pa, lived Lewis Miller, who for forty years followed the trade of carpenter But he also made watercolor pictures depicting the life that went on in the Pennsylvania German town of York We shall meet him from time to time in this volume.

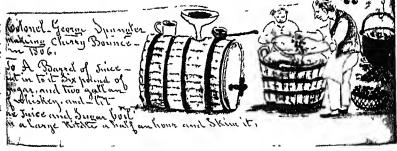




"The Engine House in Main Street, fronting the market house, on John Hay Ser Lot This was the First Engine in town I recollect it in the year 1799"

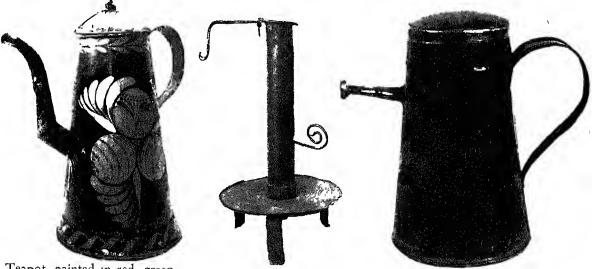
From watercolor paintings by Lewis Miller Courtesy, The Historical Society of York County, York, Pa

"Colonel George Spangler making Chronel George Spangler making Chronel Spangler Spangler Cherry Bounce Chrone Spangler of To a Bar- Watering Chrone Spangler of To A Spangle of Since a sugar, and two gallon of whiskey and let the juice and sugar boil in a large kettle a half an hour and skim to thickey, and the same boil it."



#### At Easton

in northeastern Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania German craftsmen were making and using such conveniences as shown below.



Teapot, painted in red, green and yellow

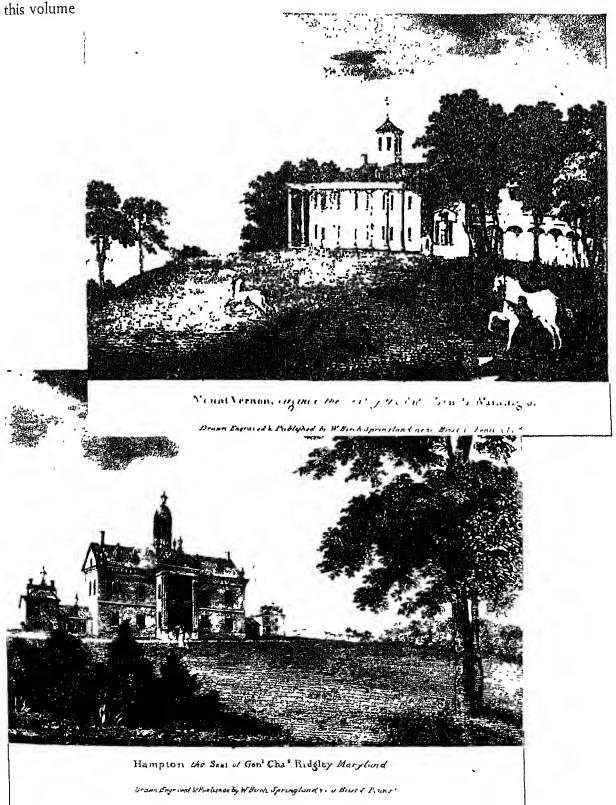
Candlestick Wrought-iron.

Mamele (baby-bottle) Tin

Courtesy, Landis Valley Museum, Lancaster, Fa

#### William Russell Birch, Painter and Engraver

born in England in 1755, came to America in 1794 Many of his drawings will be found in



Both illustrations above are through the courtesy of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

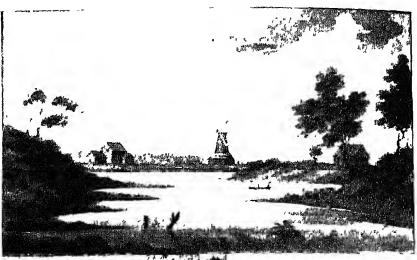
It is of interest to note that the artist inscribes both of the above as "Drawn Engraved & Published by W. Birch, Springland near Bristol, Pennsylva"

#### In the South

View near Charleston, S C., 1802

Charles Fraser, A Charleston Sketchbook, 1796 1806 Courleys, The Carolina Art Association, Charleston, S C

The windmill furnished power for sawing lumber Water mills, operated by the tides, also were common



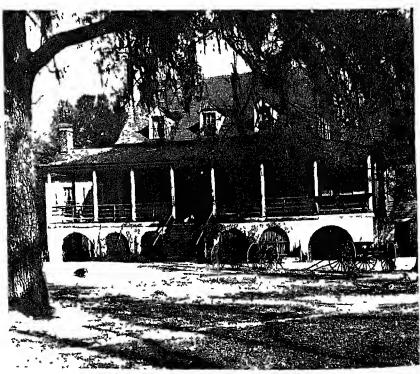


St Andrew's Parish Church, 1800

The building was still standing, practically unchanged, in 1940, on the road from Charleston to Middleton Place

Charles I (ase), A Charleston Sketchbook, 1796 1806 Courtesy, The Carolina Art Association, Charleston, S C

Eutaw Plantation House built in 1808, was typical of the plantation houses of lower South Carolina.



Courtesy, The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S C

#### Catastrophes of 1811

On the westerly side of the Mississippi River, some 200 miles below St. Louis, as the river winds, in the area around New Madrid, occurred an earthquake which only the sparseness of the settlement kept from being a major disaster.



THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT NEW MADRID

"Then the houses crumbled, the trees waved together, the ground sunk, while ever and anon vivid flashes of lightning, gleaming through the troubled clouds of night, rendered the darkness doubly horrible."



Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the Great West 1854

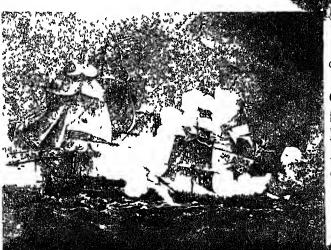
On December 26, a crowded theatre at Richmond, Va., burst into flames There was but one main exit and as many people lost their lives by being trampled as did by the flames

Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Pirginia 1849

#### Far Separated but Converging Events

In 1810, John Jacob Astor, founder of the American Fur Company, decided to extend his operations to the Columbia River. The British fur traders moved to forestall him On March 23, 1811, Astor's ship, the *Jonquin*, arrived at the mouth of the Columbia When the British

arrived in July, they found Astoria already established. For the moment the Americans had won



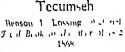
Trick is a company final

Gebird Franchice North French 1 7 (1996) 1 1 North Res Co. 1812, 1814, 1834, 1834, 1837

On May 16, 1811, the United States frigate President, in the Atlantic, off Cape Henry, gave a withering broadside to the British ship Little Belt—and the people of America approved.

Courtes Bules Collection The Mariners' Miscri Newbort New Ya

On Tippecanoe Creek, in Indiana Territory, the northwestern Indians, under the spell of The Prophet, the leadership of Tecumsch, and the encouragement of the British, on Nov. 7 1811 faced an American army under William Henry Harrison and were far from deteat 1





Courtesy, William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich

· Buttacker a.

At Fort George, on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, British troops drilled

# WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH

1812-1816

ZIL I PINE DOLLARS PLR CANCE

WIGHINGTON CITY SATURDAY JUNE 20 1812

PARDIN ADS LOGE

It so be to the unions to the UNITED BY BUT

#### (By Authority:) AN ACT

Declaring War betseen the United Kingdom of Great Biltain and Ireland and the defundencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories.

BL it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That WAR be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general teprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the en lietu. Ses agrinso de serveds boots and effect of the gotion of trace Kanglin

th 3 | h tobershould be used an used the rate | The practice, he are only from a fell British to overnment now presentations for the presentation of the subjects about that in tention and remarks of ours in the same paper in which we present to it the eloquent and perspicuous Message of the Liceutive, and the equally adminable Report of Manifesto of the committee of l'oreign Relations The motives & object of the measure are therein sufficitial, developed and explained. We will only say, that as the meisure of War his licen at length adopted from a conviction of its necessity almost to the existence of the nation, we offer our su cere prayers and ardeat hopes for a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the contest in which we are about to engage

In another part of tins paper will be found a statement of atrocious ontiage committed on our commerce by French national vessels. The President has wisely abstained from suggesting the propriety of offensive measures against liance, until late doubt shall become present certainty. If ample atonement be not made by I rance for these outlages we trust in God alic will be lene

ited to the

their territories, Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, Piesident of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigi lant and zealous, in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto And I do moreover ex-hort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they value the precious heritage derived from the viitue and valor of their fathers, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abidana to alimities; that they in preserving of-

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. I IMONY WHEREOF 1 . . hereunto set my and caused the va the United States • ) !· affixed to these nomits,

Di) 1. at the City of West rigton, the nine-! (1 ) day of June, one 'li ' 'nd eight hundred welve, and of the I our indence of the

JAMES MADISON. Be is Presment,

(Signed) JAMES MUNROE, Secretary of State

At an election held on Tuesday, 16th inst in the first ward, for a member of the board of common council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resigna-tion of James Hoban Esq resigned, it appears that William P. Gardner is duly elected. And on Wednosday, the 17th inst. Nicholas L Queen was elected a member of the board of Alderman, for one year, from the first Monday of June inst. to fill the vacance by the resignation of Daniel Rapine, appointed Mayor.

PRESIDENT OF THE D STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of a United States, by virtue of the (a strited Authority vested in him have declared by their act. la ra date the eighteenth day of the pre ent month, that War exists how en the United Kingdom of (. ut Britain and Iteland, and in appendencies thereof, and the The States of America and

#### 126

#### The Attack on Canada

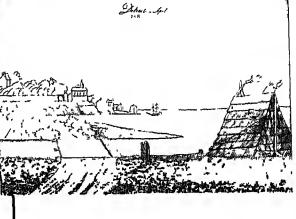
With war impending, Gen William Hull, with a nondescript army from Ohio, was ordered to Detroit, where he arrived on July 5, 1812, three days after having been informed of the declaration of war.

Detroil

John Melish, A Military and Topographical Atlas of the United States 1813

The British, across the Detroit River, had known of the state of war since June 30. and had also in their possession all Hull's papers which they had captured in a boat passing Fort Malden

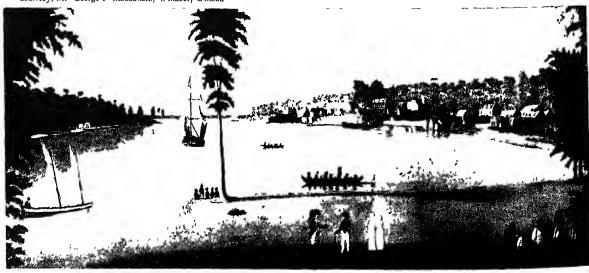
> Below, Detroit in 1809 Courtesy, William L Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich



However, on July 12, Hull's army crossed over to Canada, but instead of capturing Fort Malden, sat down at Sandwich waiting for Canada to surrender, which might well have happened, but did not.

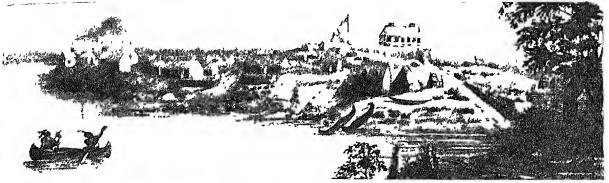
Below, Fort Malden, 1812

From a watercolor painting by Miss Catherine Reynolds Courtesy, Mr. George F. Macdonald, Windsor, Canada



### The Tomahawk to the Rescue

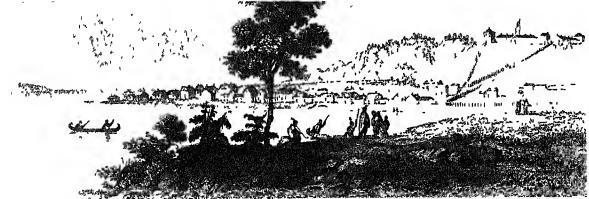
While Hull waited at Sandwich, the English General Brock was acting. To the officers and partisan leaders of the Northwest went orders to rouse the Indians to the support of the British "White Father".



From a watercolor painting by Edward Walsh Courtesy William L Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich

Post St Joseph

On July 17, from St. Joseph's Island, at the head of Lake Huron, a mixed force of Indians and British descended upon the strategic American post of Michilimackinac (see page 3) which discreetly surrendered *Below* is a view of Michilimackinac



H R Schoolcraft, Information respecting Indian Tribes of the United States 1851 57

A month later Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, surrendered to the Indians—and a ghastly massacre ensued.



From a drawing made in 1808 by Capt John Whistler, commanding at Fort Dearborn

Courtesy The National Archives, Records of the War Department, Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D C



With the victorious Indian allies coming down the Lakes, and a British army approaching from the east, Hull retreated to Detroit, and on the same day that the Indians were scalping and killing at Chicago, he meekly surrendered Detroit to the British.

#### Victory At Sea

Four days after the surrender of Detroit by Gen. William Hull, his nephew and adopted son, Capt. Isaac Hull, commanding the USS. Constitution, overhauled the British frigate Guerrière in the Atlantic, and, in an engagement lasting thirty minutes, totally disabled and captured

his opponent.

Below, Constitution and Guerriere
Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

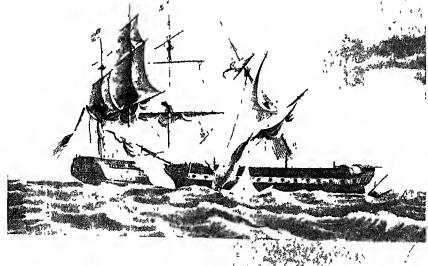


ISAAC HILL ESOR

of the Market Hater Saig

Analectic Magazine, March, 1813

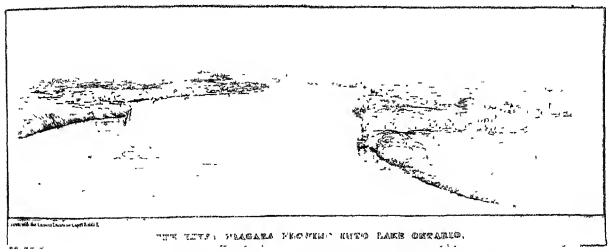
And while the country was still celebrating the victory of the Constitution over the Guerriere, Capt Porter of the USS. Essex sailed into Delaware Bay with the news of having met and captured the British sloop-of-war Alert.



Opposite, The Essex captures the Alert From a watercolor drawing by Charles Turner Warren Courtesy, Basicy Collection, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va

#### Niagara

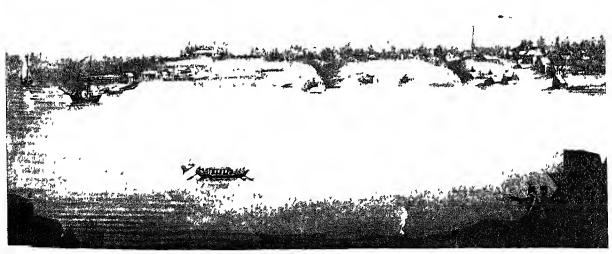
At the mouth of the Niagara River, where the waters of the Upper Lakes, after spilling over the Falls, flow placidly into Lake Ontario, stood, on the American side, Fort Niagara, and, on the Canadian side, Fort George.



Basil Hall, Forty Etchnigs from Sketches made with the Camera Lucida in North America 1829 Courtesy, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md



From a watercolor painting by Edward Walsh 1804 Courtesy, William L Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich Fort Niagara

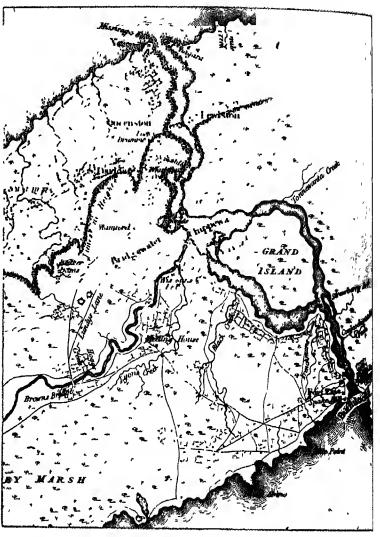


From a watercolor painting by Edward Walsh 1804 Courley, William L Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich Fort George

#### **Another Failure**

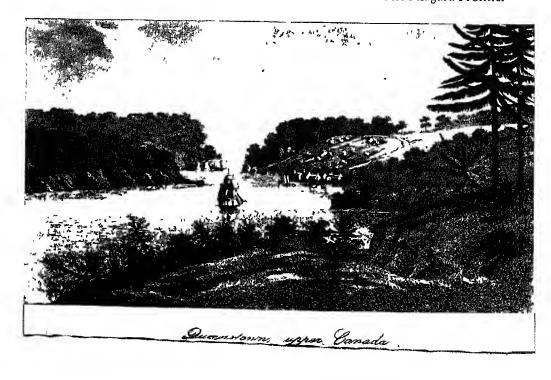
About midway between the Falls and the mouth of the river (just north of the end of the gorge down which the boiling waters rushed) stood, on the American side, the village of Lewiston. Across, on the Canadian side, was the village of Queenstown.

Here, in the dark hours of the morning of Oct. 13, 1812, Maj Gen Stephen Van Rensselaer, with some 3000 American troops, attempted a crossing into Canada. The troops that got across—about 1000—were, after a preliminary success, captured Thus ended another attempted invasion of Canada.



Francis Hall, Travels in Canada and in the United States in 1816-1817 1818

The Niagara Frontier

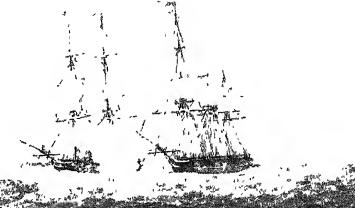


The Port Folio, August, 1814

## Out on the Atlantic

Off Halifax, the U. S. S., Wasp disabled and captured the British war-sloop Frolic, only herself to fall a prize to the British frigate Poictiers



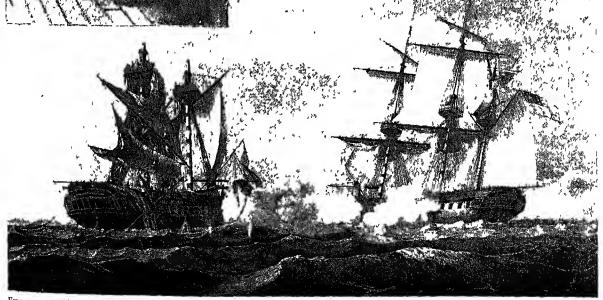


From a watercolor drawing by Charles Furner Warren Conriesy, Bailey Collection, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va

The Wasp and Frolic

A week later (Oct. 25, 1812) Capt. Stephen Decatur, cruising in the vicinity of the Azores in the United States, fell in with the British frigate Macedonian. American gunnery gained a quick victory, the Macedonian was brought into Newport as a prize, and her flag was hung with those of the Guerrière and Alert (see page 128) in a Washington ballroom where tribute was being paid to the American Navy

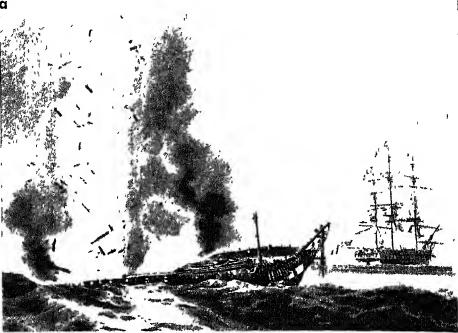
Lest, Stephen Decatur
Courtery, Basley Collection, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va



From a painting by T. Birch
Courlesy, Bailey Collection, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va
The United States and Macedonian

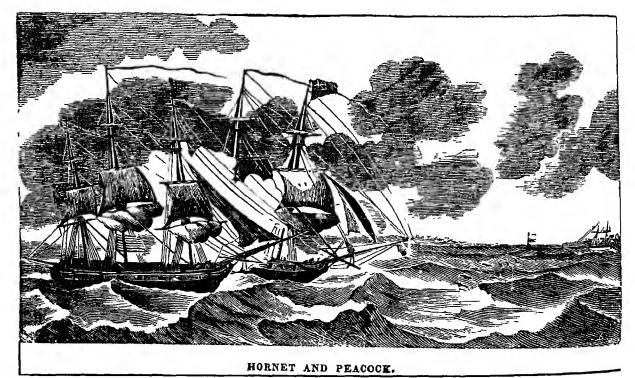
#### More Victories At Sea

On December 19, off the coast of Brazil, Commodore Bainbridge, in the USS. Constitution, met the British ship Java, which put up a determined fight, but was so shot to pieces that she could only surrender. After the removal of the crew, the Java was blown up and sunk.



From a sketch by Lt Buchanan Courtesy, Bailey Collection, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va Constitution and Java

A few weeks later (Feb. 24, 1813), the Hornet, a sloop of Bainbridge's squadron, commanded by James Lawrence, who a few weeks later was to immortalize the words, "Don't give up the ship", defeated and sunk the British brig Peacock off the coast of British Guiana

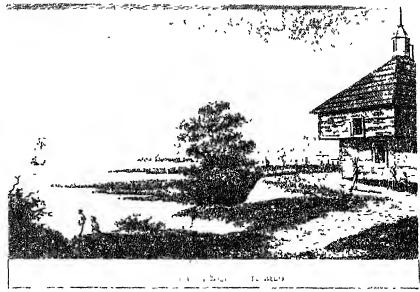


Horace Kimball, American Naval Battles 1831

This succession of victories over the British naval power caused great rejoicing in the United States—and corresponding dejection in England.

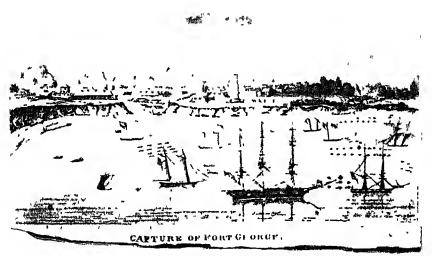
# Back On the Canadian Border

A fairly well organized plan of action developed during the Spring of 1813. On April 27, an American fleet appeared off York (later to be known as Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada. The town was captured; the military stores and shipping were destroyed; and, unfortunately, the Houses of As-



Analectic Magazine, April, 1819

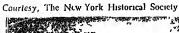
sembly were set on fire—an act that was publicly disavowed, but which was used by the British as an apology for their later burning of Washington (see page 145) Fort George,



at the mouth of the Niagara River, was the next objective, and on May 27, it fell to a combined bombardment by the American fleet and an attack by a landing force.

The Port Folio, July, 1817

But even as the Americans were taking Fort George, a British fleet from Kingston, on the Canadian shore at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, was on its way across the lake to attack the American naval depot at Sackett's Harbor, almost opposite. While the base was not actually captured, the shipping was severely crippled, leaving control of the lake in British hands.





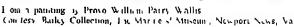
The Port Follo, May, 1815

## "Don't Give Up the Ship"

On June 1, 1813, Capt Broke, of the British frigate Shannon, standing off Boston, challenged Capt. James Lawrence, of the U.S.S. Chesapeake, then lying in Boston Harbor, to a fight. Lawrence sailed out, and the battle took place just out of sight of land. The roar of the cannon

was plainly heard, then all was silence.





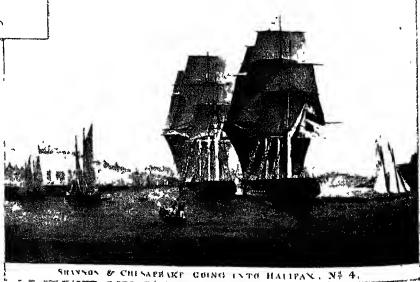
For two weeks there was uncertainty. Then came the report that the *Chesapeake* was a prize in Halifax I larbor, and that Capt. Lawrence had been buried there The story proved all too true. The *Shannon* had outgunned and outmaneuvered the *Chesapeake*.



Analectic Magazine, August, 1813

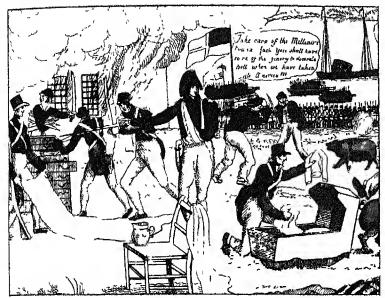
Lawrence had fallen mortally wounded His last injunction had been, "Don't give up the ship"—but the ship had to be given up, and was led a captive into Halifax.

From a painting by Provo William
Patry Wallis
Courtesy, Bailey Collection, The Mariners'
Museum, Newport News, Va



# Raids and Counter-Raids

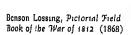
By the Spring of 1813, British warships were off the American coast in considerable strength.



An enemy flotilla sailed at will up and down Chesapeake Bay. On May 3, Havre de Grace, Md, at the head of the Bay, was burned and plundered.

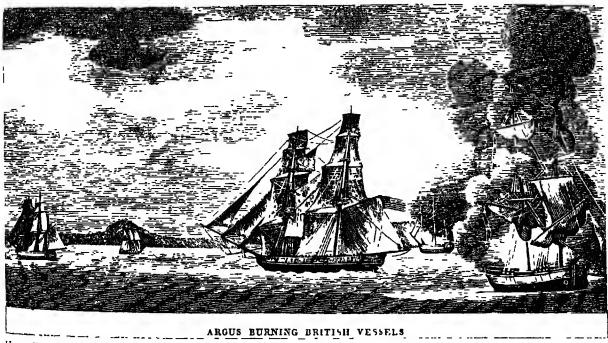
From a caricature of 1813 Courtesy, The Hambleton Collection, The Municipal Museum, Baltimore

Left, Havre de Grace being Burned and Plundered by Admiral Cockburn





An attack on Craney Island, near Hampton Roads, was defeated by Virginia militia, and Norfolk saved from capture

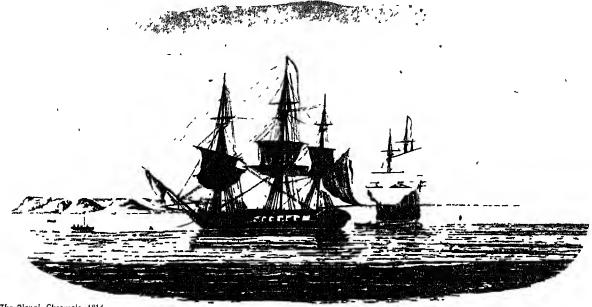


Horace Kimball, American Naval Battles 1831

At the same time, the U.S.S. Argus was burning and plundering British shipping in the Irish Channel.

## Blockaded

Slowly Britain's seapower swept American shipping from the Atlantic, and by the autumn of 1813, most of our warships were bottled up in port



The Naval Chronicle, 1814

British Ships off Sandy Hook

New York Harbor was sealed up by British 74's (ships of the line carrying 74 guns) and frigates stationed off Sandy Hook

In New York Harbor was Decatur with the United States, Macedonian and Hornet He attempted to get to sea by running up Long Island Sound, but here again he found a British squadron awaiting him at Montauk Point, and was forced back to New London until the war ended.



New London, 1813, with Decatur's Squadion in the Haiboi

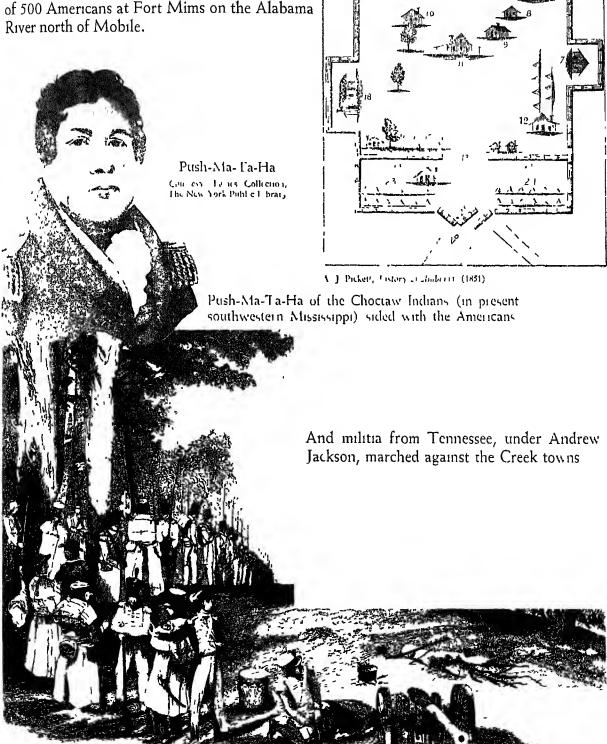
DRAWING OF FORT MIM,S,

Found among Gen Claborne's manuscript papers

# **An Echo of Tippecanoe**

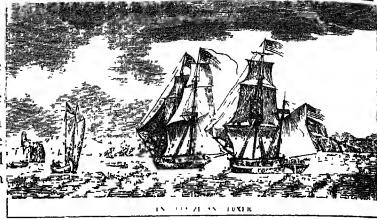
Amos Kendall, Life of Andreu Jackson 1843

Before the battle of Tippecanoe (see page 124), Tecumseh had visited the Creek Indians (in what is now eastern Alabama) urging them to join in a great Indian confederacy. Tecumseh was now (1813) with the British in Canada, but his influence was still at work The Creeks raised the tomahawk by the massacre, on August 30, 1813, of 500 Americans at Fort Mims on the Alabama



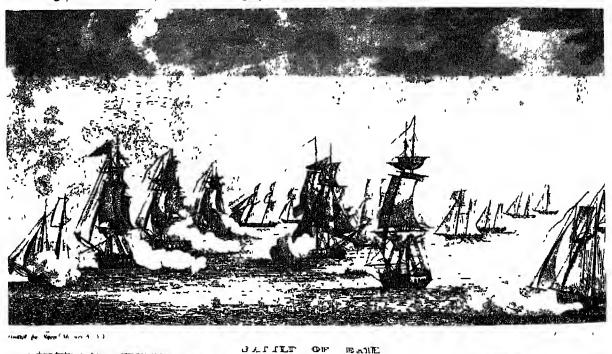
## The Tide Turns

A minor, but very stubbornly fought, engagement, between the U. S. brig Enterprise and the British brig Boxer, off the coast of Maine (Sept. 5, 1813), in which both commanders were killed gave. America a needed victory — and Longfellow inspiration for a stanza in the poem "My Lost Youth"

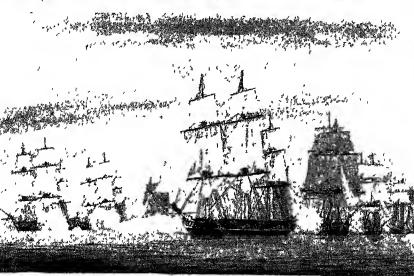


Horace Kimball, American Naval Battles 1831

But the event which brought a thrill to all America was Perry's victory over the British flotilla at Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie (Sept. 10). "We have met the enemy and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop", was Perry's laconic report of the battle.



Naval Jempie 1816



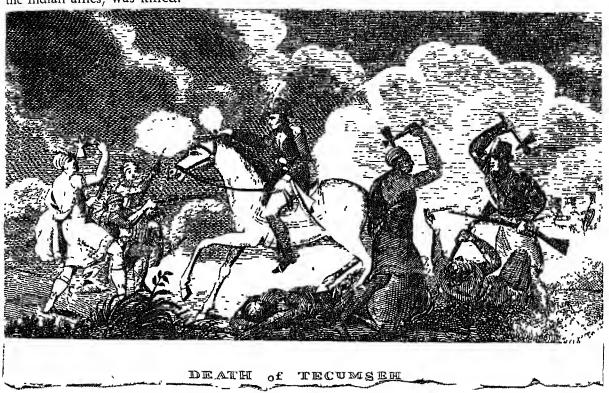
Eighteen days later the American squadron on Lake Ontario drove the British squadron into Kingston where it remained inactive.

## Action on Lake Ontario, Sept 28, 1813

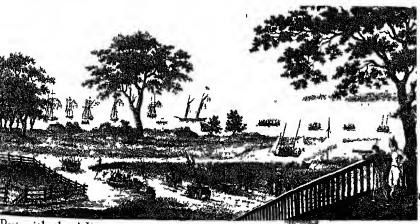
From a watercolor drawing by Charles Turner Warren and/or his son Alfred William Warren Courlesy, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va

# Tecumseh Falls

American control of the Lakes caused the British to evacuate Detroit and begin a hurried with-drawal eastward. The American army, under the command of Gen. William Henry Harrison, was fast in pursuit, which ended (Oct. 5, 1813) on the Thames River some fifty miles east of Detroit, in Upper Canada. The British were completely defeated, and Tecumseh, leader of the Indian allies, was killed.



H M Brackenridge, History of the Late War Between the United States and Great Britain 1817



With the West in its hands, the American army now streamed eastward, down the lakes, through the village of Buffalo and onward to the St. Lawrence, where things were not going so well.

Harrison's Troops Landing at Buffalo

The Port Folio, August, 1815

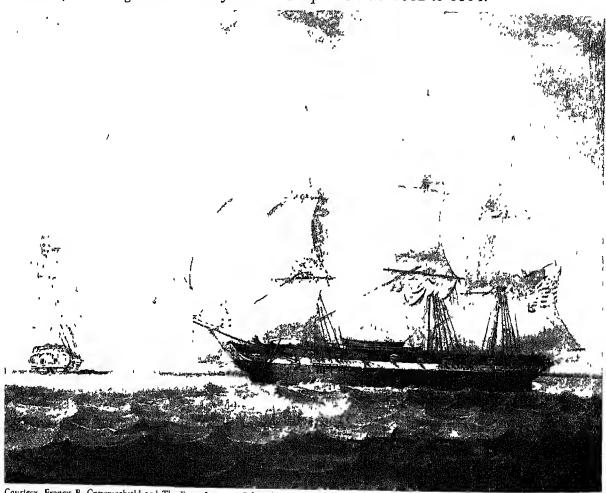
But with the Niagara region thus weakened, the British struck back. On Dec. 18 they surprised and captured Fort Niagara—and in retaliation for similar American outrages, burned Black Rock and Buffalo.

Fort Niagara
The Port Folio, April, 1814



#### **Privateers**

While American warships were bottled up in port, American privateers still roamed the seas. Built for speed, carrying an unusual amount of canvas, they could cut a prize out of a convoy under the very nose of the British navy—and show their heels to pursuit. More than 1300 prizes are known to have been taken by privateers during the War of 1812. Below is the America, whose log shows a steady stream of captures from 1812 to 1814.



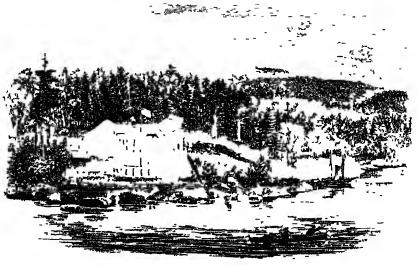
Courtesy, Francis B Crowninshield and The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

Privateer America

#### Astoria

The American Fur Company post, at the mouth of the Columbia River (see page 124), had, since late in 1812, been in the hands of the British, and had become known as Fort George.

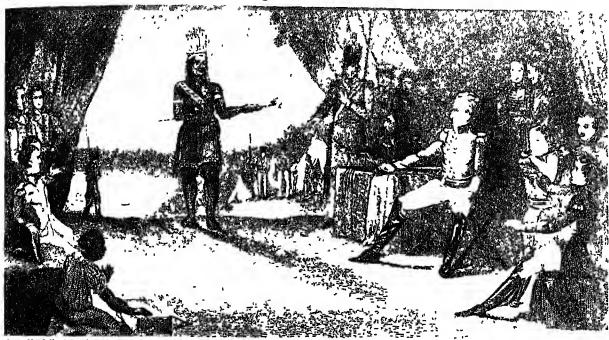
Gabriel Franchere, Narrative of a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America, 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814 1854



ASIGRIA AS IT WAS IN 1813

## Horseshoe Bend

On March 27, 1814, on the banks of the Tallapoosa River (in present Alabama), Andrew Jackson broke the Creek warriors and forced Weatherford, their leader, to make his peace with the Great White Father at Washington.



Amos Kendall, Life of Andrew Jackson 1843



# PROFES AND BRITISH PRICIATES IN THE HARBOUR OF VALPARAISO

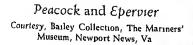
Horace Kimball, American Naval Battles 1831

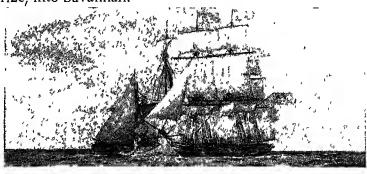
## The Essex

The day following the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, another famous battle was fought—on the water, off the western coast of South America. The Essex, which had long been preying on British shipping in the Pacific, was disabled and captured by two British warships.

# Peacock and Epervier Engagement

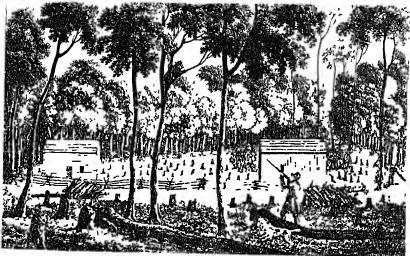
In February, 1814, the American war sloop *Peacock*, Master-Commandant Lewis Warrington, ran the blockade out of New York harbor, and on April 29 captured the British brig *Epervier* off the Florida coast, bringing her, a prize, into Savannah.





## The Southern Shore of Lake Ontario

was, in 1814, still largely unsettled. The site of the future city of Rochester, some distance south of the Lake and at the mouth of the Genesee River, was a slight clearing and a few houses around the water falls.



Lest, Rochester in 1812 Henry O'Reilly, Sketches of Rochester 1838

Below, Rochester in 1816 Courtesy Rochester Historical Society, Rochester, N Y

Oswego, at the head of the old portage route, was the important place

Here stood Fort Ontario guarding the American shipping and supplies Just when the Americans were planning the capture of Kingston, across the lake, the British commander, Sir James Yeo, swooped down from Kingston and captured Oswego



Attack on Fort Oswego

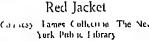
# Activity At Niagara

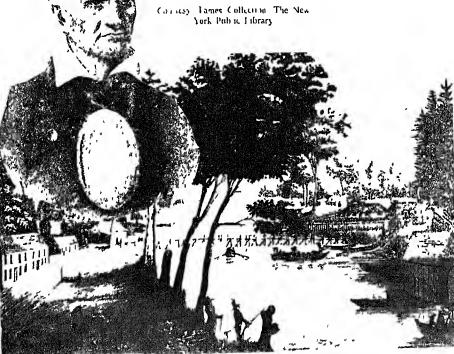
The summer of 1814 saw a determined effort of the Americans to clear the British out of the Niagara area.

Fort Erie, just across from Buffalo on the Canadian shore, was captured on July 3 The venerable Red Jacket, Seneca chief, aroused the Iroquois to aid their American brothers in the undertaking.



Courtest Stokes Collection The New York Public Library I out Erie from Buffalo Creek



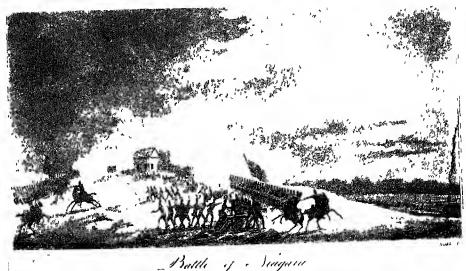


Two days later, at Chippewa Creek (see map on page 130), the Americans again pushed the British back

Chippewa Creek

From a watercolor by Edward Walsh Courlesy, William L Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich

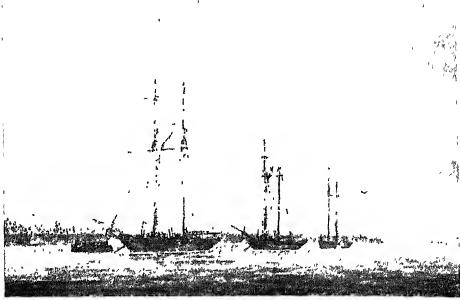
and on July 25, at the Battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane as it is often called, both sides claimed the victory.



The Port Folio, September, 1815

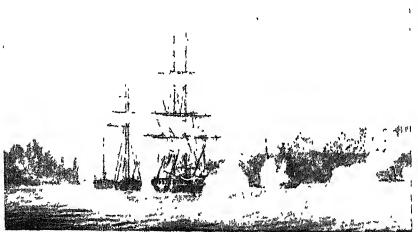
# Fresh Water and Salt

In the narrow waters between Fort Erie and Buffalo, lay three American schooners. The British, with batteaux carried overland, on August 14, captured two of these, the Ohio and Somers, while the Porcupine escaped.



From a watercolor drawing by Charles Turner Warren and/or his son Alfred William Warren Courtesy, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va

Boat Attack on Obio, Somers and Porcupine



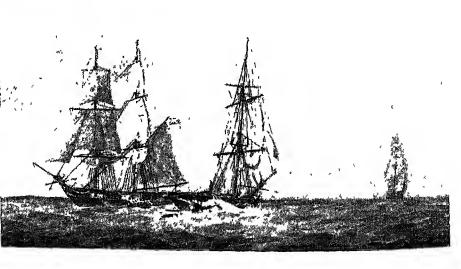
On the same day, far up on Lake Huron, the American brig Niagara attacked and destroyed the British schooner Nancy.

Left, The Attack on the Nancy, August 14, 1814

From a watercolor drawing by Charles
Turner Warren and/or his son Alfred
William Warren
Courtesy, The Mariners' Museum,
Newport News, Va

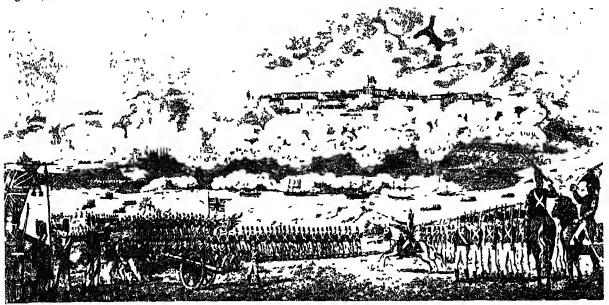
Off the coast of England, the American sloop Wasp (new), after sinking the British Reindeer, forced the Avon to strike and then, fleeing from a stronger British ship, was never heard of again.

Right, Wasp and Avon
From a watercolor drawing by
Charles Turner Warren
Courtesy, Bailey Collection, The
Mariners' Museum, Newport
News, Va

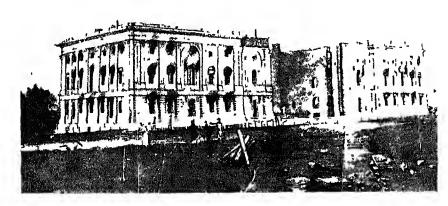


## **Washington Burned**

In August, 1814, a British fleet sailed into the Chesapeake and landed an army which marched against the capital city. An easy victory for the enemy at Bladensburg, just northeast of Washington, placed the capital at the mercy of the British raiders.



Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City
Burning of Washington by the British, August 24, 1814



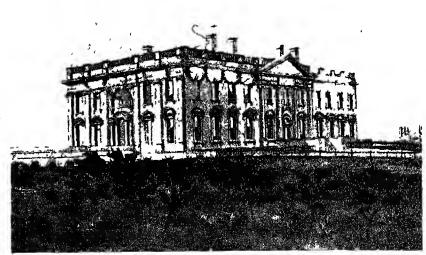
The capitol building, the Treasury and the departments of State and War buildings were burned, as were such naval supplies as could be reached.

Capitol after being burned by the British

Glenn Brown, History of the United States Capital 1900

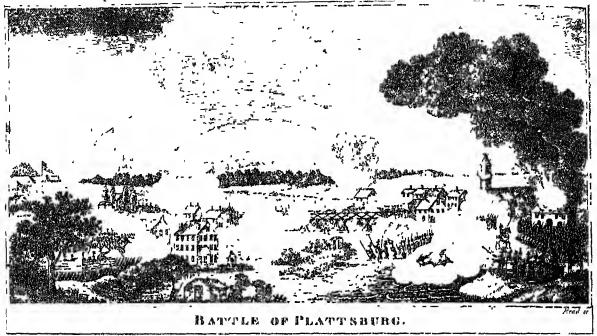
Nor even did the President's House escape It, too, with all its furnishings was put to the torch along with a few private homes, and the office furniture of the National Intelligencer

President's House after Fire
M. B. Smith, First Forty Years of
Washington Society 1906



## **Plattsburg**

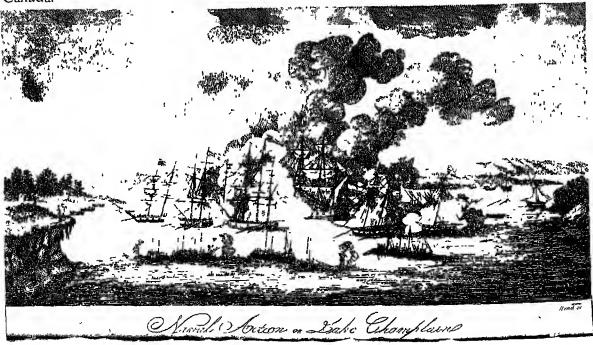
Simultaneously with the attacks in the Chesapeake, the British, in the autumn of 1814, planned a move up the historic Lake Champlain waterway—the strategy of Burgoyne in 1777. Plattsburg, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, was the first objective, but what Sir George Prevost, the British Commander, saw when he arrived before that town, caused him to await the help of the British fleet coming up the Lake



Naval Temple, 1816

## Macdonough Strikes

Opposed to the oncoming British fleet was an American flotilla of fourteen vessels under the intrepid Macdonough. The battle was joined by land and water on September 11. When the smoke cleared, the British fleet lay wrecked in the Bay and Prevost's army was on its way to Canada.



Naval Jemple, 1816

## **North Point**

After burning Washington, the British transports sailed up the Chesapeake to attack Baltimore. Again, the army was landed and, at North Point, east of Baltimore, defeated the Americans, though General Ross, the British commander, was killed.

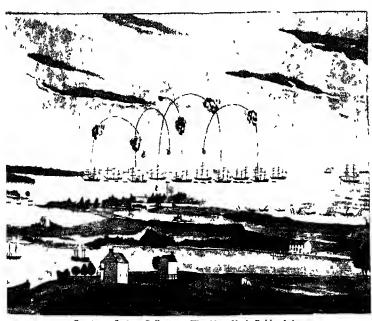


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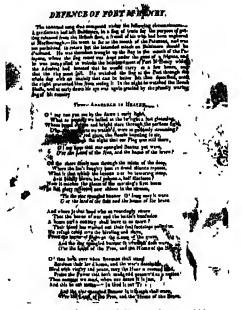
Courtesy, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md

## Fort McHenry

Meanwhile, the British fleet was busy bombarding Fort McHenry which protected Baltimore on the water side All night long the fort withstood the attack, and when "the dawn's early light" of September 14 showed the American flag still flying, the British fleet put out to sea



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library
Bombardment of Fort McHenry



Courtesy, Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Md Broadside of the first printing of the "Star Spangled Banner"

#### O'SAY CAN YOU SEE

A young lawyer, Francis Scott Key, was so thrilled by the sight of the flag "still there" that he wrote on the back of an envelope the words of the "Star Spangled Banner", which, the following day, was printed as a handbill, and soon became our national anthem

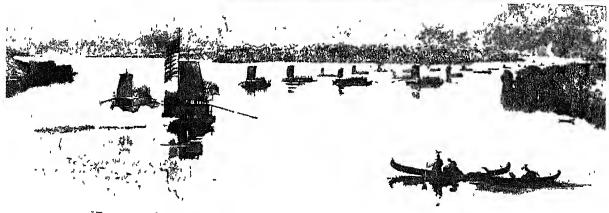
#### **New Orleans**

The British troops in the Chesapeake went to Jamaica where they were joined to a formidable force under Sir Edward Pakenham, aimed at New Orleans and the gulf ports.

On December 10, the British armada was at the entrance to Lake Borgne, the back door of New Orleans. An American flotilla, which attempted to dispute the lake, was promptly destroyed, and the British landed below the city

Battle of Lake Borgne, Dec 14, 1814
From a watercolor drawing by Charles Turner War en
Courtesy, Bailey Collection, The Mariners' Museum
Newport News, Va





Amos Kendall, Life of Andrew Jackson 1843 American troops floating down the Mississippi

In command of the American forces at New Orleans was Andrew Jackson Down the Mississippi by boat, down the Natchez Trace from Tennessee, came reinforcements; from the swampy vastness of Barataria Bay came Lafitte and his pirates to help repel the British



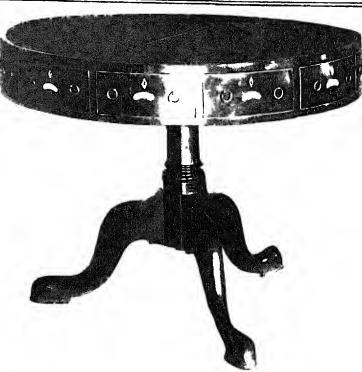
Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City
Battle of New Orleans

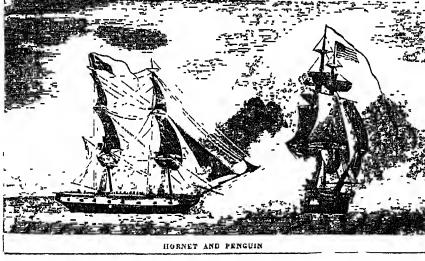
Slowly, Pakenham closed in. The decisive battle was fought on Jan. 8, 1815, and lasted less than half an hour, but within that time the British lost over 2000 men including Gen. Pakenham and most of his higher officers. New Orleans was saved.

#### **Peace**

Fifteen days before the Battle of New Orleans, although in pre-cable days the news was not known, there had been signed, at Ghent, in Holland, a preliminary treaty of peace between Britain and the United States. The document reached America on Feb. 11, 1815, and was formally ratified on the 17th, President Madison signing it in one of the circular rooms of the Octagon (see page 80) on the table shown opposite.

Courtesy, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

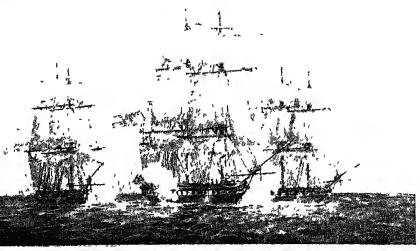




Horace Kimball, American Naval Battles

But three American warships had run the blockade from New York before news of the peace arrived One of these, the President, commanded by Decatur, was promptly captured Another, the Hornet, on March 23, defeated and sank the British brig, Penguin, in the South Atlantic The Peacock reached the Indian Ocean safely, where she heard of the peace.

Still another American warship, the Constitution, at sea in the eastern Atlantic, on Feb 20, captured the British frigate Cyane and sloop of war Levant



From a watercolor drawing by Charles Turner Warren Courtesy, Bailey Collection, The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va

Constitution, Cyane and Levant

# United States Uniforms, 1812-1815

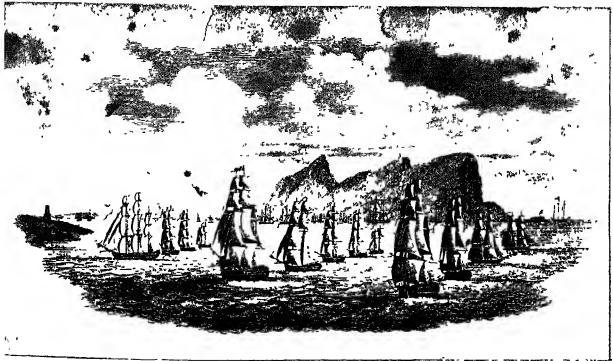


## A Reckoning With the Barbary States

The absence of American warships in the Mediterranean during the war with England encouraged Algiers to make unreasonable demands and to prey on our commerce.



Immediately, upon the conclusion of peace in 1815, a strong fleet was sent to settle matters with the Barbary pirates. First capturing a part of the Algerian fleet, Decatur appeared before the city and forced a peace by which the payment of tribute was ended once and for all. Tunis and Tripoli were compelled to subscribe to the same terms, thus assuring future safety for American shipping in the Mediterranean



Naval Temple 1816

Triumphant Return of American Squadron from the Mediterranean, 1815

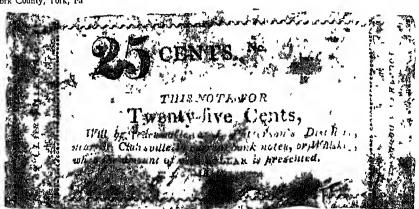
#### Life Went On

At York, Pa, the corner stone of the German Lutheran Church was laid on July 2, 1812, and the consecration was held on May 1, 1814. We have the record and the picture from the hand of Lewis Miller, the carpenter and artist (see page 120).



Courtesy, The Historical Society of York County, York, Pa

United States coins were almost non-existent, and all sorts of paper notes were in circulation, such as this 25-cent one issued by Patterson's Distillery.



Courtesy, Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York



# CHRISTOPHER TONGE

No 103 North Third Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Manujaturet et Supeur BLACKING

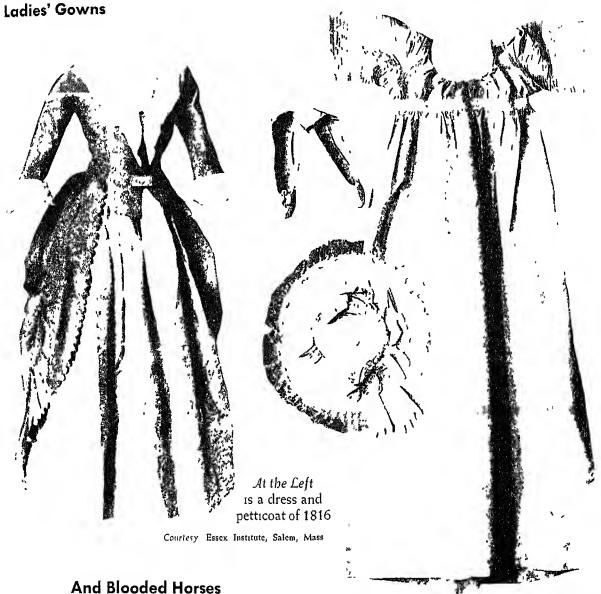
m Cakes, Balls & Liquid,

also of Water Colours, Poland Starch, atta inc Annatto, INK-POWDER, Wrang and Durable Int., Perfunctive & che

HANCE GOODS Mallogram and the stame LOCKING GLASNES, Brushes & Combs a care deseption together with all the most Approved PATEN! MIDICINES, Welstale & Education on the most reasonable Terms

But men blacked their boots and evidently had an interest in perfumery, looking glasses, brushes, combs and patent medicines

Courtesy, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

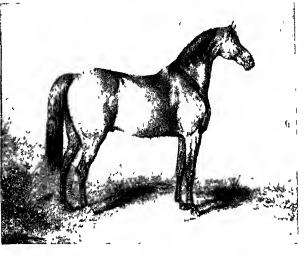


In the south was the great stallion, Sir Archy (foaled 1805), whose blood was to dominate the American turf for years to come. Right

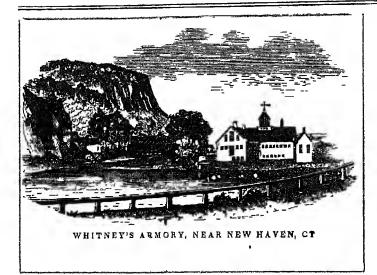
From a watercolor by E Troye after Alvan Fisher Owned by Walter M Jeffords, Glen Riddle, Pa Courtesy, The Jockey Club, New York



Above is the dress, hat and slippers worn by Caira Robbins in 1812



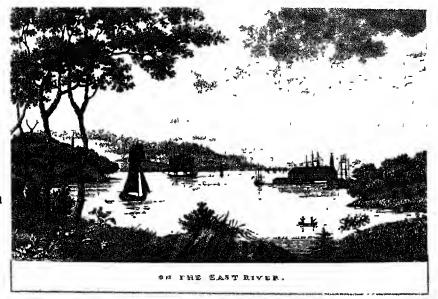
Opposite, is Virginian, a son of Sir Archy, foaled Courtesy, The Jockey Club, New York



## **Factories and Ferries**

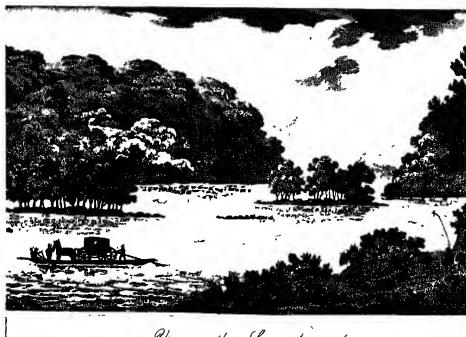
At Whitneyville, near New Haven, Conn., Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin (see page 61), was making muskets with interchangeable parts, a practice now universally followed in all mass production, but in 1812 a novelty

Henry Howe, Memoirs of American Mechanics 1846



On the East River, factories and shipping went peacefully on—and men fished from row boats.

The Port Folio, March, 1813



View on the Susquehannah

On the Susquehanna, ferries did duty where there were no bridges.

The Port Folio, December, 1815

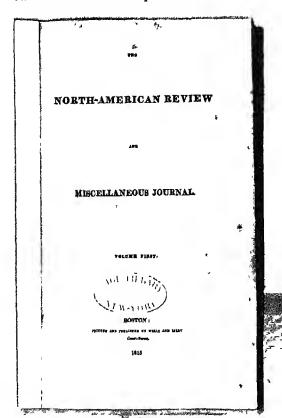
# The Unreconcilables

Timothy Pickering, who had been Secretary of State under Washington, was representative of a powerful New England group which opposed the war with England, and even went so far as to advise separation from the Union.

Octavius Pickering, Life of Timothy Pickering 1867

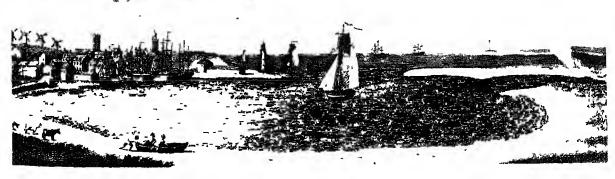


In Boston the first number of The North-American Review was published in 1815.



## Nantucket

an Island off the New England coast, had been forced by the British fleet to declare itself neutral during the war.



The TOWN of SHERBURNE in the ISLAND of MANITUCALT

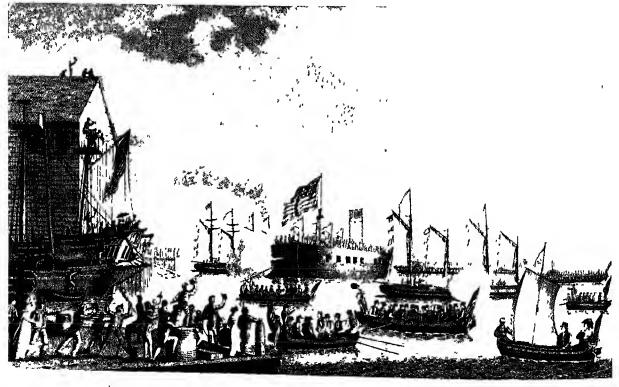
## **Steamboats**

On the Hudson we see this craft propelled both, or perhaps either, by steam and sail



The Port Folio, November, 1813

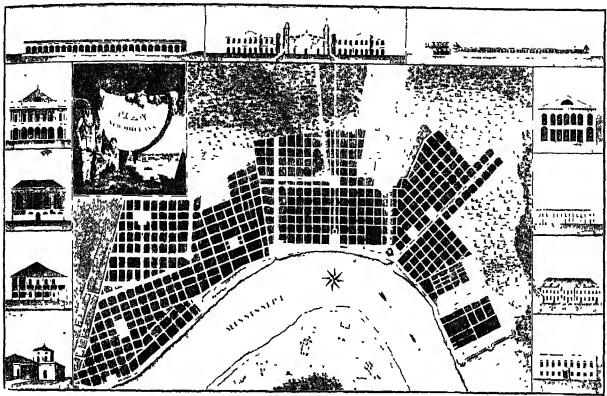
At New York, on Oct 29, 1814, the steam frigate Fulton was launched with appropriate ceremonies



EXCENED THE STRANG PRICE OF PURIOR FURST OF SEVENDRES OF OUR HIS

## America Again Looks Westward

Two months before the war opened in 1812, the Territory of Orleans, with some additions which made practically its present boundaries, was admitted as the State of Louisiana.



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

With the close of the war, a practical stalemate, and with seaboard trade at a low ebb, the population again turned its energies to developing the West Indiana was admitted as a state in 1816.

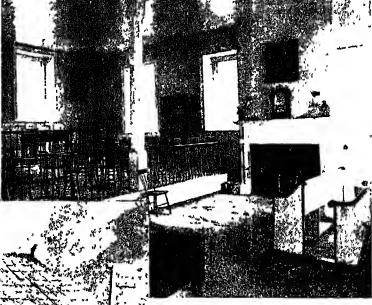


Photo by Indiana Department of Conservatio Courten, The William Henry South Atmortal Library of the Indiana State Historical Society, Indianapolis

Above. Hall of the House of Representatives. Corydon, Ind , State Capitol from 1816 until the latter part of 1824

A Welby A Pasit to No vi America 1821

# 5 ERA OF GOOD FEELING

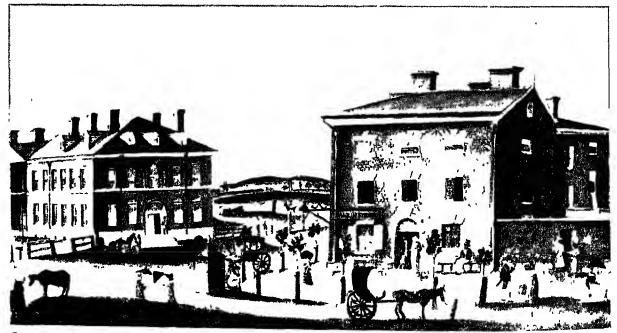
1817-1825



James Monroe took the oath of office as President of the United States on March 4, 1817—from the east portico of the Capitol, thus establishing a precedent in inauguration ceremonies

James Monroe From a painting by John Vanderlyn, City Hall, New York

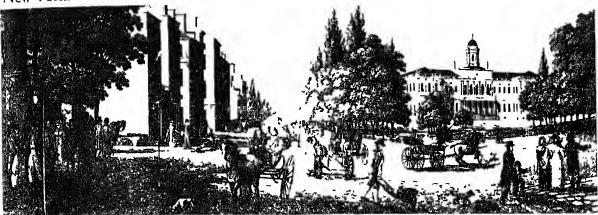
The public buildings in Washington, which had been burned by the British in 1814, were being repaired or rebuilt In the view below, made in 1817, we see at the left the new Treasury building, while that in the right center, bearing the sign "Bank Metropolis", had formerly been the Indian King Tavern.



From a watercolor drawing by the Baroness Hyde de Neuville Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

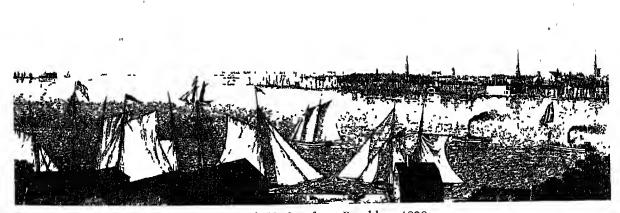
# Monroe Makes a Trip

Shortly after his inauguration, the President went on a tour of the country. He visited New York.



Broadway and City Hall, New York 1819

He went down the Bay



New York Harbor from Brooklyn 1820

and viewed the forts.

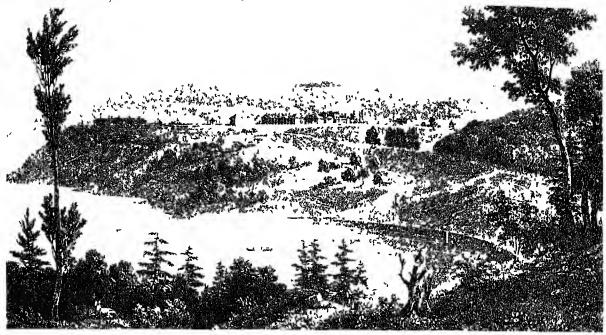


Governor's Island from Manhattan About 1825

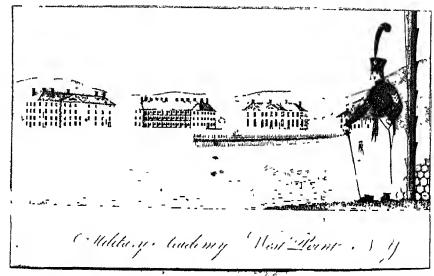
All illustrations shown on this page are through the courtesy of Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

## **West Point**

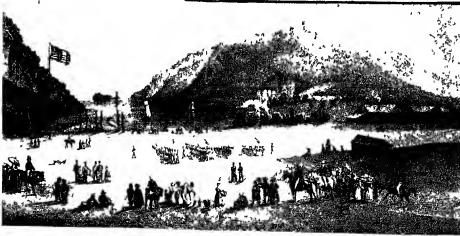
From New York, the President went up the Hudson to West Point.



J Milbert, Itmeratre Pittoresque du Fleuve Hudson Atlas 1828 Military Academy—West Point, About 1817



Analectic Magazine New Stries, Vol 2, July to December, 1820



Plain of West Point About 1817

J Milbert, Himeraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Hudson Atlas 1828

## At Providence

the President was given a great public reception.



North View of Providence 1817

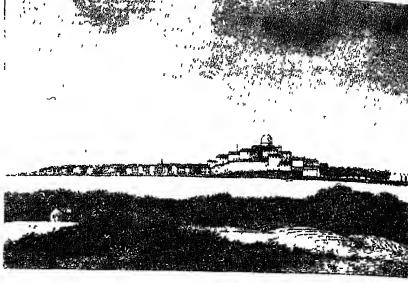
At Pawtucket he visited the spinning mills and saw the original spinning machine set up in 1790 (see page 61).



Pawtucket Falls, 1817

#### At Boston

The President received such an ovation that the Centinel gave the name "Era of Good Feeling" to the Monroe administration

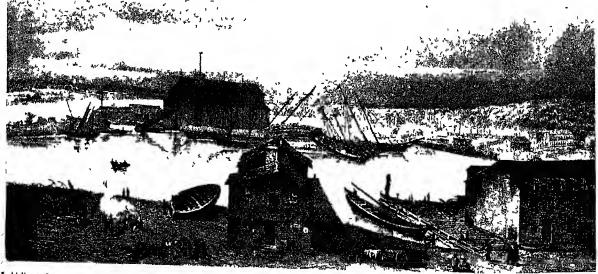


Analectic Magazine, March, 1817



View of Boston and the South Boston Bridge About 1817

From New England, the President turned westward, visiting Sackett's Harbor, Buffalo and Detroit before he returned to Washington.

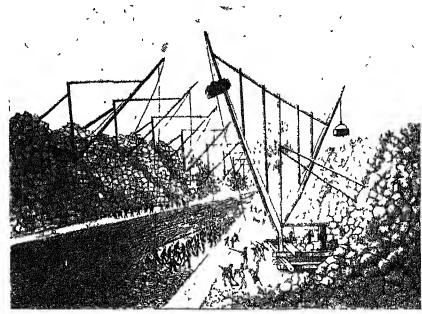


J. Milbert, Itineraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Iludson Atlas 1828

163

# "Clinton's Ditch"

Such was the derisive name applied to the dream of DeWitt Clinton—a canal to connect Lake Erie with the sea

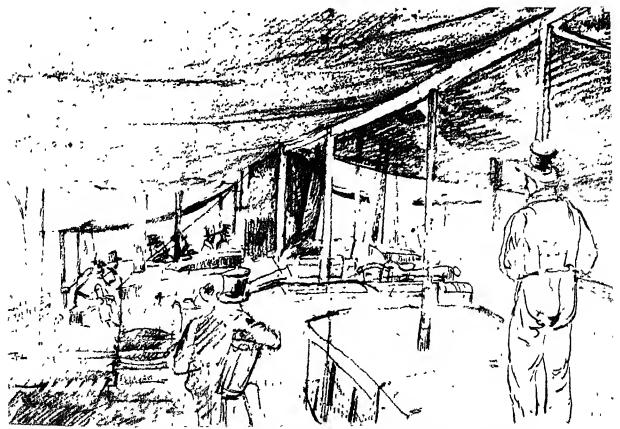


Excavation for the canal began on July 4, 1817.

Cadwallader D Colden, Memoir prepared (for the) Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825

## **River Boats**

on the Hudson were soon to find Albany an important transfer point.

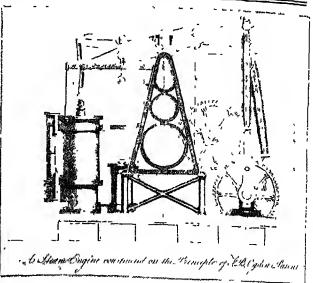


From a drawing by Charles Alexandre Lesueur 1823 Courtesy American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

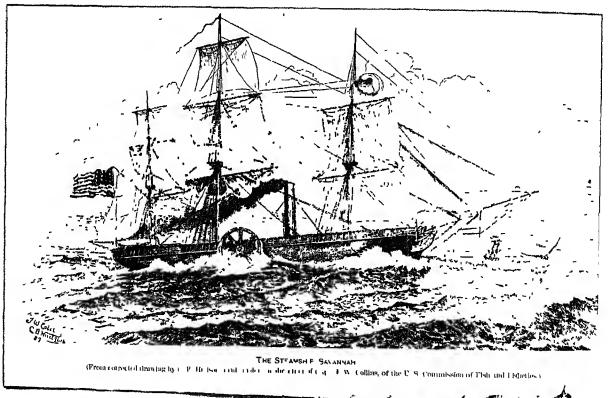
Interior of river boat of the 1820's

#### Steamboats

The Analectic Magazine in 1818, showed the picture opposite, and said, "The following steam engine, constructed under the direction of Colonel Ogden of New Jersey, and intended for a steam-boat to ply to and from Norfolk in Virginia, seems calculated to give equal power, with diminished fuel, and dispensing with some of the apparatus commonly in use. The prodigious importance of steam engines seems now well understood, and any attempt to improve them deserves attention on part of the public."



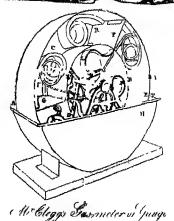
On May 22, 1819, the Savannah, a sailing ship with auxiliary steam power, lett Savannah, Ga., and arrived at Liverpool 29 days later Note the side wheel propeller.



U S National Museum, Annual Report, 1889 90

# **Gas for Lighting**

was introduced in Peale's Museum in Philadelphia as early as 1816. In 1822, it was adopted for street lighting in Boston, and, the following year, the New York Gas-Light Company was incorporated



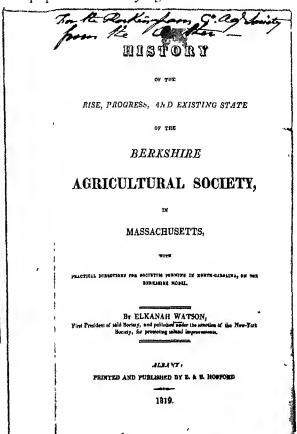
Analectic Magazine October, 1816 (Hir Clean

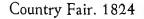
# **Agricultural Societies**

Elkanah Watson, who had been a promoter of canals and stage roads in upper New York State, bought a large farm at Pittsfield, Mass., and engaged in scientific agriculture.

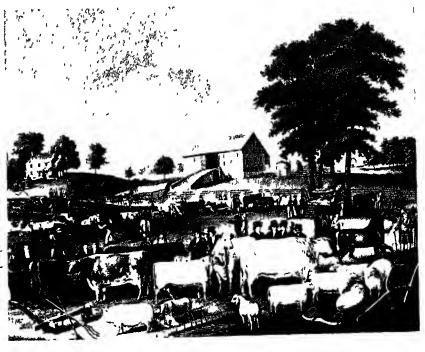


Together with his neighbors, he organized the Berkshire Agricultural Society which actively promoted good farming and did much to popularize county agricultural fairs.



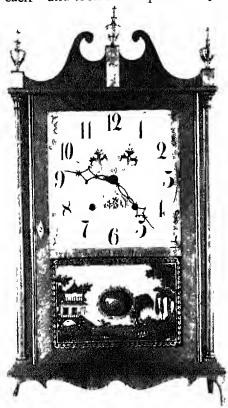


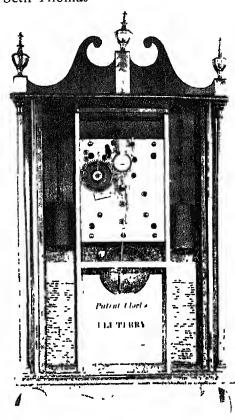
From a painting by John A Woodside Owned by Harry T Peters and reproduced by his permission from a copy in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



## Clocks

Eli Terry started as a clockmaker's apprentice in 1786. By 1807, he was sufficiently well established at Plymouth, Conn, to secure a contract for making 4000 wooden-works clocks at \$4.00 each—and took in as a partner a young carpenter named Seth Thomas





In 1814, Terry devised his "perfected wood clock" (shown above, closed and open, from a specimen owned by Paul G Darrot, Southbury, Conn.). It was a shelf model, 31 inches high, dial made of wood with hand-painted decorations; black Arabic numerals and gold raised minute marks. The hands were made of pewter, and the case, known as the "pillar and scroll top case" was of mahogany.



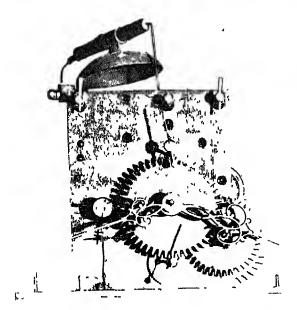
Seth Thomas, who had by this time set up for himself, paid Terry \$1000.00 for the right to manufacture this "pillar and scroll top case", wooden-works clock Right is one of the Thomas models made between 1816 and 1818 (owned by Miss Natalie Van Vleck of Woodbury, Conn).

Lest, Watch owned by Timothy Pickering

Couriesy Essex Institute, Salem, Mass

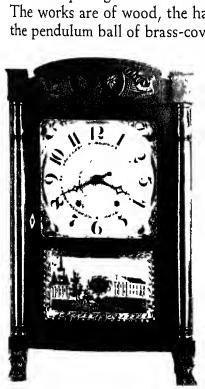
# **Seth Thomas Clocks**

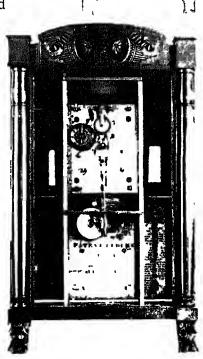
Between 1816 and 1818, Seth Thomas (at Plymouth, Conn) was making a 30-hour clock with some brass parts. He made the works only and peddled them on horseback.

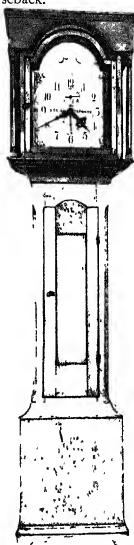


The buyer then had a case made to suit his fancy. That shown at the *right* (closed and open) is made of native pine

Below (closed and open) is a Seth Thomas clock made between 1825 and 1827. The case is of mahogany, 29 inches high. The dial is of wood with hand-painted decorations. The scene on the lower part of the door is hand-painted with an oval opening to show swing of pendulum. The works are of wood, the hands of steel and the pendulum ball of brass-covered lead.





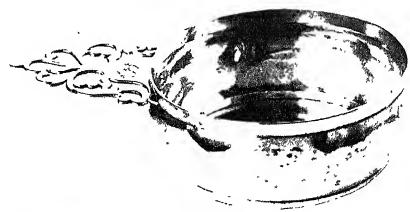


Both clocks shown on this page are owned by Paul G Darrot of Southbury, Conn



# Silver and Pewter

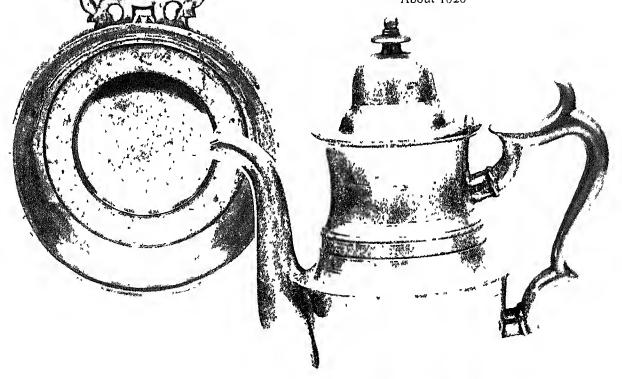
Opposite, Silver porringer by William Moulton of Newburyport Early 19th Century



Silver spoon by Garret Eoff, New York Early 19th Century

> Lest, Pewter porringer by Thomas Danforth Boardman and Sherman Boardman of Hartford Early 19th Century

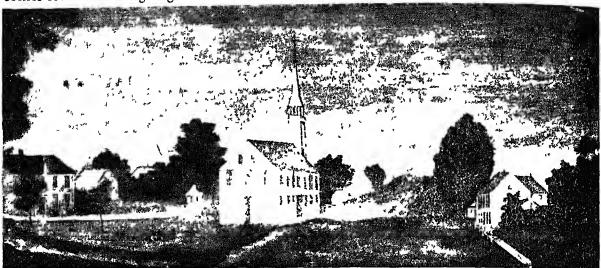
> > Below, Coffeepot by George Richardson, Boston About 1820



All illustrations on this page are by the courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

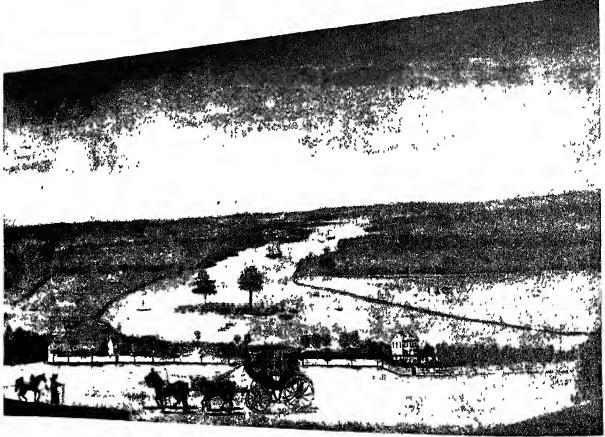
### **Wall Paintings**

In many New England homes, panels or whole walls were decorated by itinerant painters, the scenes sometimes being of great historic value



Above, is shown a panel originally over the fireplace in the Rufus Hitchcock house, Cheshire, Conn Believed to have been painted by Sylvester Hall, otherwise unknown. It represents the Cheshire Village green between 1800 and 1825.

Below, is an ornamental panel painted with oils on a single piece of wood. It is from the Alexander King House, Suffield, Conn. The view is probably fanciful though the coach and figures are typical early 19th Century, at which period the painting was made.

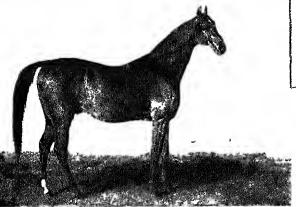


Both illustrations on this page are from Edward B. Allen, Early American Wall Painlings, 1710-1850 1926 Courtesy, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn

### **A Great Race**

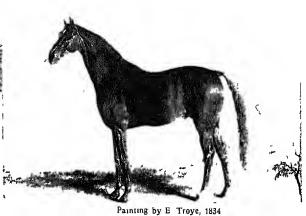
In 1823, at the Union Course on Long Island, American Eclipse (foaled in 1814) was matched against Henry (foaled in 1819) for a purse of \$20,000 Henry, the son of Sir Archy, was put forward by the Virginian, William R. Johnson (the Napoleon of the Turf), and one of the former owners of Sir Archy (see page 153).

The event came to be a sectional contest—the South (represented by Henry) against the North (represented by American Eclipse).

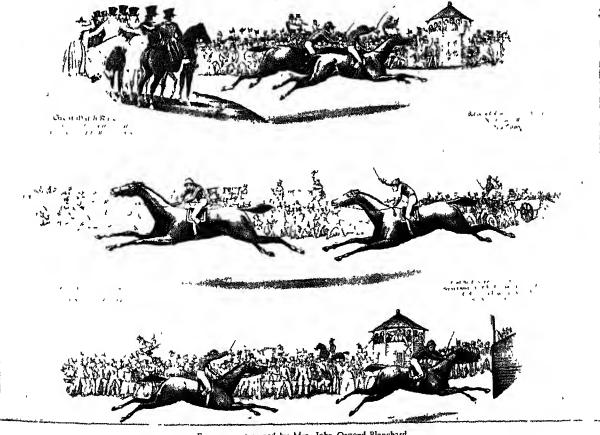


Painting by E Troye, 1834
American Eclipse

Henry won the first heat, but the second and third went to the older horse. Thousands of people struggled for places of advantage at the race, and the result was the leading news of the day More than \$200,000 in bets were said to have changed hands.



Painting by E Troye, 1834 Henry



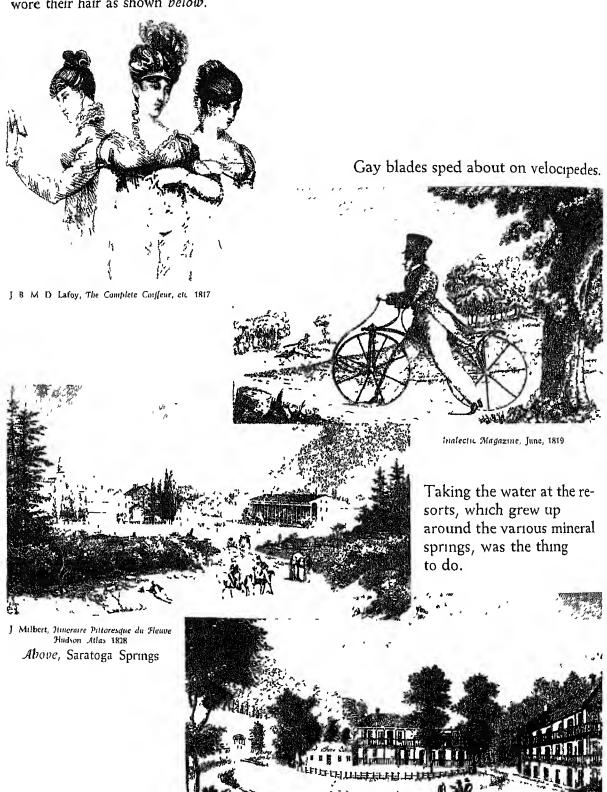
From a print owned by Mrs John Osgood Blanchard

Eclipse-Henry Match Race

All illustrations shown on this page are through the courlesy of The Jockey Club, N Y

## In the Social Whirl

Young ladies of fashion, in 1817, wore their hair as shown below.



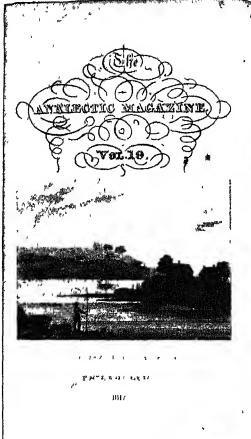
Bedford Spring a Pennauly, un

The Port Folio, June, 1817

## An Artist is "Discovered"

The Analectic Magazine was the leading periodical of the day. In the early issue of 1820 it reproduced, in line engraving, a painting entitled "Country Wedding", by a young artist named.

John Lewis Krimmel.





Krimmel's original painting of the "Country Wedding" is now in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

This was followed, in the July-December issue, with a pair of Krimmel plates entitled "Going to Boarding School" and "Return from Boarding School."

Right, Going to Boarding School



Young ladies attending boarding school may well have refrained from excess tears when the artist was accidentally drowned the following year.

Lest, Return from Boarding School

# "Election Day at the State-House, About 1818"

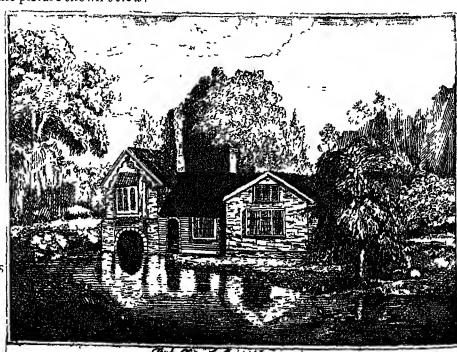
Some two years before he was "discovered" by the Analectic, Krimmel made the picture shown below Doubtless the State-House was in Philadelphia—and the details speak for themselves.



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

## Lithography

It was the Analectic, too, that introduced lithography to the American public In the issue for July, 1819, appeared the picture shown below.



Bass Otis was the artist. The drawing was made on a stone from Munich, presented to the American Philosophical Society.

### **Authors and Books**

THE

SKETCH BOOK

GEOFFREY CRAYON, Gent

No I

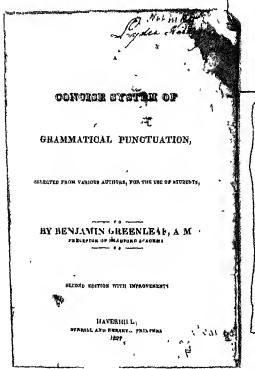
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ALU FOLK

INTERPOLIS OF THE STATE OF THE

14 19

Benjamin Greenleaf, who graduated from Dartmouth in 1813, and the following year became Preceptor of Bradford Academy, was, in 1822, publishing the Second, and improved, Edition of a textbook on Grammatical Punctuation



Washington Irving, who, since the publication of Knick-erbocker's History of New York (see page 108), had been restlessly dallying at many things, including a year's editorship of The Analectic Magazine, wrote and published in 1819 The Sketch Book, which instantly established the author in the field of letters

THE SPY;

A TALE OF

THE NEUTRAL GROUND.

. Breathes there a man with soul to dead; Viso never to houself bath said; his is my own, my native land....."

THE AUTHOR OF "PRECAUTION"

IN TWO YOLUMES

NEW-YORK ·

WILEY & HALSTED, 3, WALL STREET

tal itts. Web Gellin, Pennin 1921 Another young American, James Fenimore Cooper, made a name for himself with the publication in 1821 of a novel entitled *The* Spy

Thanatopsis.

Nor that from life, and all its woes The hand of death shall set me fice; Not that this head, shall then repose In the low vale most peacefully.

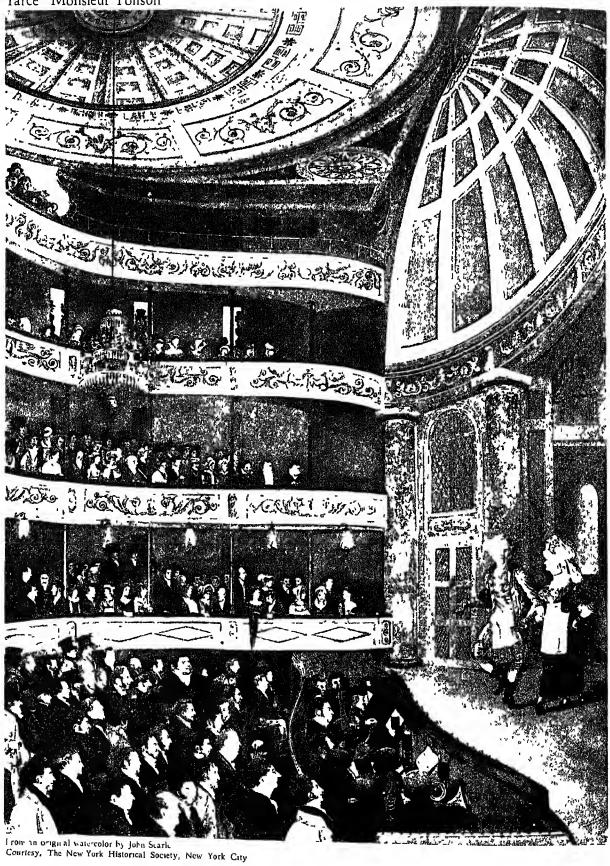
Ah, when I touch time's farthest brink, A kinder solace must attend; It chills my very soul, to think On that dread hour when life must end.

In vain the flatt'ring verse may breathe, Of ease from pain, and rest from strife,

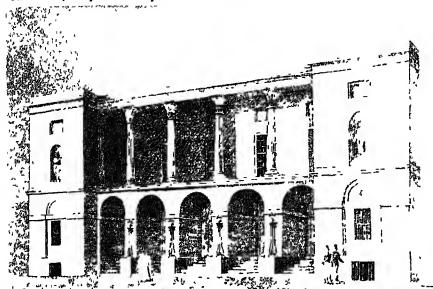
In the North American Review, September, 1817, appeared a poem entitled "Thanatopsis," written by William Cullen Bryant, born in 1794.

### At the Park Theatre

in New York, on Nov. 7, 1822, Charles Mathews and Miss Johnston appeared in Moncrieff's farce "Monsieur Tonson"



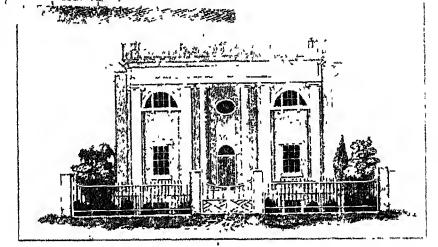
## Theatre, Orphan Asylum and Prison

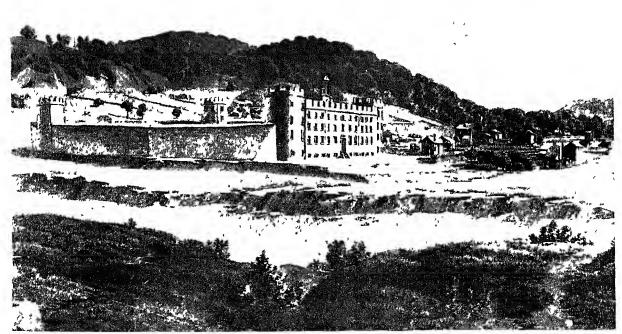


Lest is the New Theatre, in Chestnut Street Philadelphia, from a drawing published in 1823 by William Buch

Court sy. The His mical Society of Pennsylvania Philadelphia

According to *The Port* Folio of July, 1819, the building at the right is The Female Orphan Asylum of Norfolk, Va.





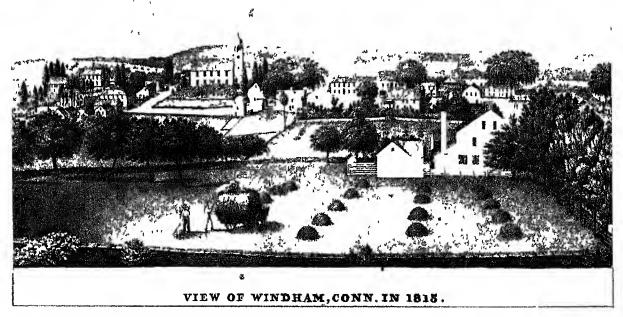
Couriesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

The age of humanitarianism was coming in Above is the prison at Pittsburgh, Pa, 1824

# New England and Lake Champlain



The Port Folso December, 1818

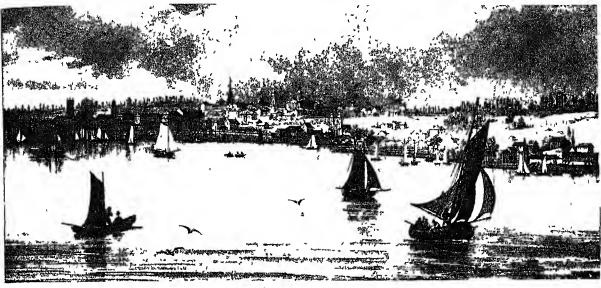


Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City



VIPW of the RUINS of TICONDI BUGG FORTS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

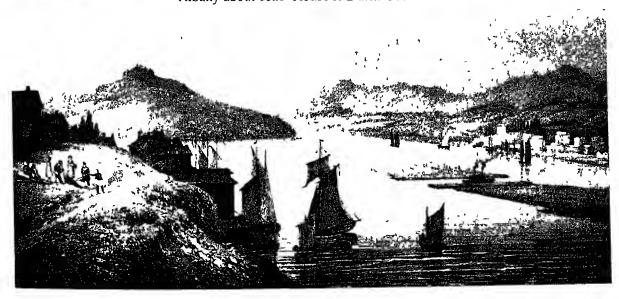
# Albany and Down the Hudson



Albany about 1823



Albany about 1823 House of Dutch Governors



View of Hudson and the Catskill Mountains

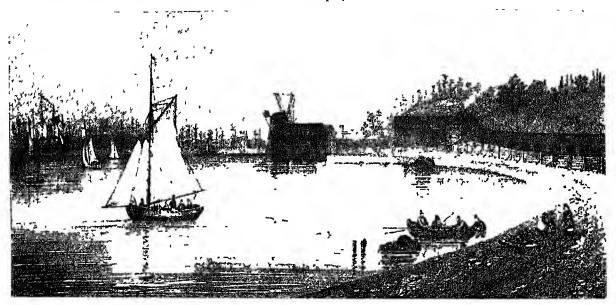
All views on this page are from J Milbert, Hineraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Hindson Allas 1828

# New York City and Brooklyn



J Milbert, Itineraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Hudson Atlas 1828

Provost Street and Chapel, New York



J Milbert, Mineraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Hudson Allas 1828
Pierpont's Distillery on Long Island

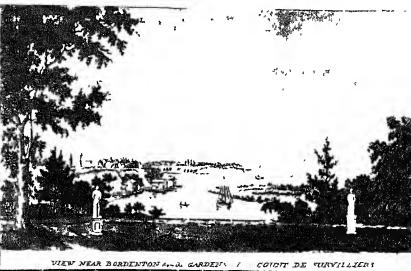


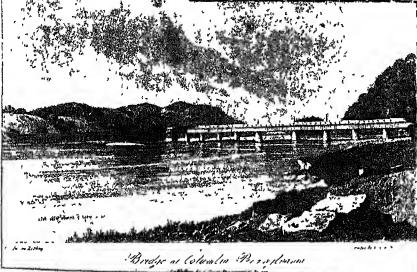
Brooklyn, 1816-17 From a painting by Francis Guy Courlesy, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, New York

# New Jersey and Pennsylvania

Count de Survilliers was otherwise Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and sometime King of Spain,

Analectic Magazine New Series, Vol I, January-June, 1820





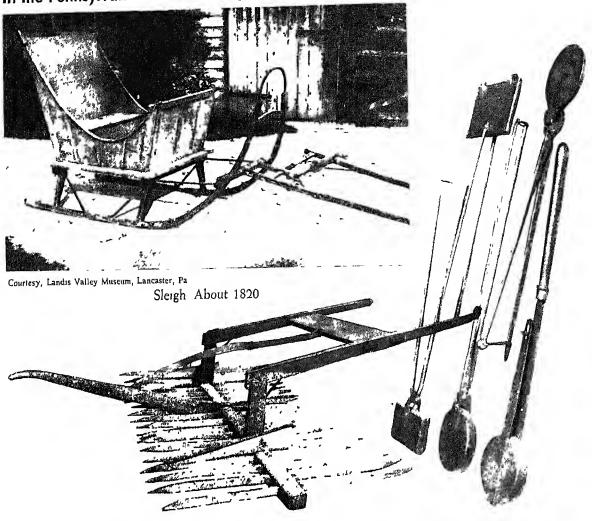
A Welby, A Pisit to North America 1821

In 1812, Harrisburg became the permanent capital of Pennsylvania, and in 1820 a capitol building was being erected.



Analectic Magazine, New Series, Vol 11, July December, 1820

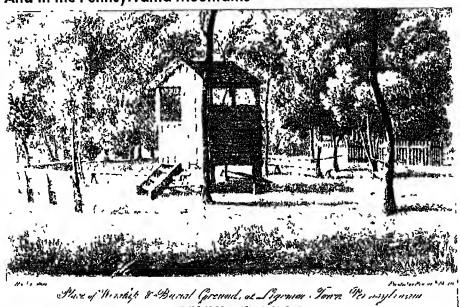
# In the Pennsylvania Dutch Country



Courtesy, Landis Valley Museum, Lancaster, Pa Homemade Hay Rake

Courtesy Landis Valley Museum, Lancaster, Pa. Waffle Irons

# And in the Pennsylvania Mountains



A Welby, A Visit to North America 1821

### 183

### Washington

The Capitol, burned by the British in 1814, was being restored under the direction of Benjamin H. Latrobe (see page 81) The wings were now joined and surmounted by a low dome designed by Charles Bulfinch (see page 79).

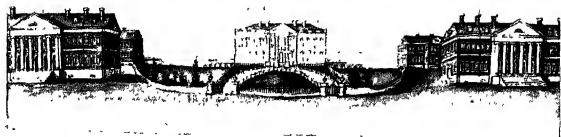
Analectic Magazine, March, 1820





From a painting by Samuel F B Morse Courtesy, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D C

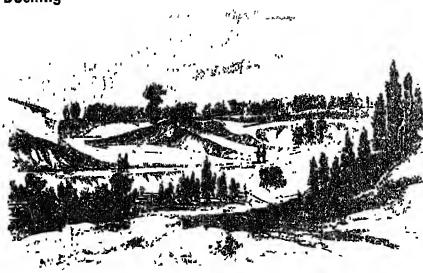
The Old House of Representatives, 1821-23



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Baroness Hyde de Neuville, wife of the French Consul General, painted the picture above in 1820-21. The central building is the President's House, left foreground is the State Department; left background is the Treasury Department, right foreground is the War Department, and right background is the Navy Department.

## Duelling



In the 1820's, gentlemen commonly settled their differences by a challenge and a duel. One of the famous duelling grounds was near Bladensburg, Md, just east of Washington Here, in 1820, Stephen Decatur and James Barron met, with fatal results for the former.

Benson J Lossing, Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812 1868

Duelling Ground near Bladensburg

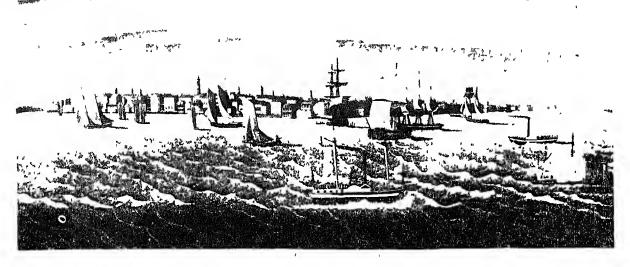
### Norfolk in 1819

In the picture below, painted by J. Shaw, engraved by J. Hill, and published in 1821, we see Norfolk, Va, in the distance, while at the left is a glimpse of the Gosport Navy Yard with the 74-gun Delaware on the stocks.



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

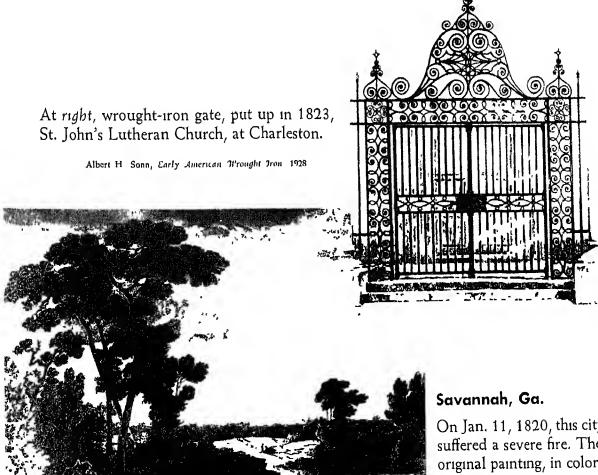
# Charleston, S. C., 1817-23



The vilval CHARLESTON on Carolina

Courtesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

The tall steeple, left center, is St Michael's Church In the foreground is the Cooper River, with Castle Pinckney at the right



Painted by J Shaw Engraved by J Hill Courtesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

On Jan. 11, 1820, this city suffered a severe fire. The original painting, in color, of which the view opposite is a copy, shows the lurid sky and billowing smoke.

#### McIntosh of the Creeks



McKenney and Hall, History of the Indians of North America 1842

The State of Georgia wished the Creek Indians removed from their long established homes on the Chattahoochee. The Creeks did not wish to go. In February, 1825, at Indian Springs, McIntosh, left, a Creek Chief friendly to the Whites, signed a treaty of cession—and within a few weeks was killed by the opposing faction of his Nation (McIntosh was the son of Capt William McIntosh, of the British Army, and an unknown Indian woman)

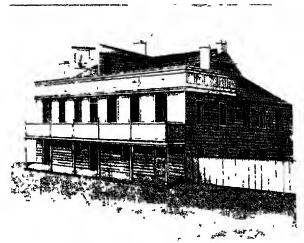
#### Two New States

In 1817, the old Mississippi Territory was divided to make the states of Mississippi (admitted, 1817) and of Alabama (admitted, 1819).



From a Plan and View of the City of Mobile By James M. Goodwin and G. Haire. Made in 1824. Courtesy, Library of Congress, Division of Maps and Charts, Washington, D. C.

Mobile Harbor and City 1824

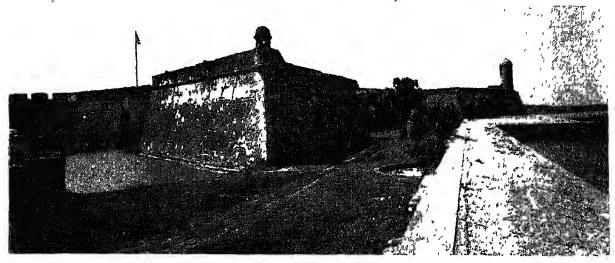


MYTTED STATES HOTEL.



#### Florida

South of Georgia and Alabama Territory, lay Spanish Florida—weakly held, a refuge for runaway slaves, and wanted by the United States By a treaty signed at Washington in February, 1819, Florida was acquired, and the boundary between the United States and Spanish Territory—from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean—was settled, for the time.

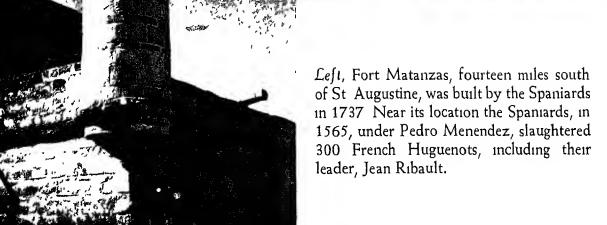


Castillo de San Marcos

Begun by the Spaniards in 1672, the Castillo de San Marcos at St. Augustine, Fla, is the oldest existing masonry fortification in the United States.

Northwest Bastion and Watch Tower Castillo de San Marcos





All illustrations on this page are through the courtesy of the National Park Service, St. Augustine, Fla.

#### The Westward Rush



The second decade of the 19th Century saw a renewal of the westward migration so great that it filled the roads and depopulated eastern farms and towns.

Courtesy, Buffalo Historical Society

By stage, by wagon, by horseback and afoot, people and families pushed west



P Stansbury, A Pedestrian Tour in North America 1822



Emigrant camps were to be seen along the roads and in wooded fields.

Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the Great West 1854

Shetches of America.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY

Of NY THOUSING MILES

THE EASILEN AND WESTERN STATES

AMERICA:

CONTAINED IN EIGHT REPORTS

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IIV HENRY BRADSHAW FEARON

SECOND EDITION

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SALEMONT HERET REES, DRIVE, AND BRO THE SALE OF THE SAL

**OBSERVATIONS** 

**EMIGRATION** 

British America,

AND THE

UNITED STATES;

Wattles expressly

FOR THE LSE OF PERSONS AROUT TO IMPORAGE TO THOSE COUNTRIES

By ROBERT HOLDITCH, To-

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PLYMOUTH-DOCK

Printed for the Author, and sold by W BYERS, (Cohourg Office 199, Pore-street; and may be laid of all other Beofaciles-

Hard times in Europe and an active interest in America brought thousands more from across the sea

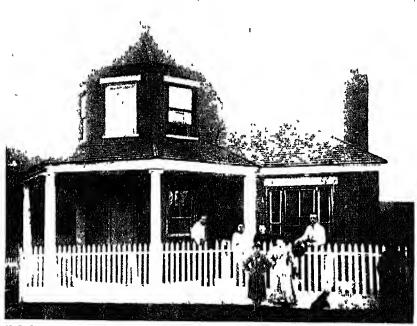
# The Cumberland Road

from Cumberland, Md., over the mountains to Wheeling on the Ohio River, was open by 1818—and over it rolled thousands of vehicles, many those of homeseekers. It was our first "national" road, built by the Federal government.



The Road crossed the Youghiogheny River on Great Crossings Bridge (finished July 4, 1818), a a few miles east of the spot where in 1754 Washington built Fort Necessity In fact, the Cumberland Road closely followed the old Braddock Road. 7 B Scarigh, The Od Tike 1894 Courtesy Unontown Free Public Library Uniontown Pa Great Crossings Bridge The White Swan Tavern, at Uniontown, Pa, was a famous stopping place on the Road White Swan Tavern I B Scaright The Old Pike 1894 Courtesy Uniontown Free Public Library, Uniontown Pa

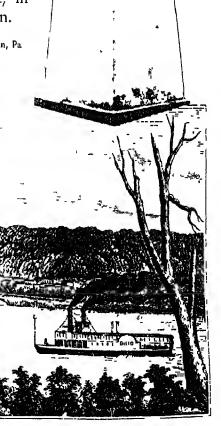
### Cumberland Road (Continued)



T B Scaright, The Old Pike 1894
Courtery Uniontown Free Public Library, Uniontown, Pa
Toll House, five miles west of Uniontown, Pa

Milestones, set by the roadside, informed the traveller of his location.

T B Searight, The Old Pike 1894 Courtesy, Uniontown Free Public Library, Uniontown, Pa In time, under state supervision, tolls were required on some sections of the Road, and toll houses, such as that shown at the *left*, were erected along the route.



12

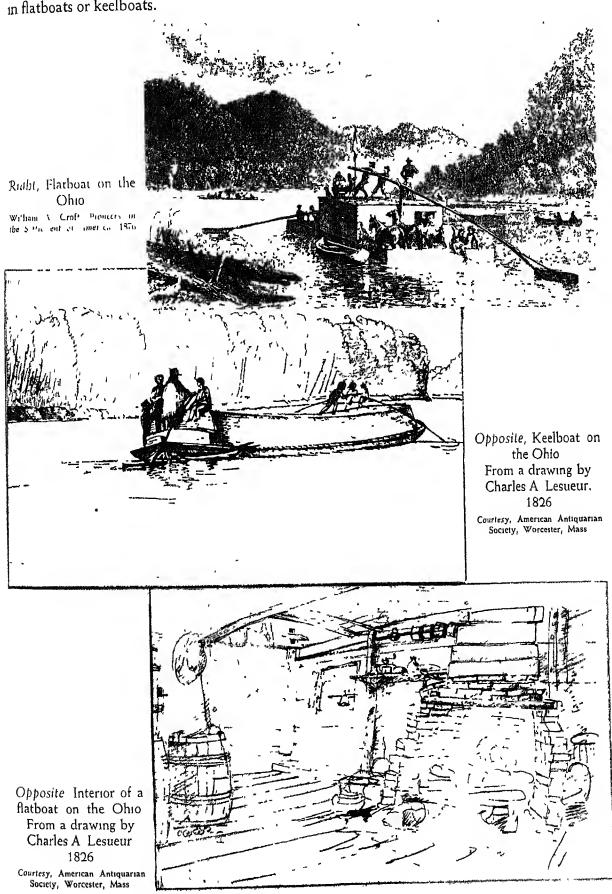
Henry Howe, Firstorical Collections of Virginia 1849

Wheeling Viewed from the Ohio Side

The Island appears in the middle left, and, coming down the hill in the background, may be seen the Cumberland Road, or National Road as it later came to be called.

# Down the Ohio

At Wheeling (or Pittsburgh) most of the immigrants took to the Ohio River, floating down in flatboats or keelboats.



## On Down the Ohio



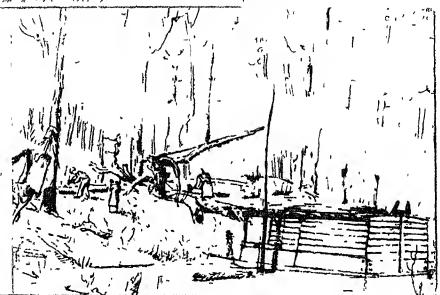
On the left bank of the river was Maysville, Ky.

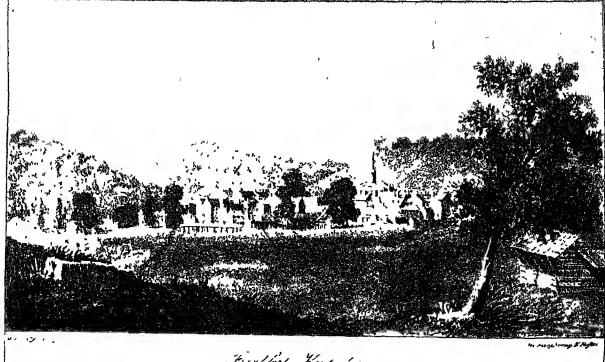
A Welby, A Pisit to North America 1821

Often the flatboaters tied up to the bank to do the family wash and chop some wood.

From a drawing by Charles A Lesueur 1828 Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

Some settled in Kentucky, but many kept on down the river.





# Still Onward, Down the Ohio

At the Falls of the Ohio, where it was often necessary to unload and carry, there stood on the right bank the village of Clarksville, Indiana, and on the left bank the village of Louisville, Ky.

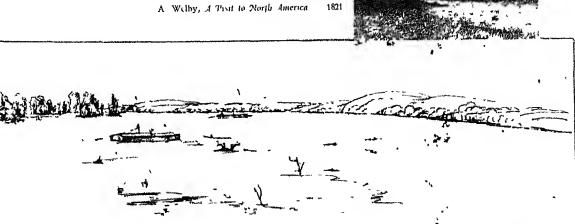


Wow of the Rapids of the Ohio and of Louisville laken from the village of Clarkesville

Victor Collot, Payage dans I Amerique Allas 1826

Here the migration began to spread out and seek homes—mostly on the Indiana side Some twenty miles up the Wabash River, in Indiana, was a German Separatist Community known as the Harmony Society or Rappists. In 1825 they sold out to Robert Owen, an English philanthropist, who established, here on the banks of the Wabash, "The New Harmony Community of Equality" (see page 226).

Church at Harmony
A Wilby, A Part to North America



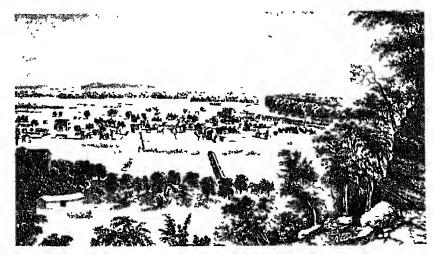
Courtesy American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

Shawneetown 1830

Just beyond the mouth of the Wabash, was Shawneetown, Ill.—and from this point onward, the migration spread widely into the rich new lands of Illinois

#### Illinois

Along the eastern side of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Illinois River southward to the entrance of the Ohio, was old French country. Here stood the village of Kaskaskia, founded by the Jesuits in about 1703.



#### Kaskaskia

Wild, Valley of the Mississippi 1841 urtesy, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield

When Illinois was admitted as a state in 1818, Kaskaskia was made the capital, but on the removal of the seat of the Government to Vandalia in 1820, Kaskaskia sank back into a decay which ended some 60 years later when the Mississippi changed its course to occupy the site of the town

State House at Vandalia
Courtesy, The Chicago Historical Society





Older by far than Kaskaskia, was the silent city a few miles east of presentday St. Louis The great central mound, sometimes known as Monk's Mound, is the largest known work of the mound builders. It occupies some sixteen acres, is over 100 feet high and, with the city of East St Louis creeping up to its base, remains a mystery

#### Cahokia Mounds

Wild, Valley of the Mississippi 1841 Courtesy, Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield

# Mr. and Mrs. George Flower



Typical of the settlers in Illinois was George Flower, a well-to-do English tenant farmer, who came to America in 1816 in search of land which he could own. He travelled about the country extensively and was finally attracted to Illinois by good land at low prices. Crossing the Wabash from Indiana near New Harmony, Flower and his party of prospective English emigrants first saw "the prairie", which fascinated them.

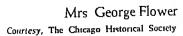
George Flower
Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society



Courtesy, The Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield The Flower Home Built in 1819-20

Putting together what money they had, the Englishmen bought or "entered" some 3000 acres of land in what came to be known as English Settlement (in Edwards County, III)

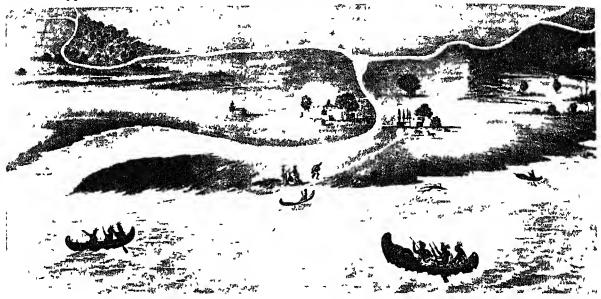
Flower then returned to England and arranged for a mass migration to the new lands Whole families, with cows, hogs and sheep came over in a chartered ship in 1818 By the end of the year there were 200 English farmers on the Settlement. And the Flower home, built the following year, was said to be the finest residence west of the Alleghenies





### Chicago in 1820

was little more than a frontier post. Fort Dearborn, destroyed by the Indians in 1812 (see page 127), had been re-established in 1816 and is shown on the left of the River in the picture below. Opposite the Fort is the house of John Kinzie, "the father of Chicago."



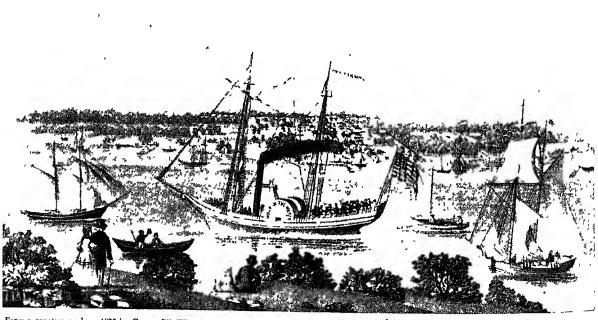
Courtesy, The Chicago Historical Society

Chicago in 1820

(Note that the view is from the Lake, with Chicago River and its branches in the background)

#### Detroit in 1820

was not only a flourishing city, but was enjoying steamship service by the Walk-in-the-Water, built at Buffalo and launched in 1818



From a painting made in 1820 by George W Whistler Courlesy, Pike Collection, Chicago Historical Society

Detroit in 1820 Walk-in-the-Water in foreground

# **Anti-Slavery Agitation**

was finding a new weapon in books and pamphlets.

PORTRAITURE

#### DOMESTIC SLAVERY,

UNITED STATES

**11111** 

REFLECTIONS ON THE PHAUTICABILITY OF RESTORING THE MORAL RIGHTS OF THE SLAVE WITHOUT IMPURING THE LEGAL PRIVILEGES OF THE POSSESSUR,

A PROJECT OF A COLONIAL ASYLUM

FOR PREE PERSONS OF COLCUR.

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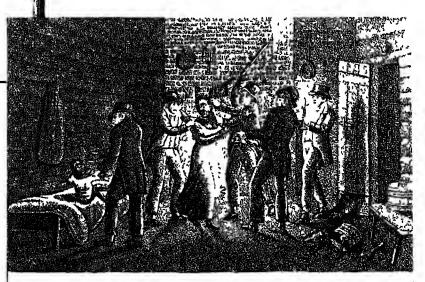
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BY JESSE TORREY, Jun. PRYSICIAN, of a Berles of Essays on Morals and the Diffusion of Enemied

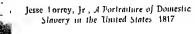
PHILADELPHIA:

SIMILIFAKED BY THE TETHOL

Kıdnapping or Negro stealing, a profession too often engaged in by unscrupulous persons, came in for a great amount of heated attention



KIDNAPPING.



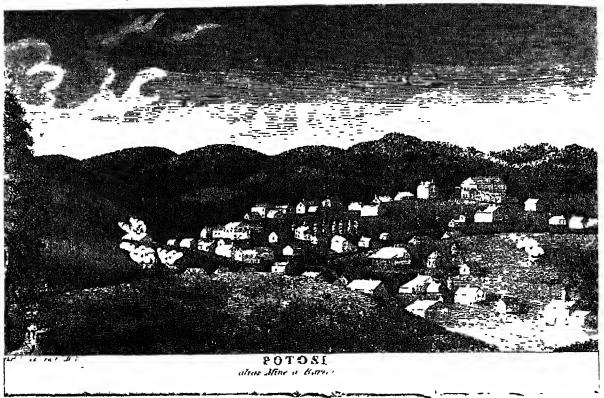


Harbarity communed on a free African, who was sound on the enough morning by the rate of the read dead !

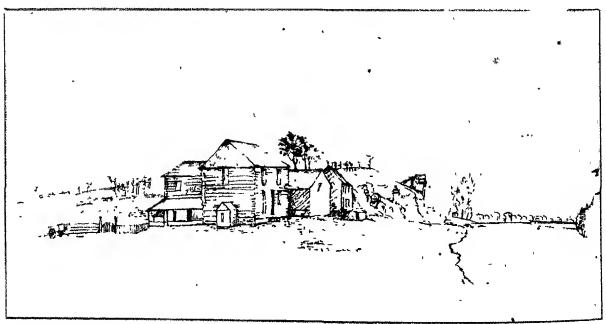
Jesse Torrey, Jr., A Portrature of Domestic Slavery in the United States 1817

#### Missouri

part of the Louisiana Purchase (see page 93), was largely settled from the slave states. Typical perhaps was the case of Moses Austin who, while it was still Spanish Territory, received a grant of Mine á Burton (present Potosi, Mo.), where he produced lead with slave labor.



H R Schoolcraft, A View of the Lead Mines of Mississippi, northeast of Potosi, was also an early lead-mining area



From a drawing by Charles A Lesueur 1826 Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

Herculaneum

By the famous Missouri Compromise of 1820, Missouri was admitted as a slave state in 1821.

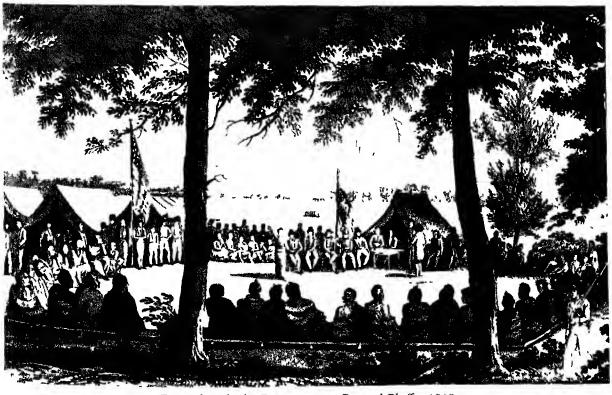
#### 199

### The Great American Desert

Beyond Missouri, westward toward the mountains, lay a little-known country. In 1819-20, Maj. Stephen Long led an exploring expedition into this region. Encamping on the western side of the Missouri, northerly of presentday Omaha, Long held councils with the Missouri and Pawnee tribes.



Major Long Holding a Council with the Oto (Missouri) Indians 1819



Council with the Pawnee near Council Bluffs 1819

Both Mustrations on this page are from Edwin James, Account of An Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains performed in the Years 1819, 1820 1823

### The Foothills of the Rockies

From Council Bluffs, Major Long marched west, striking the Platte River a little above Grand Island Following the main Platte to its fork, he turned southwestward on the South Platte



Soon the Rocky Mountains came into view at a distance One of the prominent peaks which he saw has since borne the name of Longs Peak.

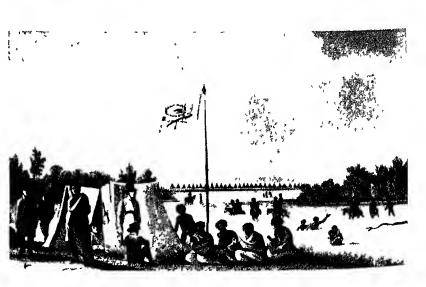


He explored the chasm from which the South Platte issues from the mountains.

Still along the eastern edge of the mountains he continued south to the Arkansas River, which he descended a distance and again turned south to a river which he thought was the Red and which he followed eastward only to discover that it was the Canadian, a southern tributary of the Arkansas

Kiowa Encampment 1820

All illustrations on this page are from Edwin James, Account of an Expedition from Pitts-burgh to the Rocky Mountains performed in the D'ears 1819, 1820 1823



# The Useless Pacific Coast

It will be recalled that in the War of 1812, the British took possession of Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River (see pages 124 and 140). In 1818, J B. Prevost went, as U S Commissioner, to accept the formal return of the post from the British. On his way home, he stopped at Monterey, in Spanish California, and wrote a long report.

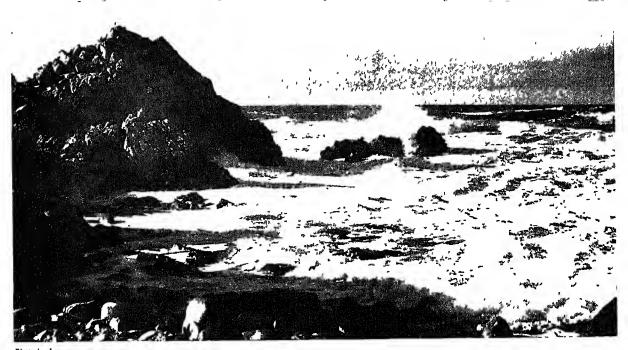
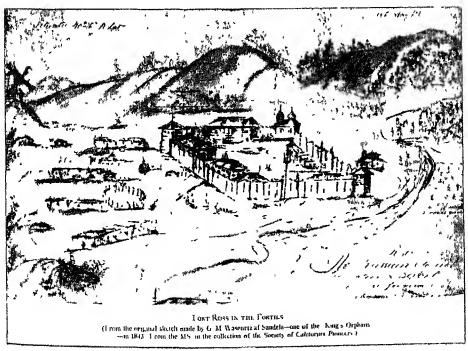


Photo by Lee Courtesy, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C. Pacific Ocean Monterey, Calif

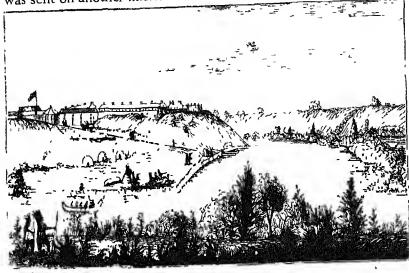
One of the things that bothered Prevost was a Russian fort (Ross) recently established some fifty miles north of San Francisco Bay.



Congress, The Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco
But Congress did not consider the Far West worth getting excited about.

## The Red River of the North

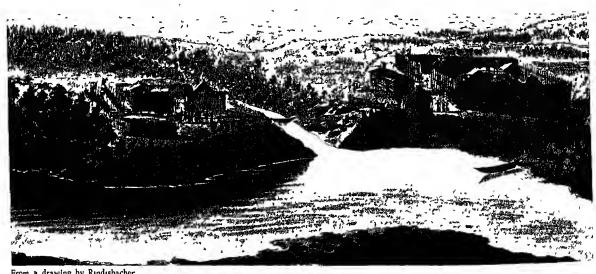
Three years after the exploring expedition to the West (see pages 199 and 200), Maj Long was sent on another mission—this time to the North.



From the Snelling Manuscript in the E E Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library, Chicago Fort Snelling in the 1820's

Starting from Fort Snelling, established in 1819, at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, he went up the Minnesota and down the Red (which flows north), to the 49th parallel. By a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, in 1818, this parallel, as far as the Rocky Mountains, had been established as the International Boundary

Pembina, the post of an English colony founded by Lord Selkirk on the Red River, was found to be just south of the boundary, and thus within the United States.



From a drawing by Rindisbacher Couriesy, Public Archives of Canada, Research and Publicity Division, Ottawa

#### The Monroe Doctrine

Extension of colonization by Russia on the Pacific Coast (see page 201), and, more especially, possible conquests by European powers of the newly formed nations in South and Central America, led President Monroe, in 1823, to declare that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers."



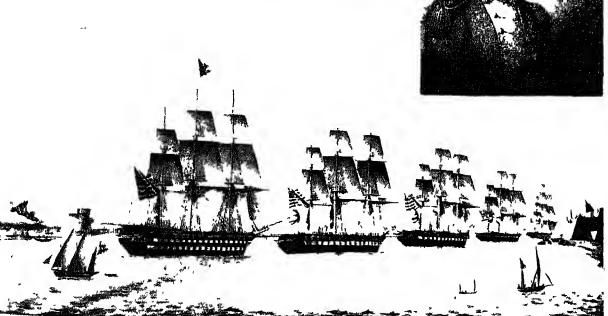
Proclamas y Discursos del Libertador 1939

Carabobo, the decisive battle in the struggle for independence in northern South America

Simon Bolivar, South American Liberator

Cartas del Libertador 1929

The thin line of authority back of the Monroe Doctrine

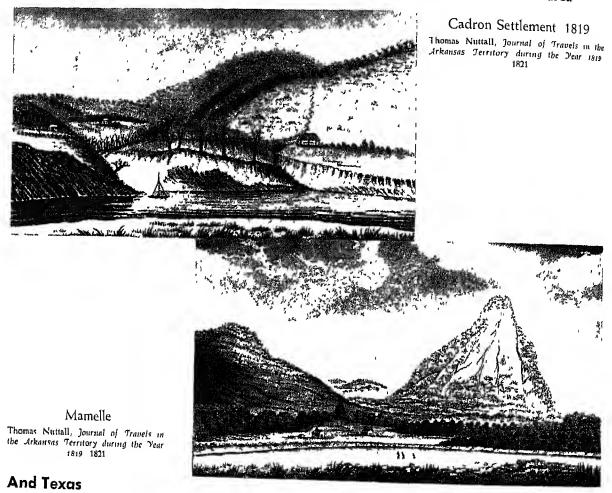


From a contemporary watercolor in the possession of the Misses Macomb, Washington, D. C. Courlesy, Office of Records and Library, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

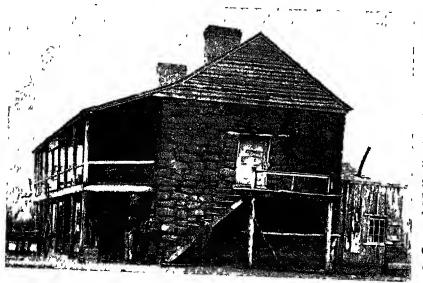
U S Squadron (North Carolina, Line of Battleship, Constitution, Frigate, Brandywine, Frigate, Erie, Sloop-of-War, Ontario, Sloop-of-War) Parting from Port Mahon, Island of Minorca in Mediterranean, 1825.

## **Arkansas Territory**

consisting of not only the later state of that name, but also of present southern Oklahoma, was organized in 1819 In that year, Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, visited the territory and left us pictures of the Cadron Settlement (above Little Rock on the Arkansas River), where land speculators were selling town lots; and of the Mamelle, a physical landmark of the area



At Nacogdoches, in eastern Texas (Mexican), stood the Old Stone Fort, built about 1779. Past here, in 1821, went Stephen Austin, the son of Moses Austin (see page 198) While



young Stephen had been speculating in Arkansas land, his father Moses Austin had secured from the Mexican government the privilege of founding a colony in Texas. Moses Austin now lay dead in Missouri and on the shoulders of the son descended the responsibility of being the Father of Texas.

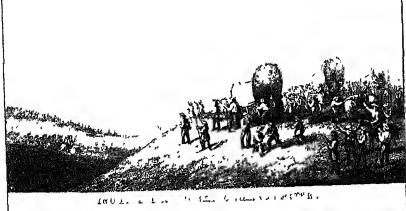
Old Stone Fort at Nacogdoches
Courtesy, Nacogdoches Historical Society,
Texas

# The Santa Fe Trail

Under the Spanish regime, trade with Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande, was closed to outsiders, but when Mexico achieved independence, the American trader was welcomed.

Beginning in 1821, great caravans, organized at Franklin or Independence, on the Missouri River, went annually down the Santa Fe Trail.





Across country to the big bend of the Arkansas River, then over the upper Cimarron and Canadian rivers, went the seven-hundred-mile-long Trail.

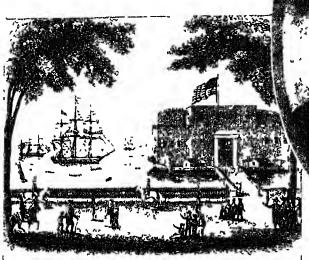


A dip around the southern end of the Sangre de Cristo mountains brought the traders into Santa Fe.

#### Lafayette's Visit

In 1824, President Monroe invited Lafayette to visit the United States.

His arrival, at New York, on Aug. 16, was the occasion for a tremendous welcome

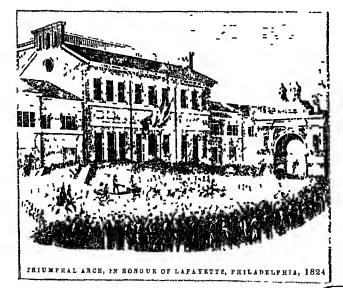


LIFALETTE'S ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK 1821

Courlesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library



From a portrait painted in 1825 by Samuel F B Morse
Courtesy The New York Public Library
Marquis de Lafayette



After a tour of New England, Lafayette visited Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, receiving an ovation everywhere.

Pictorial Life of Gen Lajayette 1847

Opposite, from the hand of our old friend, Lewis Miller (see page 120), we see Lafayette being proudly driven through York, Pa, by John Coons in his own open barouche and with his best team of gray horses



Courtesy Historical Society of York County, York, Pa.

6

### FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA

1825-1829

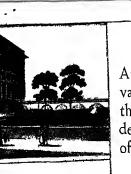


#### John Quincy Adams

in 1824, was one of four candidates, including Andrew Jackson, for the Presidency. Jackson received 99 votes, Adams 84, Crawford 41 and Clay 37. Thus none of the candidates received a majority, and, under the terms of the Constitution, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives Clay turned his support to Adams and the latter was elected On March 4, 1825, he took the oath of office as sixth President of the United States, his father, John Adams, having been the second

John Quincy Adams
Stuart and Stilly Portrait
Courtesy, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass

When the new President was inaugurated, the Capitol had developed into the building shown opposite



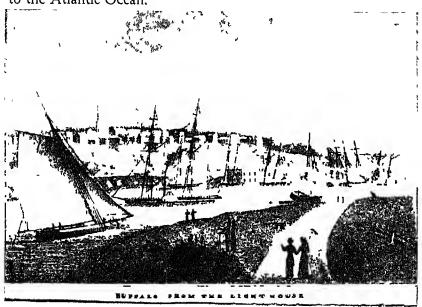
Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

And the President's House was a vastly more comfortable home than that occupied by the President's father and mother a quarter of a century earlier (see page 84).

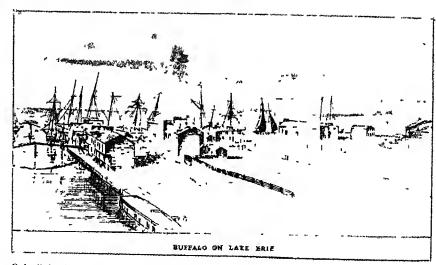
Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

#### The Erie Canal

begun in 1817 (see page 163), was completed in 1825 Extending from the straggling town of Buffalo, on Lake Erie, to Albany, on the Hudson, it opened a water route from the Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.



Basil Hall, Forty Elebings from Sketches made with the Camera Lucida in North America 1829 Courtesy, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md



Cadwallader D Colden, Memoir Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825



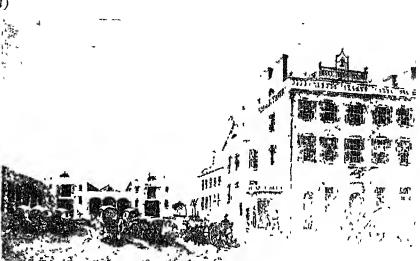
BUPPALO KARBOOR PROM THE VILLAGE

Cadwallader D Colden, Memour Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825

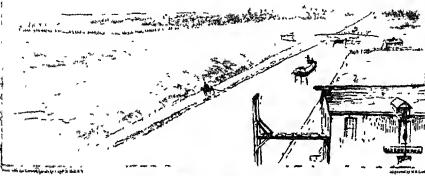
Opposite is an engraving, made in 1825 by George Catlin, of the Eagle Tavern in Buffalo

Below is a sketch of the western end of the canal as seen by Basil Hall shortly after its opening

Basil Hall, Forty Etchings from Sketches made with the Camera Lucida in North America 1829 Courtesy Peabody Institute Baltimore, Md

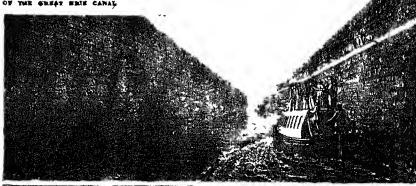


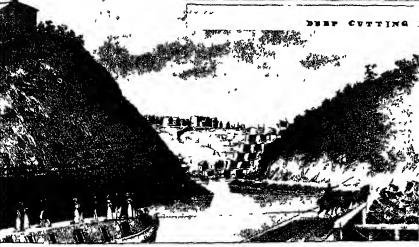
Courtesy, The Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N Y



WESTERN END OF YMR GREAT MRIS CANAL

From Buffalo, the course of the Canal was northerly to a place which came to be known as Lockport, where, by deep cuts and a series of locks, the Canal was carried through one of its most difficult stretches.



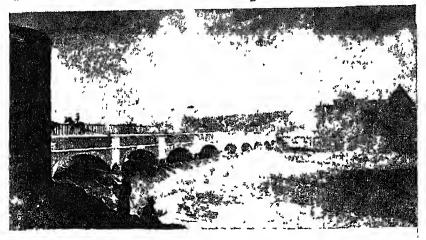


Cadwallader D. Colden, Memoir Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825

ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR, LOCKFORT

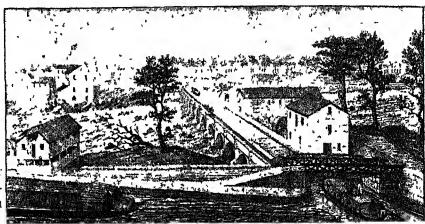
Cadwaliader D Colden, Memoir Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825

From Lockport the canal turned northeasterly and then easterly, crossing the Genesee River at Rochester—now assured of future greatness



VILLY OF THE ALLELICT BREING AT POURSITERS

Cadwallader D Colden, Memoir Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825



Clossing of the Genesee River at Rochester as seen by A Duttenhofer, a German tourist, in 1826

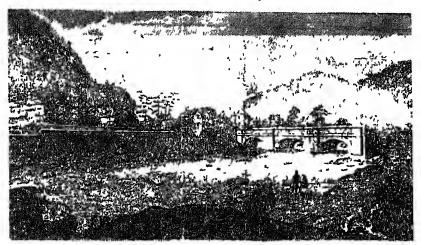
A Duttenhofer, Bereitung der Vereinigten Staates von Nordamerika 1835



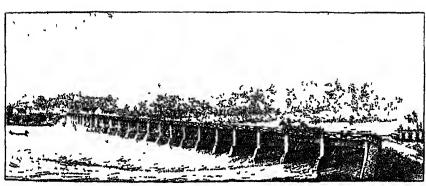
The view opposite was made by Basil Hall in 1827 and appeared two years later in his Forty Etchings from Sketches made with the Camera Lucida in North America.

Courtesy, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md

On easterly went the Canal, on the southern side of the Mohawk, through villages where cities were to spring into being, to Rome, Little Falls and Schenectady.



VIEW OF THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE AT LITTLE WALLS



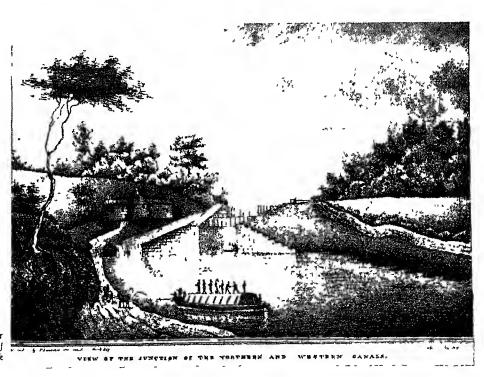
A Duttenhofer, Bereitung der Vereinigten Staales von Nordamerika 1835

Cadwallader D Colden, Memoir Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825

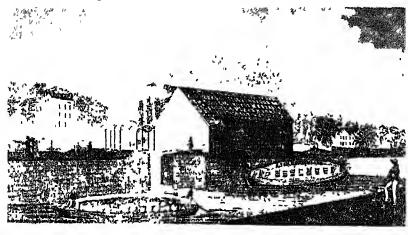
Some five miles east of Schenectady the Canal crossed the Mohawk River on sixteen great piers, and, within a few miles, recrossed by an aqueduct 1988 feet in length resting on twenty-six piers.

Opposite Troy, the Champlain Canal, coming down from the north, joined the Erie, and both headed for Albany and an outlet into the Hudson.

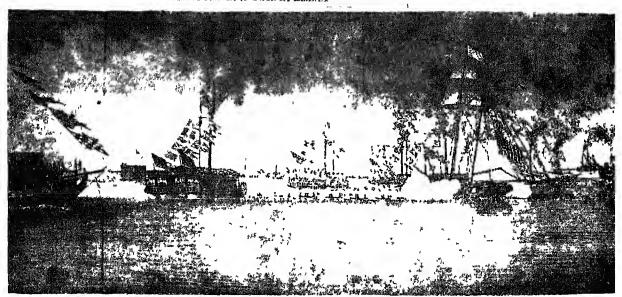
Cadwallader D Colden, Memoir Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825



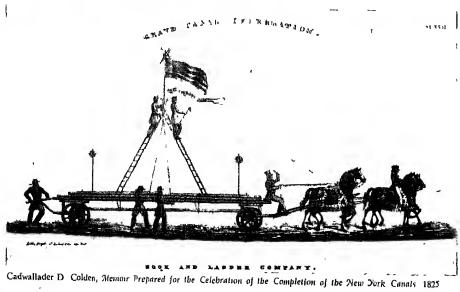
At Albany-363 miles by its course from Buffalo-the Canal entered the Hudson, with deep water to the open sea.



Cadwallader D Colden, Memoir Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825

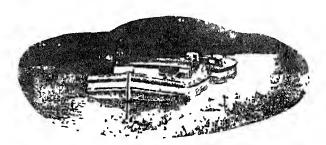


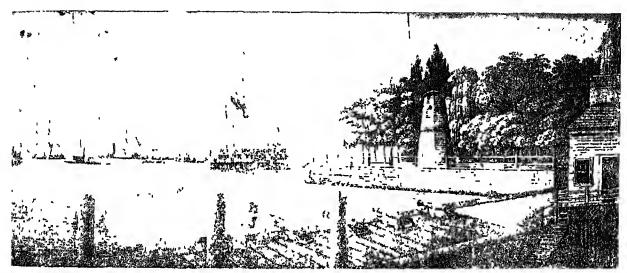
Courlesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library



#### The Erie Canal Celebration

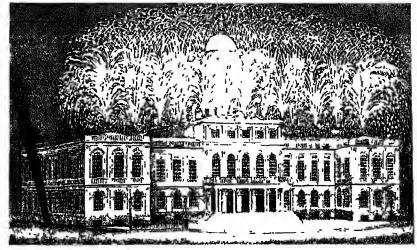
The dream of a century had come true. The East and the West were connected by a continuous waterway. The event was to be celebrated—and fittingly. On an October day in 1825, a bedecked canal boat, the Seneca Chief, with DeWitt Clinton and other notables aboard, led the procession eastward from Buffalo—past Lockport, past Rochester, past Rome, into the Hudson at Albany, down the great river in tow of one of Fulton's new steamboats—to New York, where a kegful of Lake Erie water was poured into the Atlantic.





Fleet in New York Harbor falling into line for the celebration of the opening of the Canal

The booming of cannon announced the progress of the procession. In New York Harbor the fleet fell into line with roaring guns. Fire companies and tradesmen paraded At night, the City Hall burst into a "Magnificent and Extraordinary" display of fire works The Atlantic and the Lakes were married. Freight rates between New York and Buffalo promptly dropped from \$100.00 to \$8 00 per ton.



Cadwallader D Colden Memoir Prepared for the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals 1825

### **New York City**

was still a leisurely place with plenty of room on the streets for a dog fight



Couriesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Broadway 1826



From a painting by C Burton
Courlesy The New York Historical Society, New York City
Grace and Trinity Churches About 1830

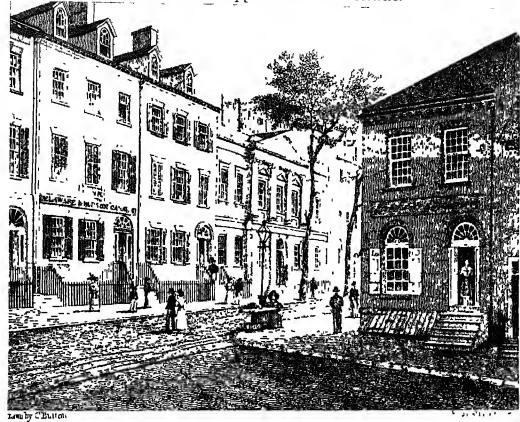
Water was peddled in horse-drawn barrels on wheels, like ice of a later generation, and ladies wore hats which were modelled on, or supplied the model for, sunbonnets.



From a sketch by W G. Wall 1826 Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

#### **Wall Street**

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. had an office down the street from the United States' Branch Bank. And elderly ladies sold flowers or apples on the street corners.



UNUTED STATES BRAHCH BANK.

WALL STREET

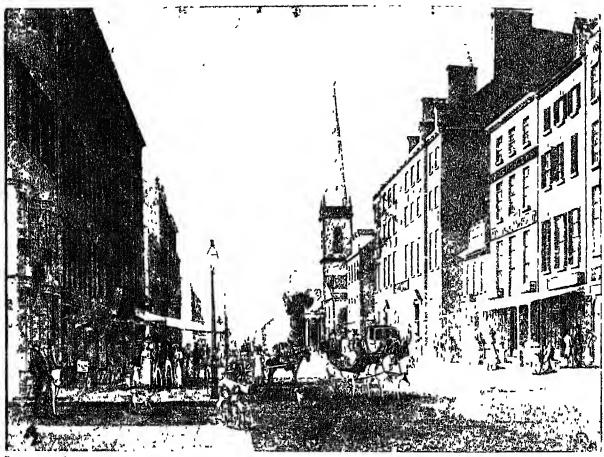
F Henry, draper and tailor, had his store beside the Phoenix Bank—and a gentleman in a top hat could sit down on the curb and rest.



PHENIX BANK, WALL ST

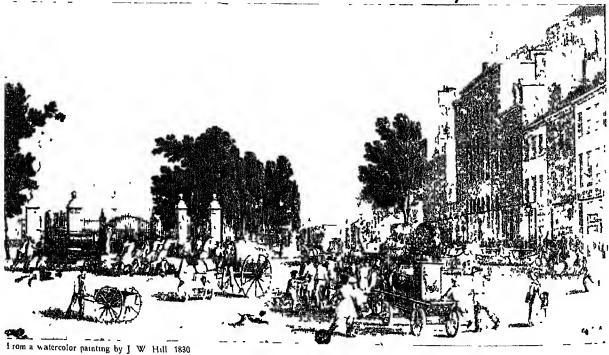
Both illustrations on this page are through the courtesy of The New-York Historical Society, New York City

### **Broadway and Trinity Church**



The view above shows Broadway looking south from Liberty Street Grace Church may be seen in the background

#### City Hall and Park Row



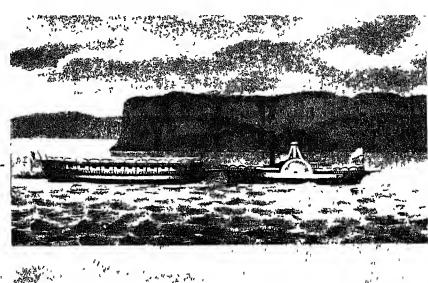
Note the fire engines, and, again, the water wagon Both illustrations on this page are through the courtesy of the Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

#### The Lady Clinton

was one of two "safety barges" put into operation by the Fulton Company to meet competition on the Hudson River. It was a floating palace towed by a steamboat, and was "safe" because if the boiler of the steamboat blew up, the passengers would not be so closely involved. Thomas L. McKenney, who went up the river in the Lady Clinton in June, 1826, said, "It certainly exceeds every thing I have ever yet seen in all that enters into the composition of safety and comfort."

Thomas L McKenney, Sketches of a Jour to the Lakes 1827

Troy was, by 1829, a thriving factory city.



VIEW OF TROY

David Hosack, Memoirs of Dell'itt Clinton 1829

While the falls at the mouth of the Mohawk River were—thanks to the Erie Canal—an asset to industry rather than a deterrent.

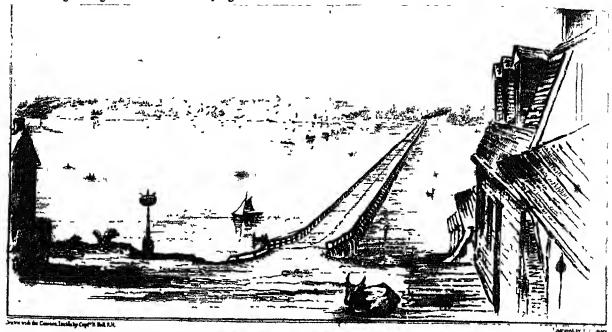


A Duttenhofer, Bereitung der Vereimigten Staates von Nordamerika 1835

Cohoes Falls

#### Westward Across New York State

The long bridge across Lake Cayuga was one of the minor wonders of the 1820's



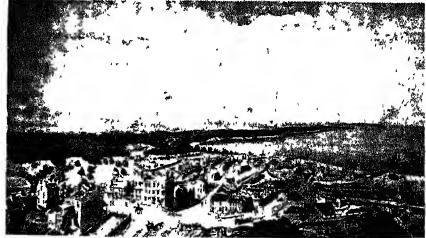
BIXIDGE ACROSS LAKE CATUCA

Basal Hall, Forty Etchings from Sketches made with the Camera Lucida in North America 1829 Courtesy, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md

Within four years of the opening of the Erie Canal, Buffaio was beginning to take on the appearance of a city.

Courtesy, Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N Y

To Capt Basil Hall, visiting America in 1827-1828, the bridge across the rapids at Niagara was well worth a picture.



MITTALO IN 185

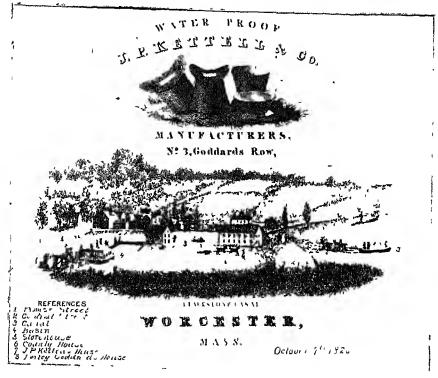


Basil Hall, Forty Etchings from Sketches made with the Camera Lucida in North America 1829 Courtesy, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md

# The Blackstone Canal

completed in 1828, was a proper illustration for an advertisement by J. P Kettell & Co, manufacturers of men's hats

Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass



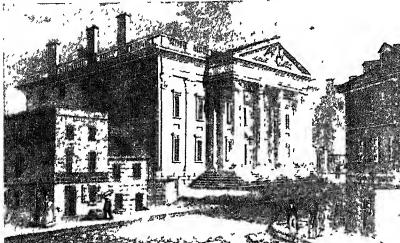
#### **Tunnels**

became necessary in the case of canals in the mountainous country. The first tunnel built in the United States was for the Schuylkill Canal and was 400 feet long. The second tunnel (shown below) was for the Union Canal and was 729 feet in length.



Theodore B Klein, The Canals of Pennsylvania 1901

### In Philadelphia



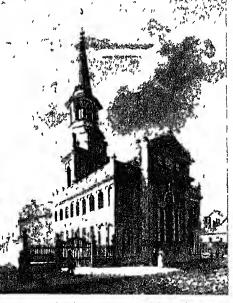
Stephen Girard, who, in 1810, had bought the building and assets of the expiring First Bank of the United States, was busy making the fortune that was to create Girard College (see page 256).

Courtess The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia





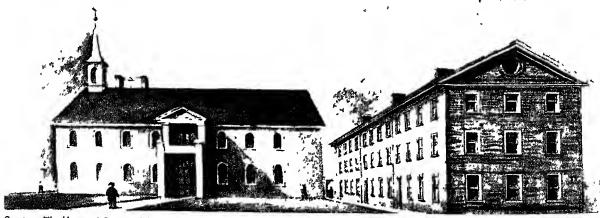
James Mease, Picture of Philadelphia 1831 Brass Foundry



Courtes) The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Christ Church

On Fourth Street were the buildings of the Old Academy, nucleus of the University of Pennsylvania.



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

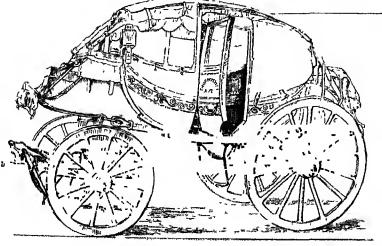
### Fashions of the Day



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia



**American Stage Coach** 



Courtess. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

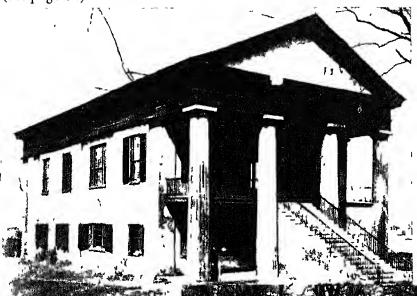
Capt Hall, whose travels about the United States gave him ample knowledge of the construction of stage coaches, not only drew but captioned the vehicle opposite as an American stage coach.

Basil Hall, Forty Etchinds from Sketches made with the Camera Lucida in North America 1829

Courtesy Penhody Institute, Baltimore, Md

#### Robert Mills, Architect

Born in Charleston, S. C., in 1781, Mills, while on his way north to study architecture, passed through Richmond, Va., in 1800 and was fascinated by the newly completed state capitol (see page 81).



Subsequent association with Thomas Jefferson and with Latrobe sharpened Mills' interest in the Grecian Revival style of architecture This is reflected in the Court House at Camden, S. C., left, built in 1826 from Mills' design

Courtery National Park Service, Chicago

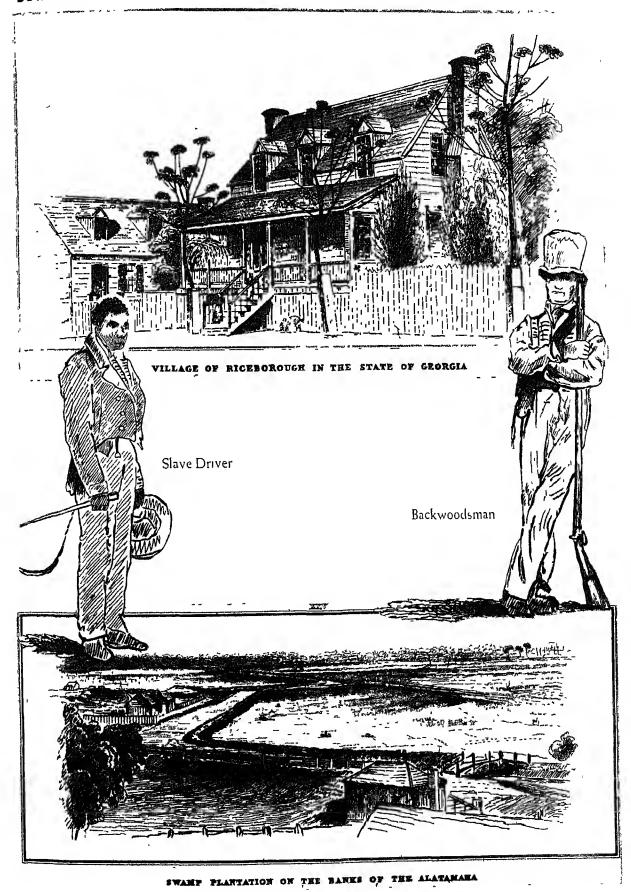
Also in 1826, the Fire-Proof Building (Record Office), right, at Charleston, S C, was completed from designs by Mills

Courtesy The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.

Lest A view of the interior of the Fire-Proof Building—said to be the first fire-proof building to be constructed in America.

Courtess The Charleston Muscum, Charleston, S. C.

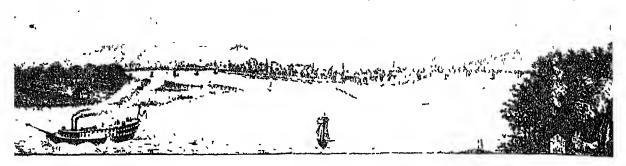
# Down South



All illustrations on this page are from Basil Hall, Forty Etchings from Sketches made with the Camera Lucula in North America 1829

#### Pittsburgh

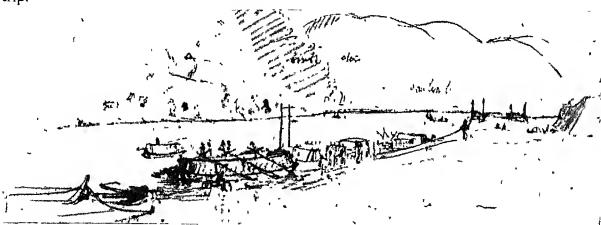
In due time Duttenhofer, whom we left making pictures of the Erie Canal, arrived at Pitts-burgh—leaving us the picture below.



PATTE BURG om ONTO.

A Duttenhofer, Bereitung der Pereinigten Staates von Nordamerika 1835 Pittsburgh in 1826

A few months earlier, in December, 1825, there had assembled at Pittsburgh, a group of scientists, scholars and visionaries, who, in a keelboat named the *Philanthropist*, started down the Ohio River. Charles A. Lesueur, the artist and one of the group, left us a picture record of the trip.



The Philanthropist at Pittsburgh

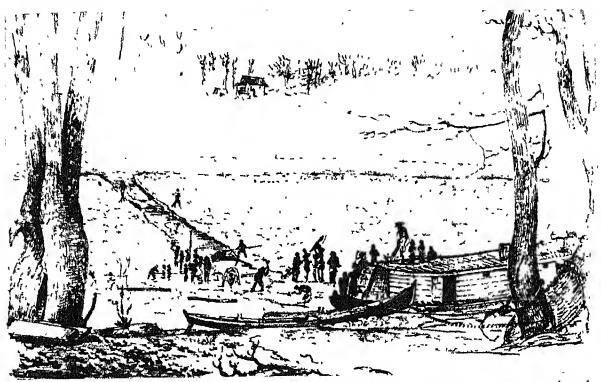
Lesueur's sketches turned up at the Museum of Natural History, Havre, France Photographic copies of these sketches were subsequently made and presented to the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass, by whose courtesy they are here reproduced.

Supper aboard the Philanthropist at Pittsburgh, Dec 8, 1825

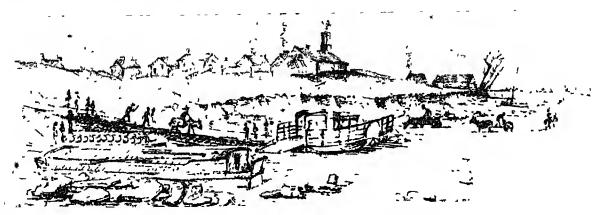


# Down the Ohio on a Keelboat

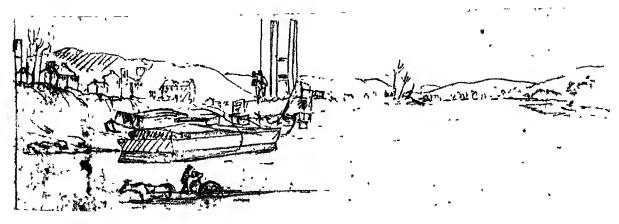
Somewhere between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, the Philanthropist had to tie up to a tree until a floating bridge was opened.



At Steubenville we see the *Philanthiopist* berthed opposite the ferry, while passengers are approaching by foot and, seemingly, by cowback

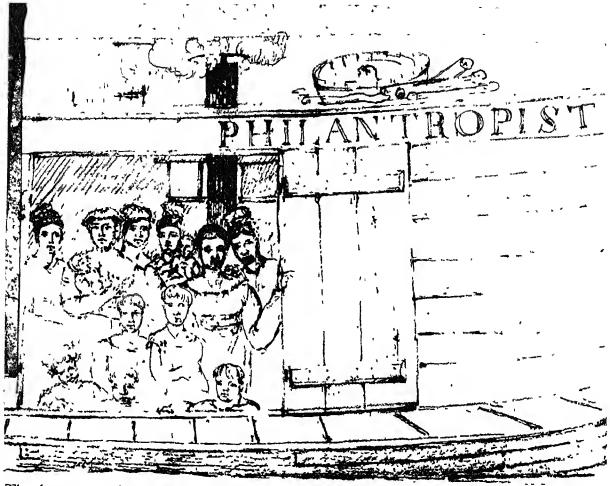


Next came Wheeling, where the Philanthropist appears to be tied up at the Island-beside a steamboat



#### Down the Ohio on a Keelboat (Continued)

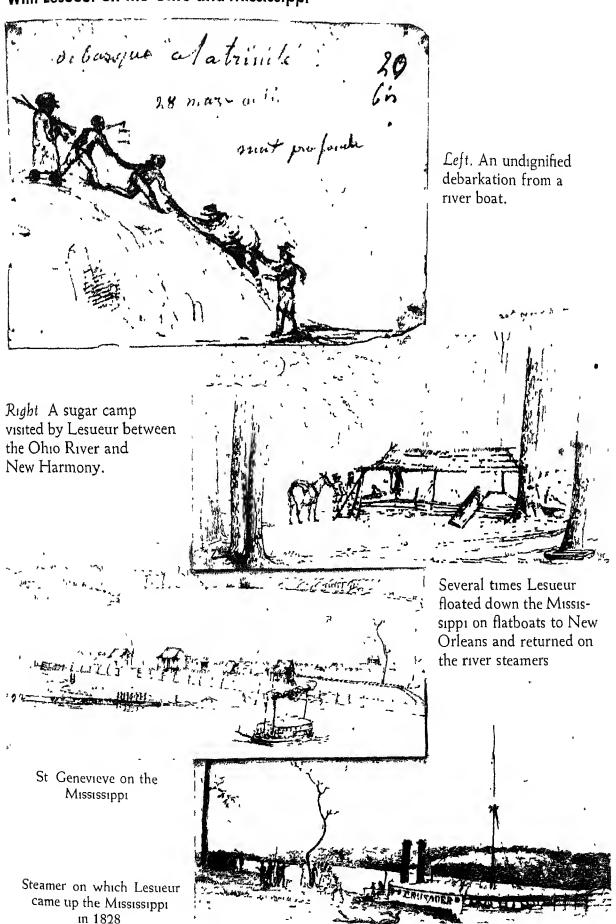
By January 17 or 18, the *Philanthropist* had reached Cincinnati—which held interesting sights for the passengers, including women and children



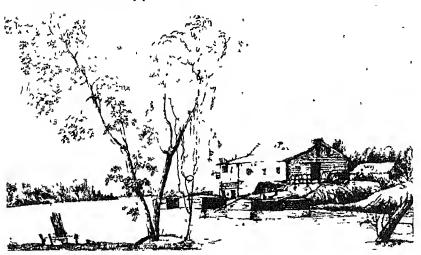
The destination of the party was New Harmony, on the Wabash River, where Robert Owen, the English philanthropist and a member of the party, was founding one of those idealistic communities so popular during this period—and destined to the usual failure However, Lesueur spent the next twelve years of his life at New Harmony



### With Lesueur on the Ohio and Mississippi



### The Lower Mississippi in the 1820's



Opposite is Vicksburg as Lesueur saw it.
Note the floatboat tied up at the bank.

Courtesy American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

Also at New Orleans in this period was the English artist, Basil Hall Below is his view of the river front



TET MIREIS/15). WE'M ORVERA

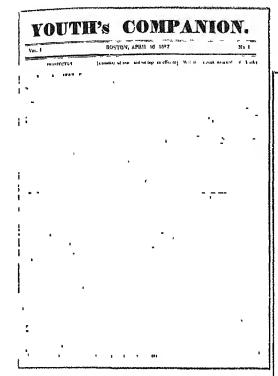
Basil Hall, Forty Etchings from Sketches made with the Camera Linida in North America 1829 Courtesy Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md

In one of the mouths of the Mississippi was the Balize, where pilots—who knew the tortuous course of the river—were picked up or dropped by the sea-going vessels.



THE BALLLE AT THE MODTL OF THE PHALISTPPL.

### **Three Publications**



The following year, Noah Webster, who, twenty-two years earlier (see page 108) had published his Compendious Dictionary, brought out An American Dictionary of the English Language The name Webster was to become synonymous with the word "dictionary"

In 1827 appeared the first number of the Youth's Companion under the editorship of Nathaniel Willis and destined to continue for over a century

17

#### AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

INTENDED TO EXHIBIT.

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TO WINCH ARE TREETINED,

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION

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ORIGIN, HISTORY AND CONNECTION OF THE LANGUAGES OF WESTERN ASIA AND OF EUROPE,

AND A CONCISE GRAMMAR

or the

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY NO ME WEBSTER, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

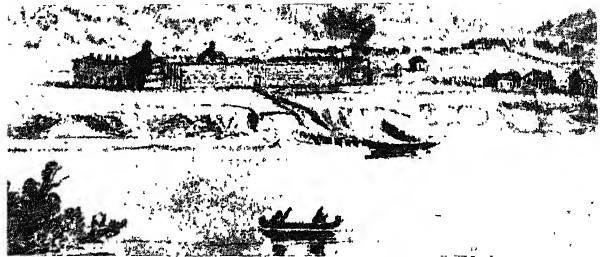
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ifornia

#### At Prairie du Chien, 1825

Here, where the Wisconsin River enters the Mississippi, an ancient meeting place of the Indians, was held a memorable "Treaty" between the northern and western tribes and the Commissioners of the United States.



From a painting made in 1829 by Seth Eastman Simithsonian Miscellaneous Collections Vol. 87, No. 3 (1932-33)

Fort Crawford, built at Prairie du Chien in 1816

Down from the North came the wild Chippewas Present was J. O Lewis, the painter who made from life the picture shown below



THE PURL DAYEN

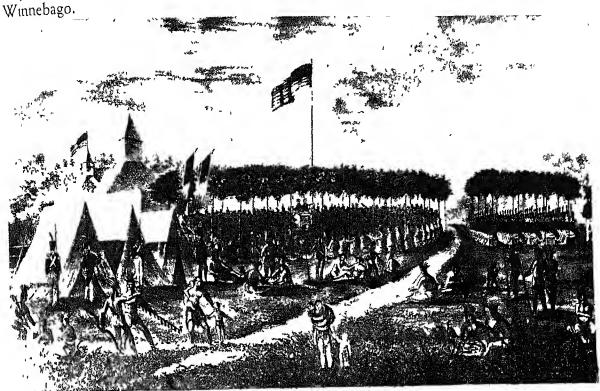
and

THE TO WALLANK DANCE

of the Chippeway tribi

# Prairie du Chien (Continued)

Outside the walls of the fort a council ground was set up—where the Sioux from the west met in peace their deadly foe, the Chippewa Here too were Sauk and Fox, Potawatomie and



From a painting made by J O Lewis at the treaty ground



KEE-O-KUCK OR THE WATCHING FOR The present their of the Sauk tells and be a second to the like the control of the Sauk tells.

Present in all his regalia was Keokuk of the Sauk, later to replace Black Hawk (see page 278) and to have a city named in his honor Lewis made the portrait opposite

Both illustrations on this page are from J. O. Lewis, Iberiginal Portfolio 1836 Courtesy The Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield

#### In the Chippewa Country

The year following the "treaty" at Prairie du Chien, Gov Cass of Michigan Territory met with the Chippewa in their own country—at Fond du Lac, at the western end of Lake Superior, where the American Fur Company had a post.



Thomas L McKenney, Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes 1827



American Fue Cos building, bund die bae - Buch von

Thomas L McKenney, Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes 1827

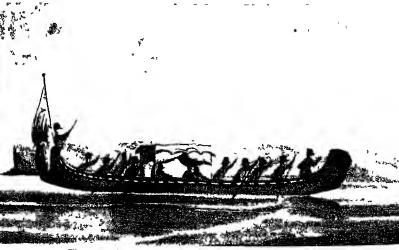
Below we see the Commissioners arriving at the treaty ground in a typical Lake Superior canoe



The over the control of the control

J O Lewis, Aboriginal Portfolio 1836 Courtesy, The Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield

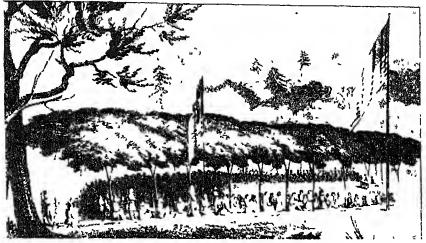
J O Lewis was also present at this "treaty" and made the *above* sketch, among others



Thomas L McKenney, Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes 1827

### The Treaty at Fond du Lac

A great "talk" was held under waving flags The Chippewa agreed to meet with the Winnebago and Menominee on Green Bay the following year.



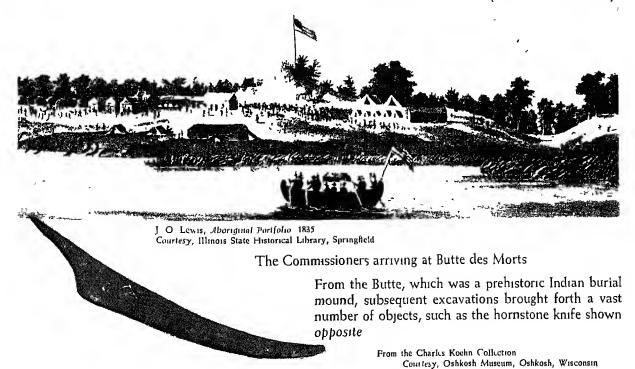
Thomas L McKenney, Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes 1827 The Council at Fond du Lac



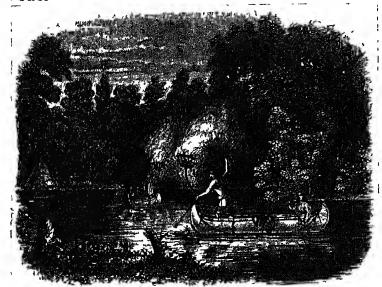
Thomas L McKenney, Sketches of a Jour to the Lakes 1827 Chippewa Pipe Dance

The Indians put on a pipe dance; presents were distributed, and in 1827 Indians and Commissioners met again near Green Bay at a place bearing the odd name of

> **Butte des Morts** (Hill of the Dead)



#### Peace



Wisconsin was an Indian's paradise By torchlight they speared fish on the Fox River

Paul Kane, Wanderings of an Irlist amond the Indians of North Imerica 1859

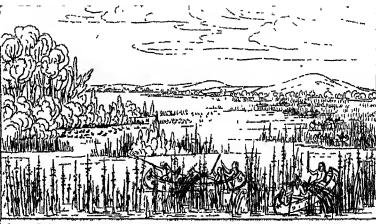
From canoes they gathered wild rice in the sluggish currents.

#### And War



McKenney and Hall, History of the Indians of North America 1849-50

Red Bird (shown above, standing) surrendered, was put in irons, and died of a broken spirit within half a year



George Cathn, Letters and Notes on the Manners Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians 1841

But even as the treaty at the Butte des Morts was progressing, Red Bird, chief of the Winnebagos, struck It was a senseless uprising, instantly put down, but a white man's fort soon arose in the Winnebago country, which within a decade knew the Winnebago no more.

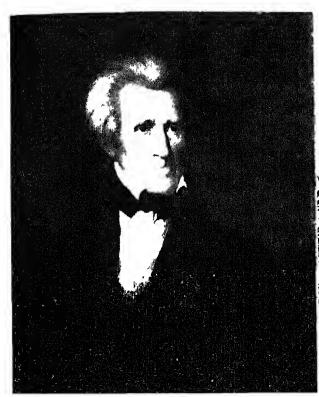


J A Kinzie, Il'an Ilin, 1857

#### 7

# WHEN JACKSON WAS PRESIDENT

1829-1837

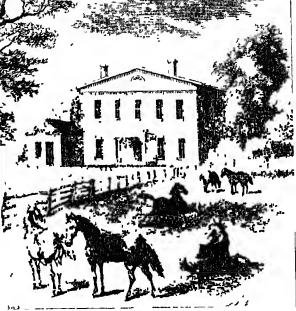


Parca' saccess however was ashed in the beautiful (1) delicked years at the lease offer of a 20 he opinioved to Washington. But salar has garden of the Hermitage at Noshrille lay his beloved. Rachel, who had died six weeks after the election.

The elections of 1828 gave Andrew Jackson the honor which the House had denied him four years earlier (see page 207) The electoral vote stood 178 for Jackson and 83 for John Quincy Adams.

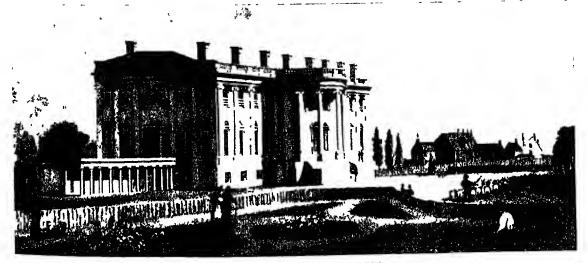
#### Andrew Jackson

Painted from life by Asher B. Durand in 1835 Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City



Harper New Honthly Hagazine January, 1855

The Hermitage Home of Andrew Jackson



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia The President's House Washington 1831

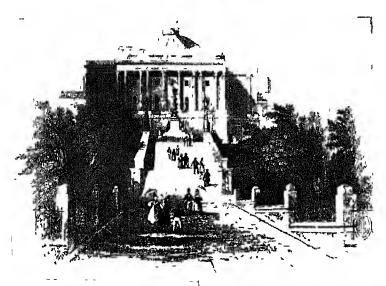
And the President's House was a lonely abode for the Hero of New Orleans.

### The City of Washington



Courlesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Washington from beyond the Navy Yard 1833

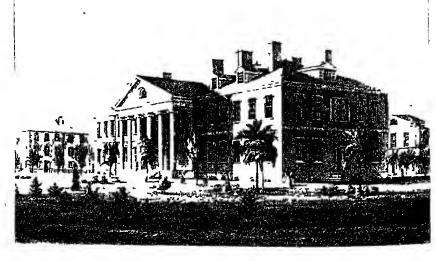


Lest West Front of the Capitol in the 1830's

Glenn Brown, History of the United States Capital 1900

Right, Department of State 1831

Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

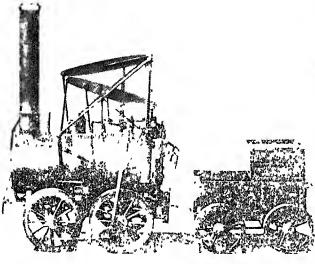


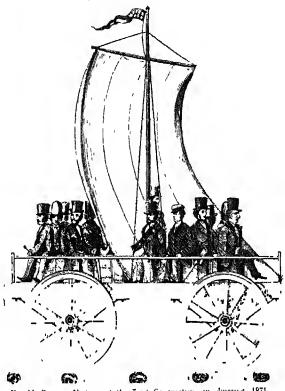
# Coming of the Railroad

Hardly had the canals proved their value when a new method of transportation gripped the public mind—the "rail" road. In 1828, construction was begun on two pioneer lines, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Charleston & Hamburg (or "South Carolina" as it was more generally called) Horse-power and sails were experimented with on the "South Carolina" Railroad in 1829 and 1830



W. H. Brown, History of the First Locomotors in America 1871 Courtesy Engineering Societies Library, New York





W. H. Brown, History of the First Locomotions in America. 1871. Courtesy, Engineering Societies Library, New York.

In 1829 the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. imported a steam locomotive, the "Stourbildge Lion" from England and found that it worked.

Left, The "Stourbridge Lion" Courtes, The Delivare and Hudson Railroad, Albany

At the same time, Peter Cooper, at the Canton Iron Works in Baltimore, "knocked together" for the Baltimore & Ohio, the first locomotive made in America—the "Tom Thumb" It pulled a load of forty people at ten miles an hour.

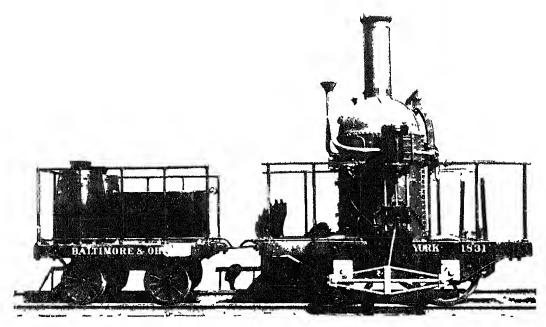


W H Brown, The History of the First Locomotives in America 1871

Above we see the "Tom Thumb" (on Aug. 28, 1830) racing with a fast horse—and beating it, but unfortunately something happened a few minutes later

#### Locomotives

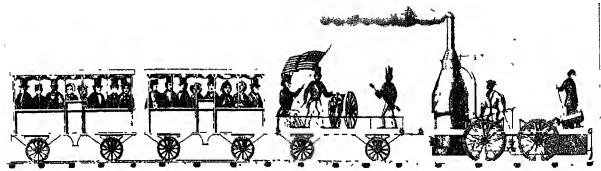
In January, 1831, the Baltimore & Ohio offered a prize of \$4000.00 for the best locomotive—burning coal or coke, and drawing fifteen tons at fifteen miles per hour—delivered before June 1, 1831 Phineas Davis, of York, Pa, won the prize with his "York", which weighed only 3½ tons. Davis also won a job with the B. & O, designing locomotives



The "York"

Couriesy Balti
more and Ohio
Rulroad,
Baltimore, Md

The West Point Foundry Shops in New York had by this time gone into the production of locomotives, and, late in 1830, delivered to the South Carolina Railroad "The Best Friend of Charleston", which we see (below) making its first trip on Jan. 15, 1831.



W H Brown, The History of the First Locomotives in America 1874 Courtesy The New York Historical Society, New York City

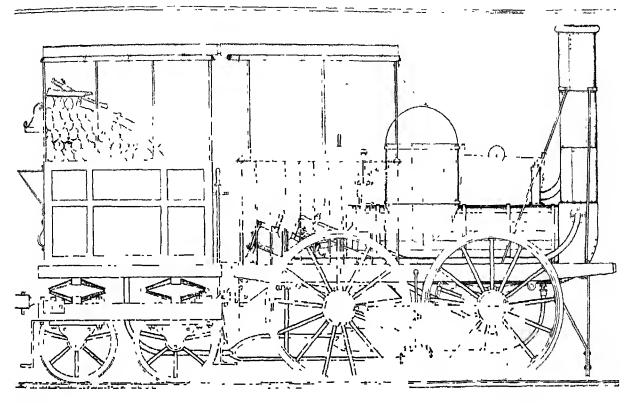
A few weeks later the "West Point", from the same foundry, was pulling both freight and an excursion party on the South Carolina Railroad



W. H. Brown, The History of the First Locomotives in Imerica 1874 Courtesy. The New York Historical Society, New York City

### The Mohawk & Hudson

In 1831 the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad opened between Albany and Schenectady, in New York For it, the West Point Foundry had built the "DeWitt Clinton", a dimensional drawing of which is shown below



Courlesy Transportation Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

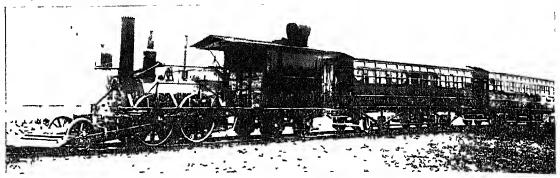
The picture below, depicting the formal opening trip, in 1831, of the "DeWitt Clinton" over the Mohawk & Hudson, is from a painting made many years later by Edward L. Henry (1841-1919) But so painstaking in his research and so exact in his portrayal was Henry, that the picture may be received as authentic. It is said that Henry's pictures were "accurate to the last chair and the most minute button"



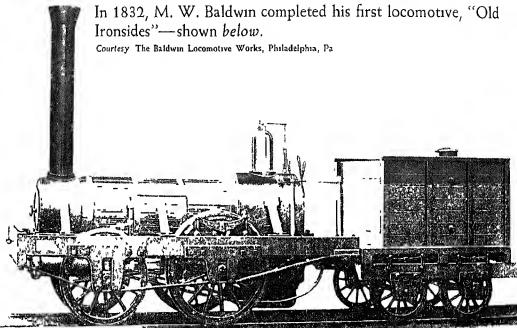
Courtesy, The New York Central System

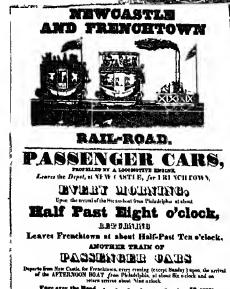
#### **More Railroads**

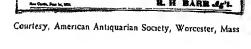
The "John Bull" locomotive, below, built in England in 1831, was operated on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

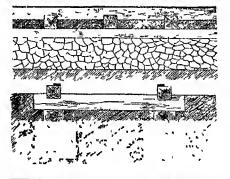


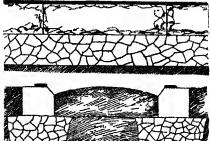
Courtesy, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia











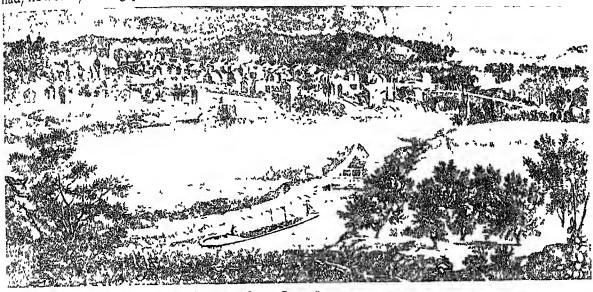
Left, Wooden Stringer and Strap Rail used on Albany & Schenectady Railroad in 1837

Left, Stone Stringer and Strap Rail used on B & O Railroad in 1833

Courtesy, United States Na tional Musciim, Washington, D C

#### Canals

had, however, a long period of successful operation still ahead of them.

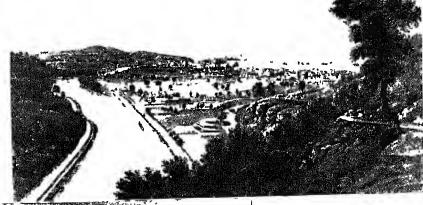


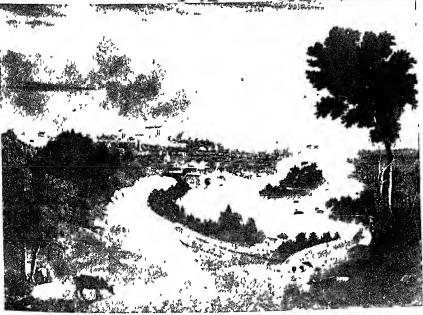
Courtesy, Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society, Easton, Pa
Easton, Pa About 1831

According to Alvin F Harlow, in Old Towpaths, we see in the picture above the Morris Canal in the foreground and the Lehigh Canal and Delaware division across the river.

Right, Reading, Pa. (1834) where the Schuyl-kill and the Union canals joined.

Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library



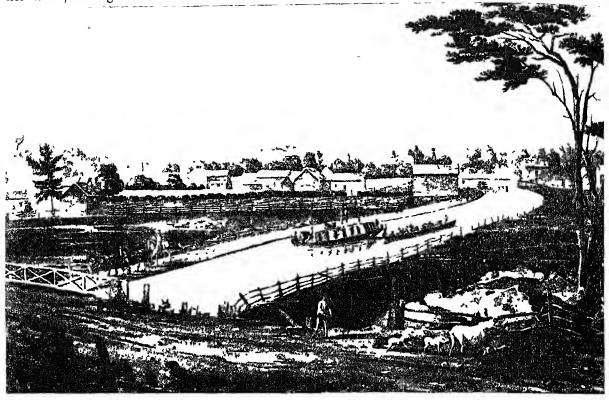


Left, The James River and Kanawha Canal (1833), at Richmond, Va. Begun in 1785, it got as far as Buchanan, Va. (125 miles up the river from Richmond) by 1851 and ended there. Nonetheless, it contributed greatly to the growth and prosperity of Richmond.

From an engraving by W J Bennett after a painting by G Cooke Courley, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

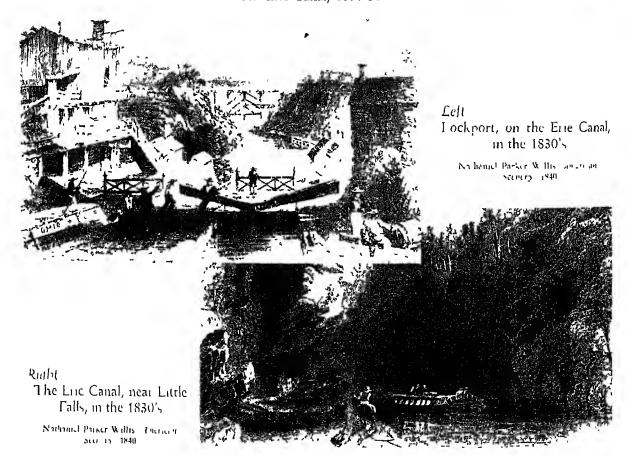
#### The Erie Canal

which we saw opened in 1825 (pages 208-213) continued as the great, busy waterway to the West, through which floated a vast commerce and travel.



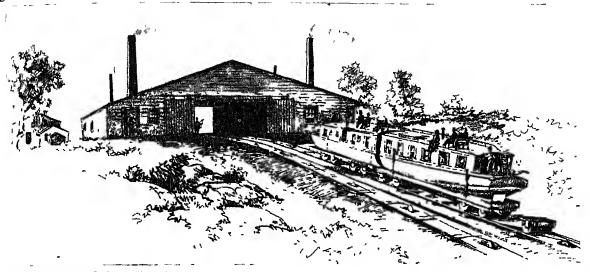
Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

The Erie Canal, 1830-31

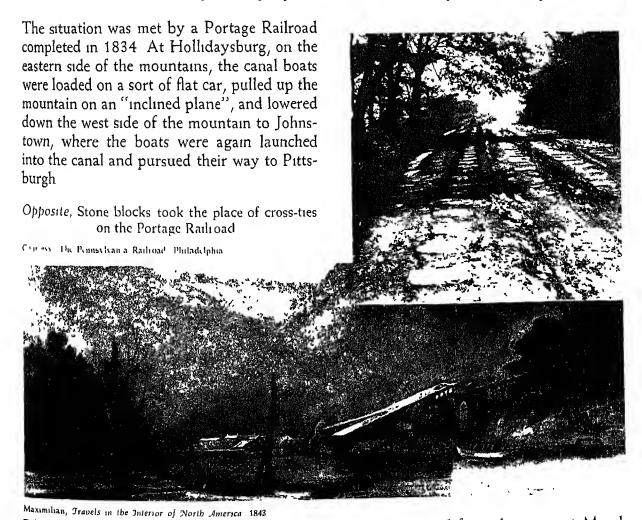


# The Inclined Plane

Pennsylvania, seeing its western trade endangered by the Erie Canal, undertook a system of state financed canals. But one obstacle these canals could not surmount was the Allegheny range of mountains.



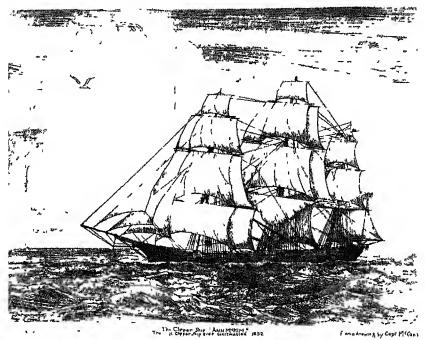
Courtesy, The Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia
Sectional canal boat crossing the Allegheny Mountains on an inclined plane The Portage Railroad



The view above shows an inclined plane which brought the coal from the mines at Mauch Chunk, Pa., to the Lehigh Canal which connected with tidewater.

#### **Clipper Ships**

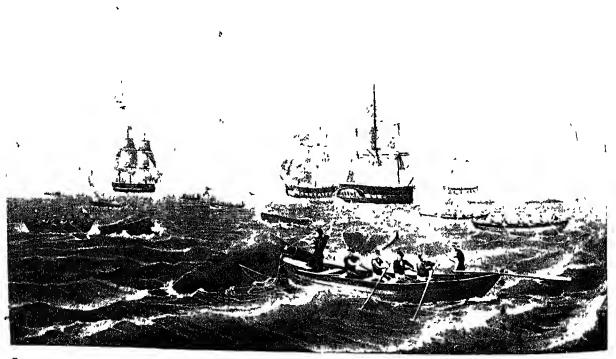
brought new speed into ocean commerce. Long, slim, with a great height of canvas, they out-distanced all competitors. The Ann McKim, built at Baltimore in 1832, was the first real clipper.



Courtesy, Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass

#### Whaling

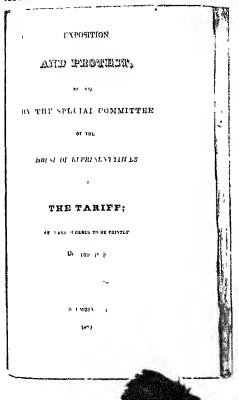
provided oil for lamps and spermaceti for candles From New Bedford and other New England ports, hundreds of whaling ships visited the Pacific during the 1830's.



From a rare engraving by J Hill, after a painting by T Birch Courtesy, Weeks Whaling Museum, Stonington, Conn

# The Tariff, Nullification and States' Rights

In 1828, John C Calhoun had issued his Exposition, in which he proposed nullification as an answer to a tariff detrimental to the South This brought up for discussion in Congress the whole question of States' Rights, in which Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, in a series of debates with Robert Y Hayne, of South Carolina, defended the "federal union" point of view. But in 1832 South Carolina acted by passing an Ordinance of Nullification against the offending tariff President Jackson countered with a threat of using the Army to enforce collection, but Congress smoothed over the difficulty, and the right of nullification remained an unsettled issue.



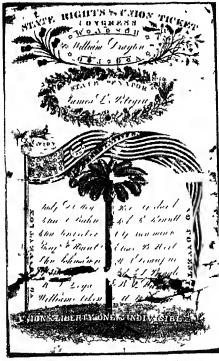


United States Magazine and Democratic Review 1838



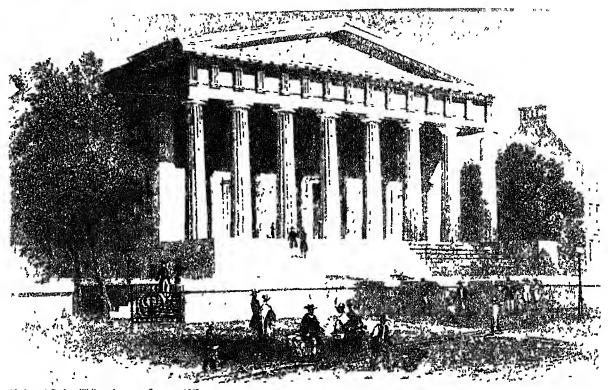
New England Magazine, August, 1834

Daniel Webster



Courlesy, The South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S C

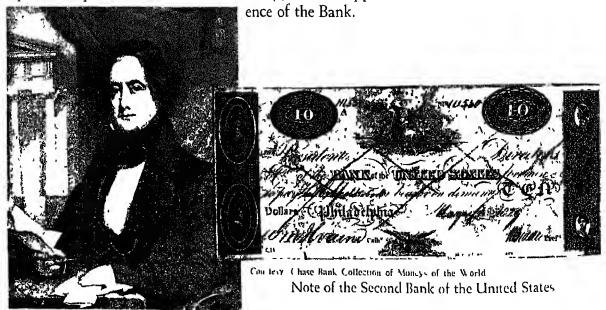
## The Bank of The United States



Nathaniel Parker Willis, American Scenery 1840

Bank of the United States. Philadelphia

The charter of the first Bank of the United States (see page 45) expired in 1811. After five years of unsatisfactory state banking, a Second Bank of the United States had been chartered in 1816 for a period of twenty years. In 1823, Nicholas Biddle became President of the Bank, which was efficiently managed and gave good service. However, President Jackson became convinced that the Bank opposed his administration and in 1833 withdrew the government deposits. Upon the expiration of the charter in 1836, Jackson's opposition to a renewal ended the exist-

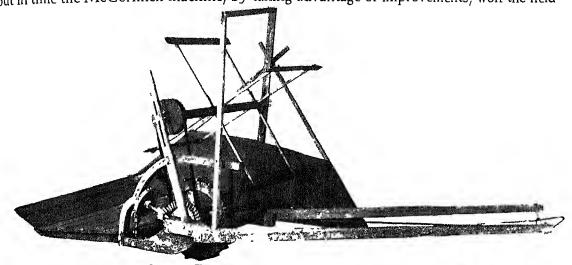


Whate

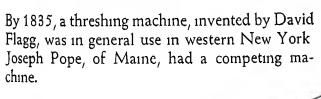
Nicholas Biddle, 2501b Anniversary, 1681 1931

# Farm Implements

The increasing production of small grain brought into being machines to reap and thresh it. Somewhat simultaneously in the early 1830's, reapers were made, demonstrated and patented by Cyrus H. McCormick, of Virginia, and by Obed Hussey, of Ohio. Both reapers worked successfully and, within a few years, both had a wide use. A bitter rivalry naturally developed, but in time the McCormick machine, by taking advantage of improvements, won the field

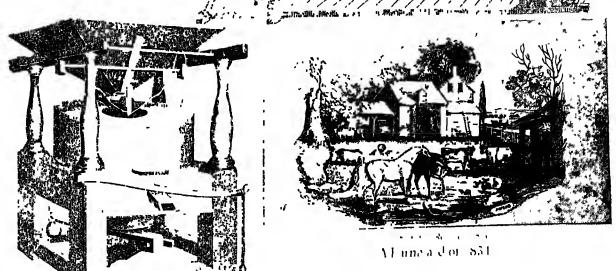


Couriesy, The International Harvester Company, Chicago
The original McCormick Reaper, which was perfected by Cyrus McCormick and first publicly demonstrated at the McCormick farm in Virginia in 1831



Flagg's Threshing Machine and Horse Power

Thomas G Fessenden, The Complete Farmer and Rural Economist 1835

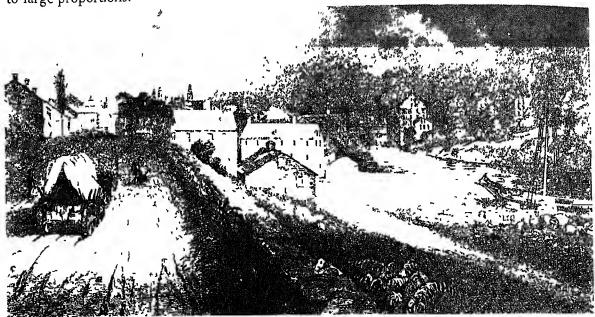


Left, Hotchkiss' Patent Grist Mill 1833

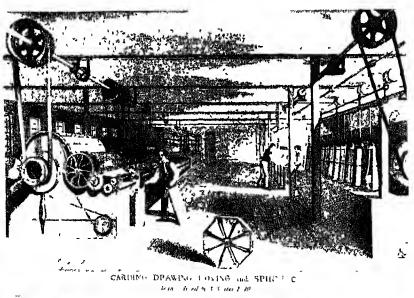
Mechanics Magazine, and Register of Inventions and Improvements March, 1833

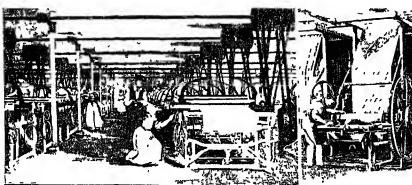
#### **Textile Manufacturing**

As we have seen (page 61) Samuel Slater began the use of power-driven spinning machines at Pawtucket as early as 1790. By the time of Slater's death in 1835, the industry had grown to large proportions.



Pawtucket in 1835





POWER LOOM WEAVING.

CALICO PAINTING.

#### 249

## Textile Manufacturing (Continued)

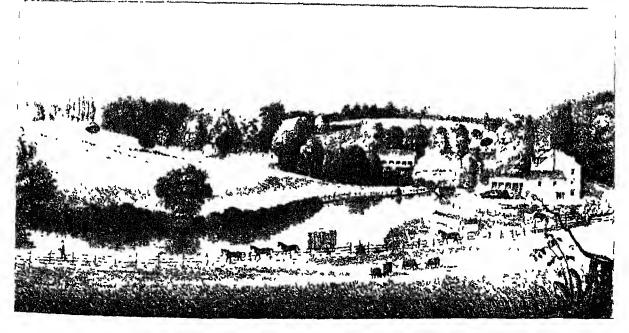
In addition to his mills at Pawtucket, Slater had a yarn spinning mill at Webster, Mass.

Right View of Webster, Mass 1836

George S White, Memoir of Samuel Stater
The Father of American Manufactures 1836



But Slater was not the only manufacturer of textiles At Comlyville, Pa, was the Calico Print Mill shown below.



COMLY VILLE near FRANKFORD\_ Philadelphia Co

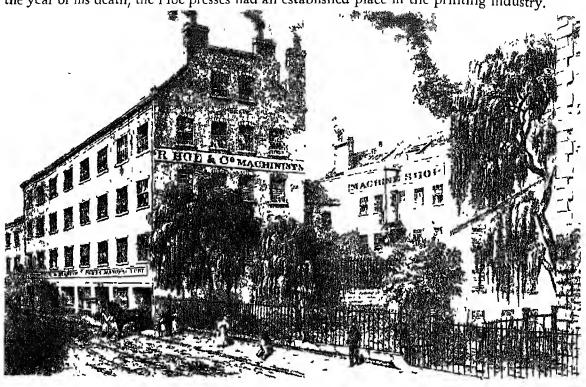
Godey , Lady's Book 1830

Opposite is a close-up view of the factory shown above Godey's Lady's Book for January, 183'1 (from whence the picture is taken), states that there were several other factories in the village, making bed ticking, cords, etc.

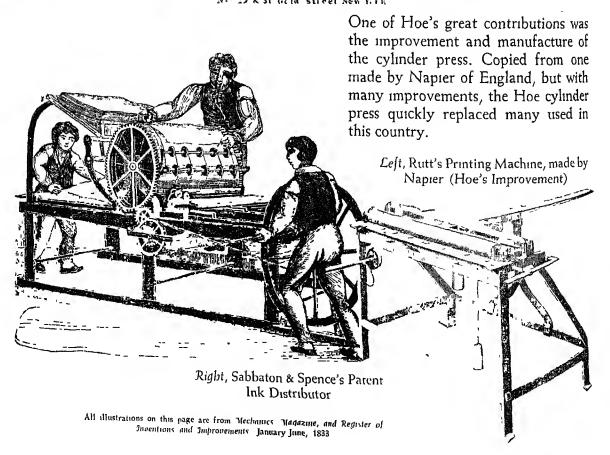


#### **Printing Machinery**

Robert Hoe had started in the business of making printing type and presses in 1805. By 1833, the year of his death, the Hoe presses had an established place in the printing industry.



ROBERT HOE & CO'S MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT,
Not 22 & 31 foots Street New York



in evening dresses (right and left above) and morning dress (center above)

## Ladies' Styles

In 1830 had appeared the first issue of Godey's The Lady's Book, which for half a century was the supreme authority on fashions, etiquette and home economics



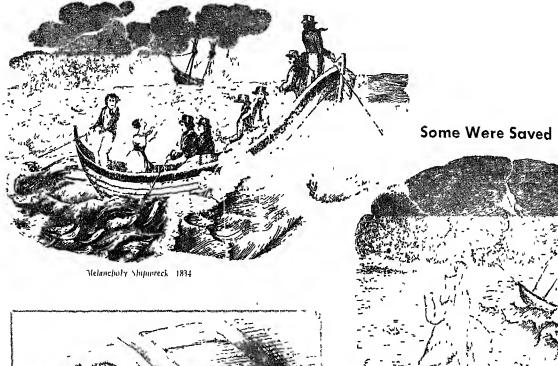
But down in Natchez, on the Mississippi, some of the girls had their own standards of etiquette—and smoked cigars during the dance.



From a drawing by Charles Alexandre Lesueur Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

#### Shipwrecks

occurred along our eastern coast and passengers were cast adrift in open boats.



Olycelytimeling Cetter I knot To the I litting view

Melancholy Shipporeck 1834

On the Mississippi River boats, games of chance attracted both professional and amateur

The Theatrical Apprenticeship and Anecdotical Recollections of Sol Smith 1847



And shat Que? asked every body a Another Access Lon Access

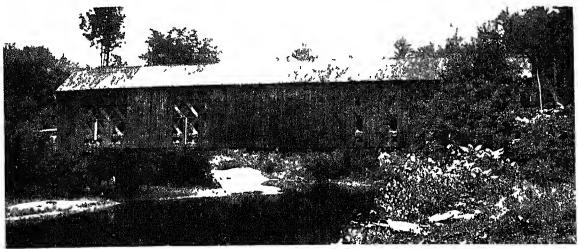
In 1831 at York, Pa, a farmer tried to sell some underweight butter. The Marketmaster serzed the whole basketful as a forfeit, and the butcher told the farmer, "If you got more of lightweight butter at home you better grease your wagon with it"

Right From a drawing by Lewis Miller Courtesy The Historical Society of York County, York, Pa



# Ithiel Town, Architect,

made his first reputation through building Center Church on the New Haven (Conn.) Green. In 1820, he was granted a patent for a truss bridge By the 1830's "Ithiel Town Bridges" were being built all over the country. In fact, many of our old covered bridges are "Ithiel Town's"

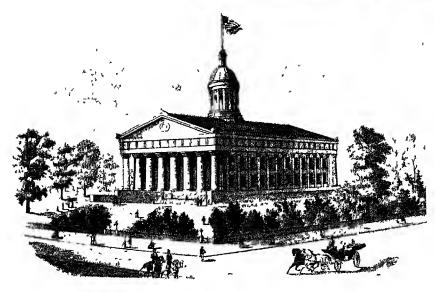


Courtesy, Mrs Charles W Whittlesey, New Haven, Conn
Gage Bridge, near Bellows Falls, Vt Ithrel Town Truss Built 1835

Opposite, Logan Bridge across the Wabash River Ithiel Town Plan Completed in 1837.

From a painting by George Winter Courtesy, The William Henry Smith Memorial Library of The Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis





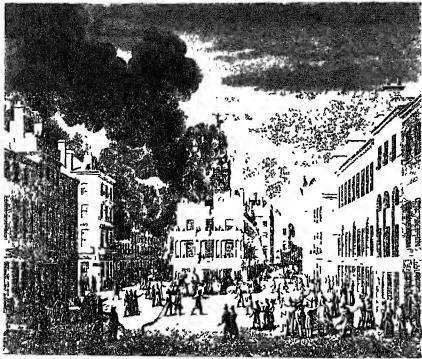
The first Indiana state capitol at Indianapolis, completed in 1835, was designed by Ithiel Town. The building was 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, and cost \$60,000

Indiana State Capitol 1835

Courtesy, The William Henry Smith Memorial Library of The Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis

#### Fire!

In 1832 there was a bad fire in Boston.



Courtesy, H V Smith Collection, New York City
Boston Fire 1832

Below Pewter Lamp for "Burning Fluids," made by Allen Porter, of Westbrook, Conn, between 1830-38.



Courtesy, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

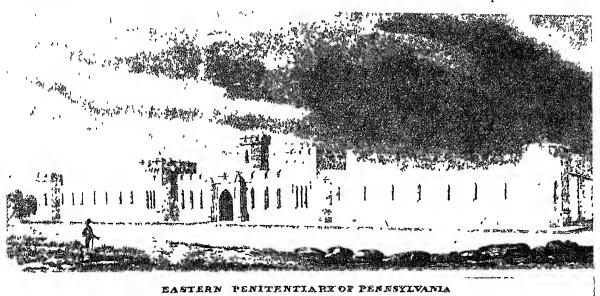
On December 16 and 17, 1835, there was a great fire in New York. Below, we view it as seen from the top of the Bank of North America, corner of Wall and William streets.



Courtesy, Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

# **Penitentiaries**

The 1820's and 1830's witnessed a movement for prison reform. Instead of the indiscriminate crowding of prisoners into a common room, a solitary cell system was developed.

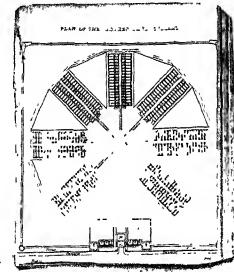


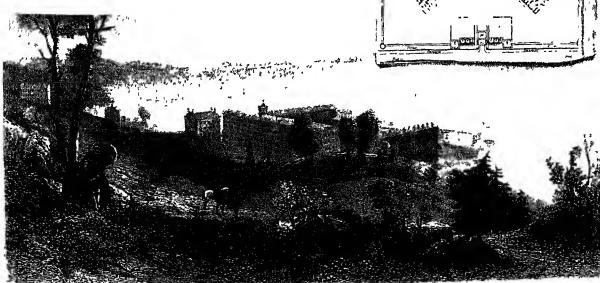
M product that Apply A. A. A different contract of a manufacture of the

First and Second Reports of the Inspection of the Eastern State Pententiary of Penusylvania 1831

In separate cells, on either side of corridors which extended like spokes of a wheel, from a central hub, the inmates spent their years of confinement in various types of labor, and saw no one except the prison attendants or authorities.

First and Second Reports of the Inspection of the Eastern State
Penitentiary of Penisylvania 1831





Nathaniel Parker Willis, American Scenery 1840

Sing Sing Prison New York

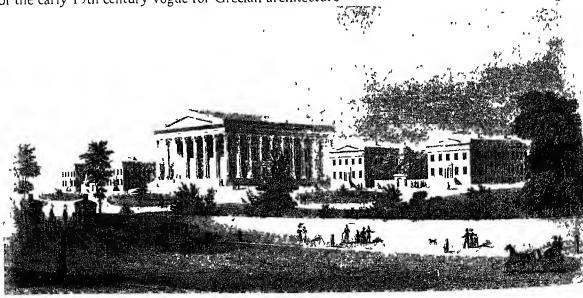


Theater Walnut Street
Courtesy The Historical Society of
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Opposite The dwelling and counting house of Stephen Grand at the time of his death in 1831. By his will, Grand lett over \$6,000,000 for the education of poor white orphan boys Grand College is the result

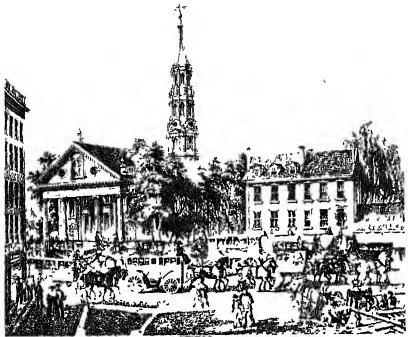
Courtesy The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Built by Thomas U Walter in 1833, Girard College is regarded as one of the finest examples of the early 19th century vogue for Grecian architecture



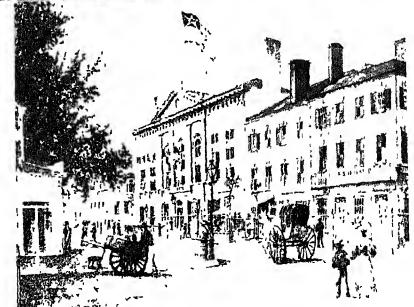
Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

# New York City



St. Paul's Church and the Broadway Stages 1831

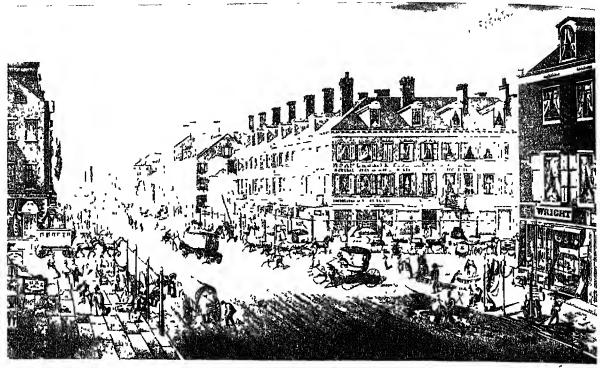
Right Washington Hotel, Broadway, 1831 Drawn by C Burton





Left Bowling Green, 1830 This was then still a tashionable residence section of the City Drawn by C Buiton

Will stations on this page are through the centres of the New York Instorted Society, New York City



AROLVER TAK DAORE.

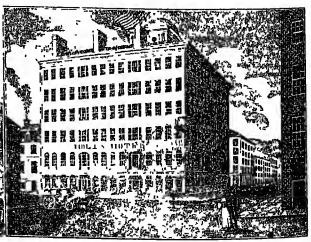
Courtesy, Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

About 1834



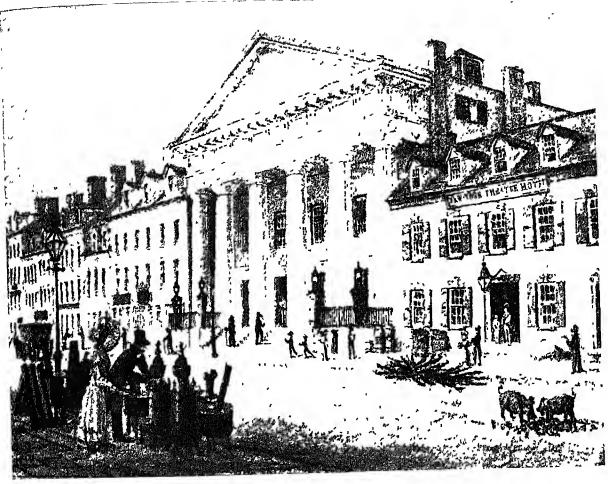
Left City Hotel Broadway About 1833 Drawn by C Burton

Below Holt's New Hotel, between Water, Fulton and Pearl streets. On the second floor was a dining room 100 feet long, and a 'Public Ordinary' to which resorted "many of the most respectable and influential men of the city"



Courtesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City

Mechanics Magazine, and Register of Inventions and Improvements
January June, 1833

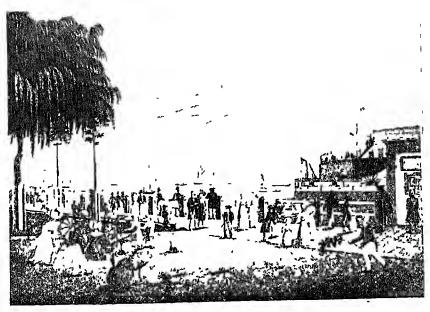


Drawn by C Burton Courlesy, The New York Historical Society, New York City The Bowery Theatre 1830

Right The Merchants' Exchange, at the corner of Wall and Hanover streets The basement (in 1833) was occupied by the Post Office. In the dome was the Exchange Telegraph by which messages (through signals) could be sent to or received from the lower harbor in a few minutes time.



Mechanics Magazine, and Register of Inventions and Improvements January June, 1833

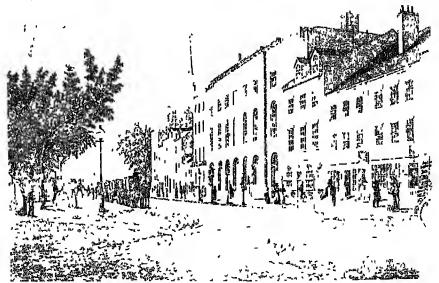


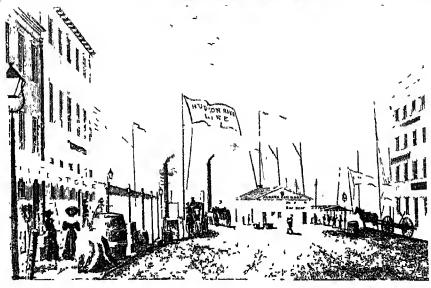
THE WORLD PRODUCTION SERVED BY THE SATERY.

Especially engraved for the New York
Mirror 1830

#### Right No 1 Park Row 1830

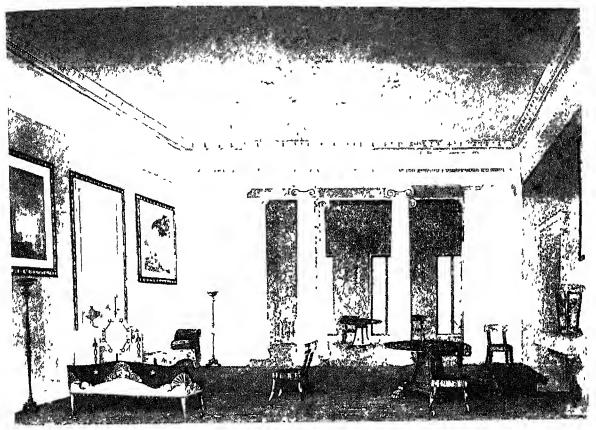
Drawn by C. Burton
Courtesy The New York Historical
Society, New York City



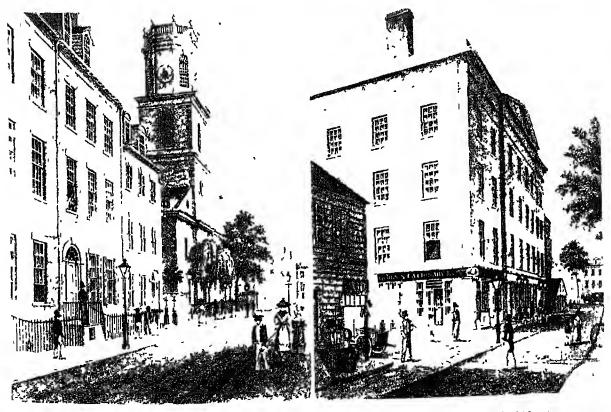


Lest. Steamboat Landing Foot of Courtlandt Street About 1830

Drawn by C Burton
Courtesy, The New York Historical
Society, New York City



From a watercolor drawing by Alexander Jackson Davis
Interior of the John C Stevens House College Place and Murray Street About 1830



OF GEORGES CHIRCH, BIT KMAD ST

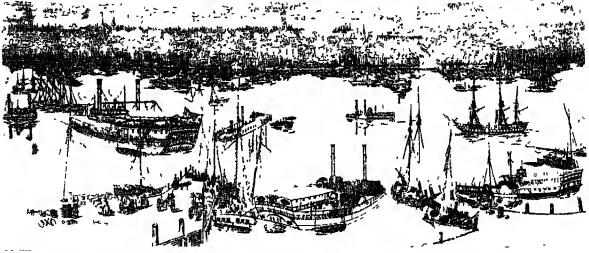
STENSON WHEE BEIRNING



FULTON ST. & MARKET.

Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

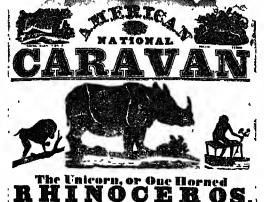




Courtesy, Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

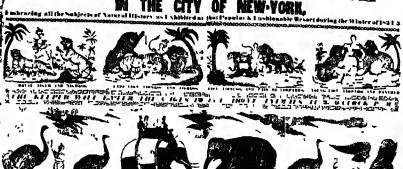
#### The Circus

Prior to 1800, circuses were more or less stationary, but by the 1830's there were many "rolling" shows-travelling about the country.



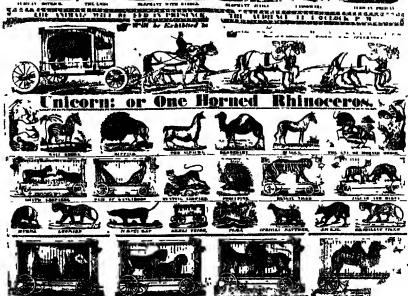
Opposite, is the earliest-known circus poster, measuring approximately 3 by 6 feet. It states that the circus will be at Easton (Pa 2) on Sept. 8, 1831, for one day only



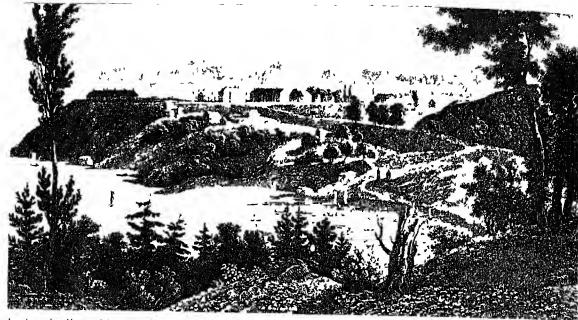


The second oldest-known circus poster, shown opposite, measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet. It tells us that the menagerie will be exhibited at Clinton on Friday the 12th day of June, 1835 Admittance 25 cents, children half price

Both illustrations on this page are shown through the courtery of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

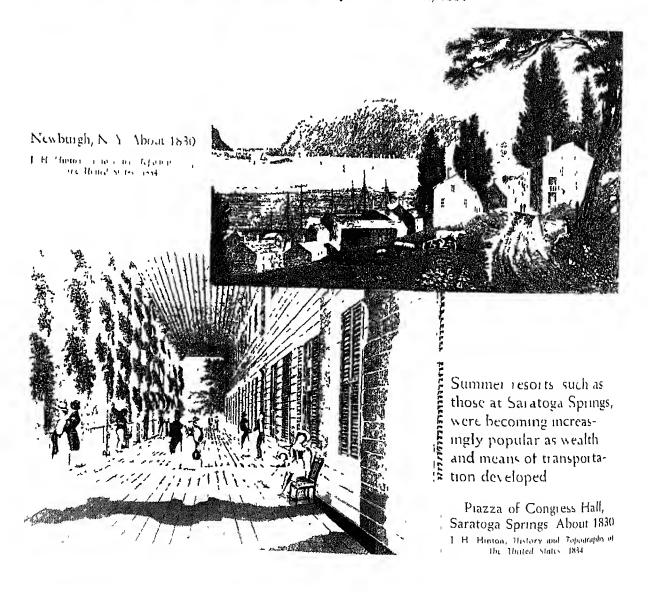


## Up the Hudson

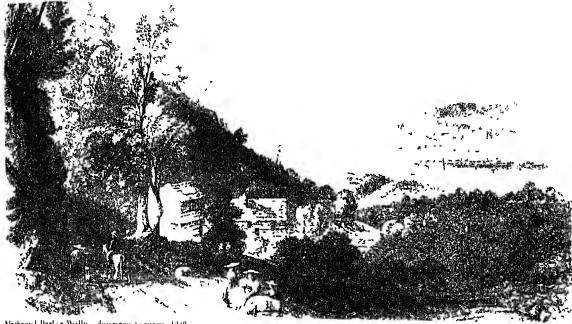


Courtesy Inc Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

The Military Academy at West Point, 1831

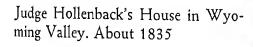


#### Northeastern Pennsylvania



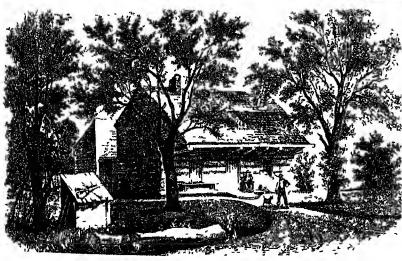
Nathaniel Parker Willis, American Scenery 1840

Descent into the Valley of Wyoming, a name applied to this section of Pennsylvania long before the area of the State of Wyoming had been trod by the feet of white men. The village in the distance is presumably Wilkes-Barre



George Peck, Hyoming, Its History Stirring Inci dents and Romantic Adventures 1860





The Myers House, Wyoming Valley About 1835

George Peck, Tryoning, Its History, Surring Incidents and Romantic Adventures 1860

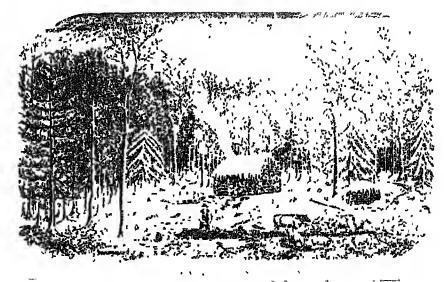
#### The Frontier

North and west the frontier pushed onward—always the clearing, always the log house.

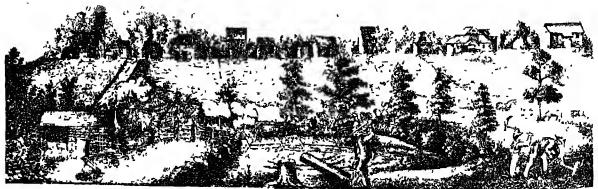


Conversely, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Conway, N. H. About 1831



The Genesee Farmer, January, 1851

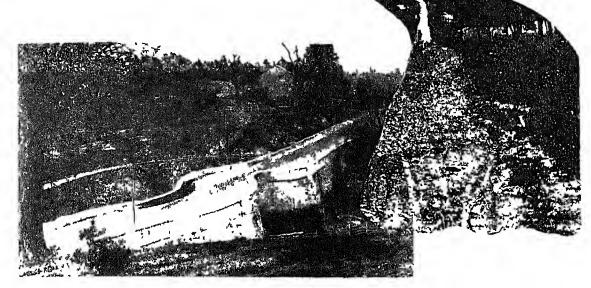


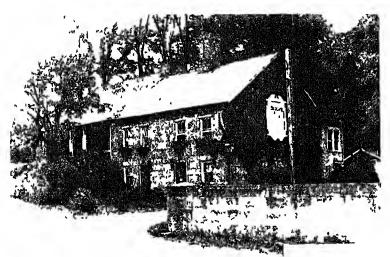
From an old print in the possession of Mr Ferdinand W Roching Reprinted from Schuyler, The Rochings, through the courtesy of the Princeton University Press

Saxonburg, near Pittsburgh, where in the 1830's a settlement was started by colonists from Germany.

# Westward on the National Road

From Wheeling, the Cumberland Road (see pages 189-190), now more generally known as the National Road, was pushed westward over the hills of southeastern Ohio to Zanesville and Columbus—with Vandalia, Ill., as its goal





At Hendrysburg, Ohio, some twenty-five miles west of Wheeling, was the famous Crooked Bridge

Two or three miles west of Zanesville was the Headley Inn

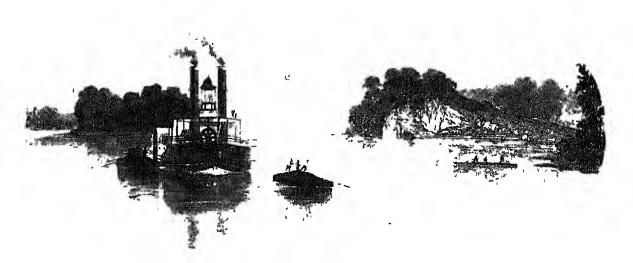


Near Columbus was a toll house and gate.

All illustrations on this page are shown through the courses of . The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus

#### Down the Ohio

Steamboats had by now become common on the Ohio River. Below is the river as viewed by Bodmer, a Swiss artist who accompanied Maximilian of Wied to America in 1832.



Maximilian, Travels in the Interior of North America 1843



But flatboats still held sway for downstream transportation. Left, we get a view of men sitting or sleeping around a fireplace in a flatboat cabin—as Lesueur (see page 224) went down the Ohio at about the same time.

From a watercolor drawing by Charles
Alexandre Lesueur
Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society,
Worcester, Mass

#### A Barbecue

In 1832 Lesueur attended, on the Wabash River, one of those events so dear to the hearts of the frontiersmen—a barbecue.

From a watercolor drawing by Charles
Alexandre Lestieur
Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society,
Worcester, Mass



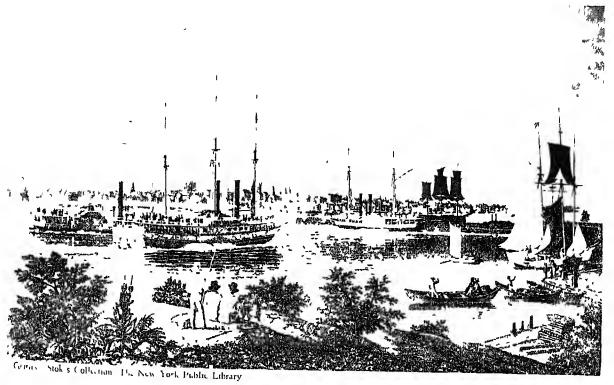
#### The Toledo War

The State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan had long been at odds over a strip of land claimed by both—and including the City of Toledo.



A view of Cleveland "from Buffalo Road (Euclid Avenue) east of the court house" 1833

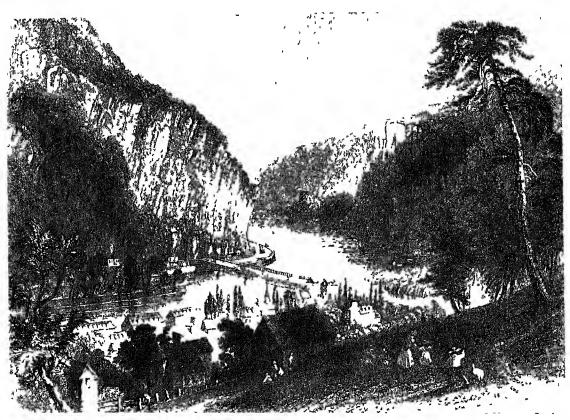
By 1835, the controversy had reached the stage of brawls, and armed forces were being collected by both sides



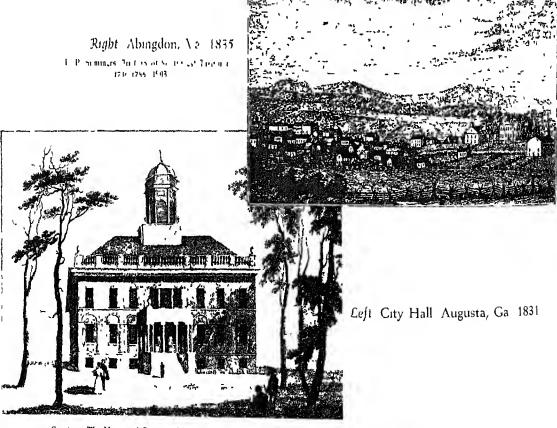
Detroit from the Canada Shore 1836

In 1836 Congress offered Michigan the Upper Peninsula in lieu of the disputed strip. Michigan accepted and in 1837 was admitted as a state.

#### The South



Nathaniel Parker Willis, American Scenery 1840
Harpers Ferry Looking across and down the Potomac, with the Shenandoah coming in on right middle.



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

# Removal of the Cherokee

For centuries, northwestern Georgia had been Cherokee country. These Indians had made great advances in the arts of civilization and loved their homeland, the possession of which had been



guaranteed to them by the United States Government. But the Georgians wanted the land, and President Jackson sided with the Georgians. John Ross, a Cherokee chief, was leader of the faction of the tribe opposed to the cession of their lands, but to no avail.

John Ross McKenney and Hall, History of the Indians of North America 1849 50



Edward King, The Southern States of North America 1875

Another chief, Major Ridge, was prevailed upon to sign a treaty with the Government (at New Echota, Ga, Dec 29, 1835) by which the Cherokee ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi in return for land in Indian Territory and southeastern Kansas Within the next few years the Cherokee were removed from Georgia to their new home Hardly were they there before Ridge fell to the avenging bullets of his infuriated fellow tribesmen. Ross lived on until 1866.

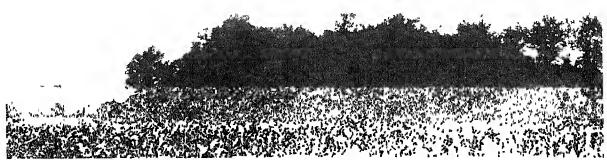
y y y prints and the second se

Major Ridge

McKenney and Hall, History of the Indians of North America 1842

#### The Etowah Mounds

Within the territory ceded by the Cherokee in 1835 (see page 271) were the famous Etowah Mounds—on the Etowah River some twenty miles east of present Rome, Ga Surrounded by a moat from the river are six mounds, the largest being second only to the Cahokia Mound in size (see page 194), and is estimated as being 60 to 70 feet high and covering almost three acres



Courtesy Department of Mines, Mining and Geology, State Division of Conservation, Atlanta, Ga Large Mound of the Etowah Group

Exploration and excavation, by amateurs as well as by experts have brought forth from the mounds a vast number of interesting and artistic objects

Lest Pottery water bottle, decorated with symbols of the sun Warren King Moorehead, Exploration of the Etowah Site in Georgia 1932

Right Embossed copper plate from Temple Mound, Etowah Group (Bureau of Ethnology) Note the resemblance to Mexican or Mayan designs



The most recent scientific exploration of the Etowah Group was that conducted from 1925 to 1927 by Warren K Moorehead for the Department of Archaeology of Phillips Academy Dr Moorehead ventured a theory for the Mound Builders, namely that a band of Indians came from Eastern Yucatan to Cuba, spreading into Florida and the Mississippi Valley, and carrying their mound building culture with them.

Warren King Moorehead, Exploration of the Elowah
Site in Georgia 1932

Above Monolithic axe discovered with
a skeleton

#### Florida and the Seminoles

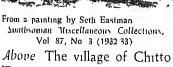
In 1823, shortly after the acquisition of Florida (see page 187), the Government made a treaty with the Florida Indians, mostly Seminole, restricting them to an area in the central part of the peninsula north of the Everglades



ST. JOHN'S RIVER & VOLUSIA and RIGHT BANK.

John Lee Williams, The Territory of Florida 1837

But in the 1830's the plan of "Indian removal" was in full swing, and by the treaties of Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833) the Seminole were forced to cede all their lands in Florida in return for land in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) Osceola, a Seminole leader, is reported to have plunged his dagger instead of a pen into the treaty of cession.



Tustenuggee (otherwise known as Sam Jones), a Seminole chief in lower Florida



Welch, A Narratine of the Early Days and Remembrance of Oceola Nikkanochee—A Doung Seminole Indian 1841

LOLAS BE OF ME SHOULDS UP TREE !

#### The Seminole War

Osceola's action (see preceding page) resulted in his arrest by the military, but he was soon released, and used his freedom to organize an opposition that, if not war, at least kept the army very busy. So troublesome were Osceola and his followers that, when in 1837 they appeared under a flag of truce, he was seized and imprisoned



John Lee Williams, The Territory of Florida 1837

It was well into the 1840's before the Seminole were cleared out of Florida. The sketch *opposite* made by George Catlin during the Seminole War indicates that not all the Seminole were within the treaty area even at that time.

Seminole Indians drying fish on Santa Rosa Island near Pensacola, Fla

George Cathn, Letters and Notes on the Manners Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians 1841



#### Along the Lower Mississippi

With cotton planters pushing into the new and fertile lands along the Mississippi, Natchez became a center of wealth and of aristocratic southern homes.

Natchez on the Hill From the Old Fort About 1835

Courtesy Department of Archives and History, State of Mississippi, Jackson





North of Natchez was Memphis, trade center for western Tennessee and eastern Arkansas.

Left is a view of Memphis made by Lesueur (see page 224) about 1829

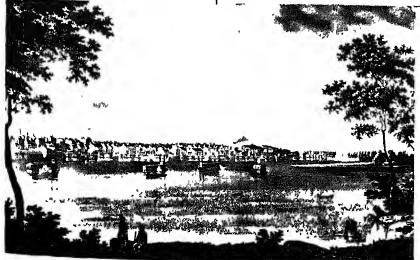
Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass

Part of Memphis

Farther up the river, New Madrid (Right) was failing to realize its early promise,

From a watercolor drawing by Charles Alexandre Lesueur Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass



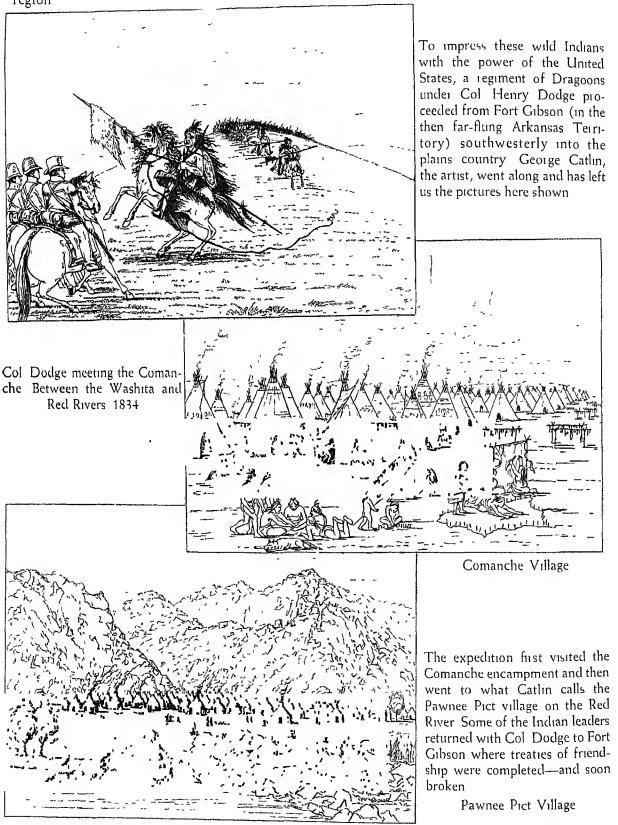


while St Louis, near the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi, was becoming the metropolis of the middle stretch of the river.

View of St Louis About 1837
From a painting by J C Wild
Courtery Pike Collection, The Chicago
Historical Society

#### Comanche, Kiowa and Pawnee Picts

Back of the new "Indian Territory" to which the Government was removing the Cherokee and other tribes (see pages 271 and 274) was the hunting range of the wild plains tribes, who proceeded to make life miserable for the newcomers as well as for the whites who ventured into the region



All illustrations shown on this page are from George Callin, Letters and Notes on the Hanners. Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians 1841.

#### In the Land of the Sauk and Fox

By a "treaty" made in 1804 with a few leaders of the Sauk and Fox Indians, the Government acquired an area bounded, in general, by the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Rock and Illinois rivers (northwestern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin) By the 1830's this country was filling up with white settlers Peoria, on the old French portage route, was incorporated as a town in 1835.



Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield

The suppression of the Winnebago in 1827 (see page 234) brought a rush of lead miners into southwestern Wisconsin—still a part of Michigan Territory

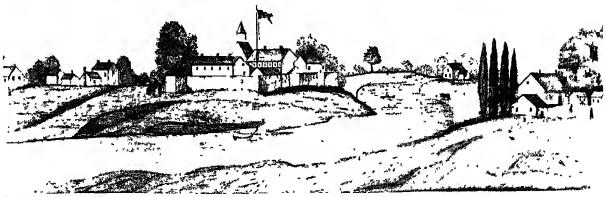
Cassville (Wis). 1829

Henry Lewis, Das Illustrirte Mississiphitbal 1854 57, but probably based on Seth Eastman's picture of 1829



#### Chicago

was still mostly Fort Dearborn, but on Aug 4, 1830, the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners, who were planning a navigable connection between the Lakes and the Gulf, published a plat showing the "Town of Chicago."



Courtesy, Pike Collection, The Chicago Historical Society

Chicago, 1831

#### Black Hawk's War

Among the Sauk and Fox was one chief who did not recognize the cession of 1804 (see preceding page). This was Black Hawk, who, from his new home on the western side of the Mississippi, insisted upon raising corn at his old home near Rock Island—where white squatters also wished to raise corn. In 1832 Black Hawk crossed into Illinois with several hundred followers—and a war was on



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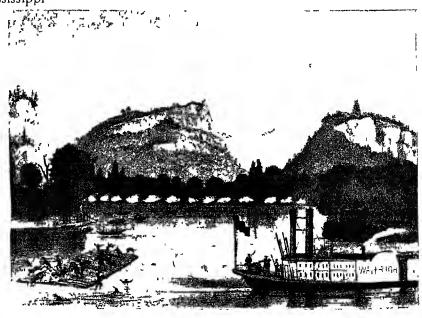


Courtesy, Eames Collection, The New York Public Library

The Army pursued the Indians up the Rock River and across southern Wisconsin where they headed back toward the Mississippi

At the mouth of the Bad Axe River (emptying into the Mississippi some forty miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin) the Army caught up with the fleeing Indians, and a massacre ensued.

Battle of Bad Axe 1832
Henry Lewis, Das Mustrirte Mississippitbal



#### Up the Missouri River

lay the country from which came most of the furs in the 1830's Up this river, for the previous forty years, had gone from St Louis, bateaux loaded with supplies for the Indian trade, and back down it to St. Louis had come bateaux loaded with packs of furs



Maximilian, Travels in the Interior of North America 1843

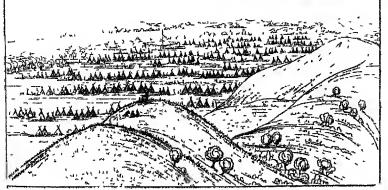
The Vellowstone on the Missouri River

In 1832 the steamboat *Yellowstone* started on a memorable voyage up the Missouri—memorable in that for the first time a steamboat reached the mouth of the Yellowstone River Among the passengers was the artist, George Catlin, who made many of the pictures here shown, while others were made by the Swiss artist, Charles Bodmer, who went up the river with Maximilian, Prince of Wied, the following year

Just above the mouth of the Platte River, the steamer stopped at Bellevue, a small trading post of the American Fur Company. Right

Maximilian, Travels in the Interior of North America 1843



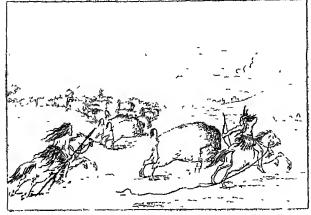


Some three hundred miles farther up, the Yellowstone came to another American Fur Company post, which was being rebuilt and which, in honor of Pierre Chouteau, a member of the Company and also aboard the Yellowstone, was named Fort Pierre.

#### Lell Fort Pierre

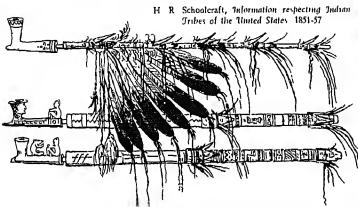
George Cathn, Letters and Notes on the Manners Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians
1841

#### The Sioux



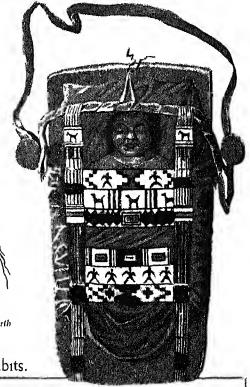
George Catlin, Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians 1841

Fort Pierre was in the heart of the Sioux country. Here Catlin saw these Indians hunting the buffalo whose meat furnished them with food, whose hides made their lodges and their clothing; and whose excess hides were traded for white man's goods, including whiskey



George Catlin, Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North
American Indians 1841

He smoked their pipes and observed their domestic habits.





Maximilian, Travels in the Interior of North America 1843

Bodmer (see page 279) made the above sketch of a Sioux funeral in 1833

#### To the Mouth of the Yellowstone River

Two hundred and fifty miles on up the Missouri, the steamboat Yellowstone (on the trip of 1832) came to another American Fur Company post, then or shortly after called Fort Clark, located about opposite the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-05



Maximilian, Travels in the Interior of North America 1843

Fort Clark As seen by Bodmer in February, 1834



Maximilian, Travels in the Interior of North America 1843

Fort Union, 1833



At the mouth of the Yellowstone River, the steamboat Dellowstone ended its upward trip of 1832. There stood Fort Union, the most important and most pretentious of the many American Fur Company posts. There, as did almost everyone else who went into the region, Catlin stopped for a visit. His purpose in ascending the Missouri was to paint the living Indians. One of his first subjects at Fort Union was a Blackfoot medicine man doing his "medicine" over a fellow tribesman who was dying from a bullet wound.

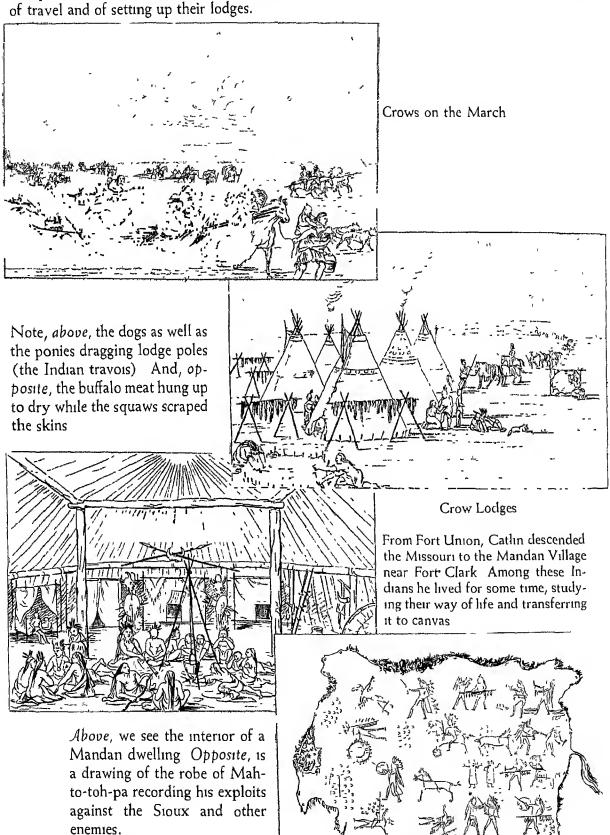
Lest Blackfoot Medicine Man

George Catlin, Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians 1841

All illustrations shown on this page are from George Cathin, Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs and Condition of the North American Indians 1841

#### Catlin Portrays Indian Life

To Fort Union came all the surrounding tribes—enemies on the range, at peace at the Fort. The presence of a band of Crow Indians gave the artist an opportunity of sketching their mode of travel and of setting up their lodges.

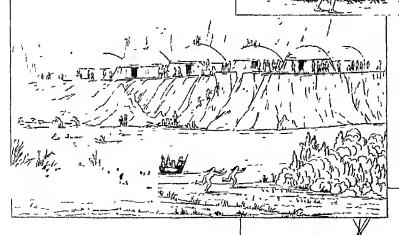


#### Mandan and Minataree



Left From Catlin's brush we see a Mandan "Rain Maker," mounted on one of their typical circular lodges—with the people standing about—commanding the rain to come

Right Voluntary torture endured by the Mandan youth to prove their courage Catlin was allowed to witness this and similar ceremonies



From the Mandan Village, Catlin went back up the river a few miles to the Minataree Village — shown left — on the west bank of the Missouri

Right is a Minataree Turkish Bath. The "bather" sat in a tent over heated stones on which water was thrown to make steam The process ended by the bather jumping into the river.

All illustrations shown on this page are from George Catlin, Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians 1841

#### The Northern Buffalo Range

Far to the west, on the upper waters of the Missouri, were the Blackfeet Indians, one of the strongest and most aggressive of the tribes or confederations

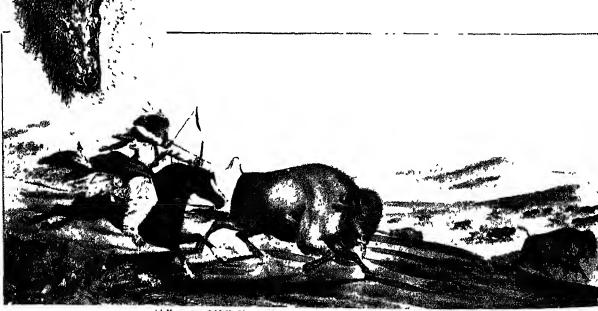


Maximilian, Travels in the Interior of North America 1843

Blackfoot Encampment Near Fort Mackenzie

The Blackfeet competed with the Crow Indians for the buffalo in the Big Horn and Tongue river valleys south of the Yellowstone River. Elk and other game were hunted for the skins as well as food, but the buffalo was the source of life for these Indians

Elk William I Webb Buffer Lend 1874



McKenney and Hall History of the Indian Tribes of North America 1842

#### **Trapping Country**

Up and down the Rocky Mountains every stream had become a trapping ground for parties operating independently or under the direction of the American Fur Company (with posts on the eastern side of the mountains), or of the Hudson's Bay Company (with posts over the mountains)

Opposite, we see two trappers setting and baiting their traps for beaver—from the brush of A. J. Miller, an artist who visited the West in 1837.



Courtesy, The Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Md

In 1834, a fur trading post was built on the Laramie River near its entrance into the North Platte River. This post soon came to be known as Fort Laramie, and in 1836 passed into the hands of the far reaching American Fur Company.

William E Webb, Buffalo Land 1874



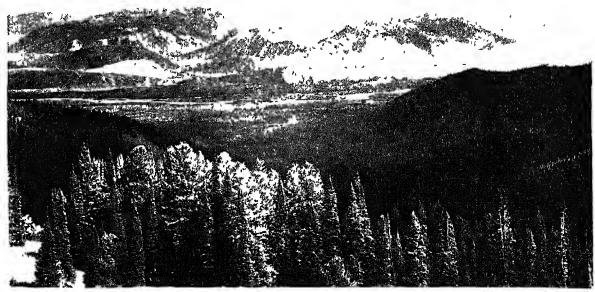


Opposite, is a view of the interior of Fort Laramie—made in 1837 by A. J. Miller.

Courtesy The Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Md .

#### Over the Great Divide

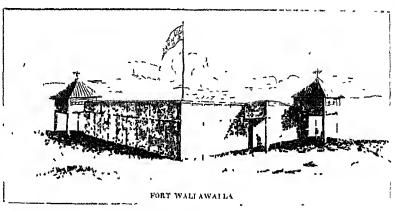
Just west of the Continental Divide, where the Snake River starts its long journey to the Pacific, was Jackson's Hole, a favorite hunting ground of the trappers.



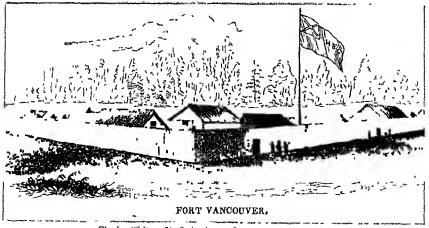
Courtesy, U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Jackson's Hole

And, far on to the West, near where the Snake River joins the Columbia (in the present state of Washington) stood Fort Walla Walla, a fur trading post owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, a British monopoly, supplied with trade goods from London, and shipping its furs to London—partly by ships at the mouth of the Columbia



Charles Wilkes, U S Exploring Expedition 1844



Fort Vancouver (at present Vancouver, Wash), was the western headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Charles Wilkes, 71 S Exploring Expedition 1844

It should be recalled that at this time the Oregon Country was occupied jointly by the United States and Great Britain. Not until 1846 was the boundary drawn.

#### California

was still a part of Mexico, separated from the trapping country described in the preceding pages by a vast stretch of almost impassable deserts. Great Salt Lake was vaguely known to exist, but did not attract the wandering trappers.



California Mode of Catching Cattle

In 1833, Capt. Bonneville, whose exploits have been vividly recorded by Washington Irving, sent a party under Joseph Walker to explore Great Salt Lake Walker spent little time on the Lake but crossed the Sierras into the Valley of California and spent the winter at Monterey

Monterey, Calif About 1834

From a book on California, by an Englishman named Alex Forbes, who was in California at about the time Walker was there, and whose illustrations were undoubtedly made by an artist on the ground, we get some views of the region as Walker and his party saw it.

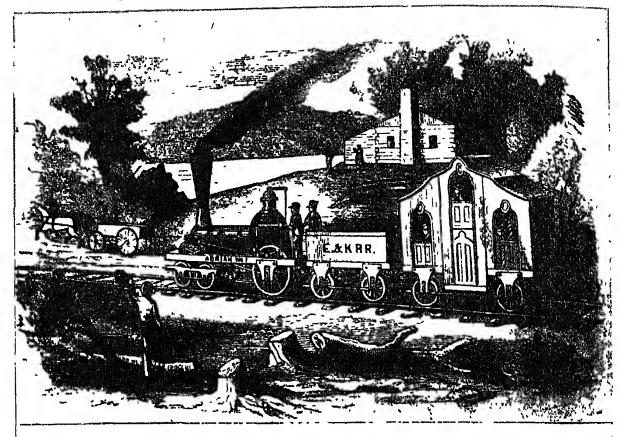


San Carlos Mission, California About 1834

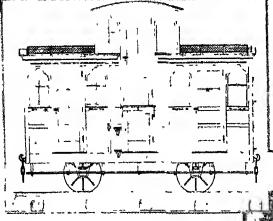
All illustrations shown on this page are from Alex Forbes, California. A History of Upper and Lower California. 1839.

#### Back in the East

the railroad was pushing steadily westward



THE FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN IN MICHIGAN.

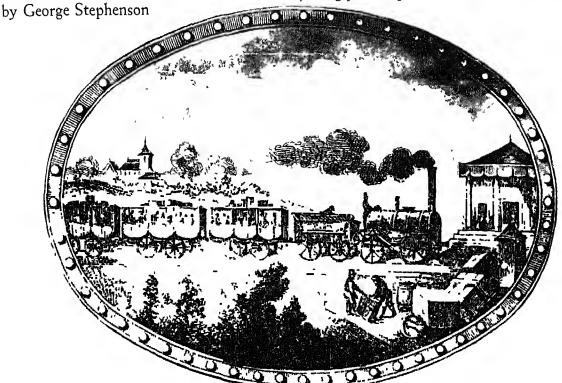


Opposite Scaled plan of the first passenger car on the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad

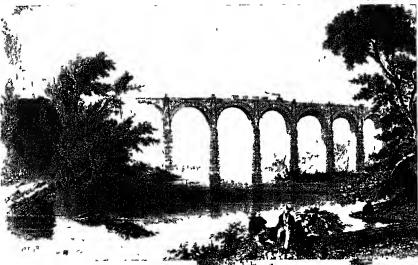
From Detroit to Pontiac, Mich, ran the Detroit & Pontiac Railroad in 1835. Opposite we see the depot and Rail-Road Hotel.

#### Railroads

Construction on the Boston & Lowell, the first New England railroad, had started in 1831 Below we see the first train on this line (1835), being pulled by a locomotive made in England



Courtesy Boston and Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass



Left Viaduct on the Washington division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad About 1836

From a painting by William Henry Bartlett Nathaniel Parker Willis, American Scenery 1840

By 1836 the railroad had been built west from Schenectady, N. Y., to Utica.

Opposite we see a train roaring through Little Falls-paralleling the Erie Canal, finished eleven years earlier (see pages 208-213)



From a painting by William Henry Bartlett Nathaniel Parker Willis, American Scenery 1840

## Railroad Fares and Locomotives



### SOUTH-CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD,

Betrecen Curleston and Humburg, S C opposite Augusta (Geo )

|                   |   |                 | A 100 |    | _   |              |     | - |       |     |     |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|-------|----|-----|--------------|-----|---|-------|-----|-----|
| RATES OF PASSAGL. |   |                 |       |    |     |              |     |   |       |     |     |
|                   |   |                 | Miles | \$ | Ct  |              |     |   | Mules | 8   | Cls |
| From Charlest     | ) | From Hamburg to |       |    |     |              | ,   |   | *     | *** |     |
| Woodstock,        | - | -               | 15    |    | 50  | Aiken, -     | •   |   | 16    |     | 75  |
| Summerville,      |   | •               | 21    |    | 75  | Blackville,  | -   | _ | 46    | 2   | 25  |
| Inabact's,        | • | -               | 35 ł  | 1  | 621 | Midway, -    |     |   |       |     | 25  |
| Branchville,      | - | -               | 63,   | 3  | -00 | Branchville, | •   |   | 74    |     | 75  |
| Midway, .         |   | •               | 72    | 3  | 50  | Inabaet's,   | -   |   | 1034  |     |     |
| Blackville, -     | • | -               | 9)    | 4  | 50  | Summerville  | · - |   | 115   |     | 00  |
| Aiken,            | • | -               | 150   | в  | 00  | Woodstock,   | ´ . |   | 121   |     | 25  |
| Hamburg, -        | - | •               | 136   | 6  | 75  | Charleston,  |     |   |       |     | 75  |

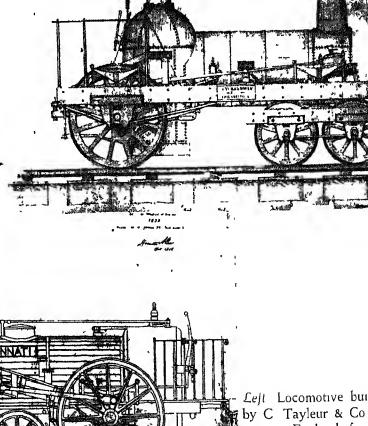
And from one informediate Station to another, Fire Crays per Male. Children under 12 years and Coloured Persons, half price Regulations for the Passenger Carriage

1-t All haggage at owner's risk—75 lbs allowed. 2d not admitted, unless having the care of children, without of all the Priseagers—3d Passengers not allowed in the priseagers—3d Passengers of the priseagers—3d Passengers—3d Passengers—3

Miller's Planters and Merchants Almanac for the Year 1836 1835

Right Baldwin Locomotive No 125, built in 1839, but similar in design and construction to the "E L Miller," Mr Baldwin's second locomotive, completed Feb 18, 1834

Courtey The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia



Left Locomotive built in 1835 by C Tayleur & Co, of Warrington, England, for the South Carolina Railroad

Courtesy, Southern Railway Company, Washington, D. C.

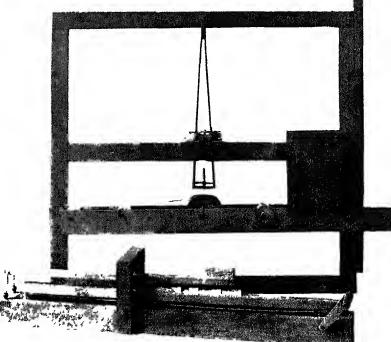
#### Railroad Timetable



#### And the Telegraph

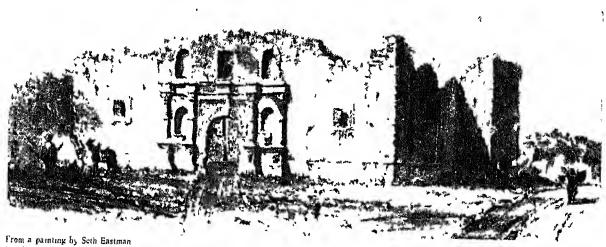
Even as the railroads reached ever farther, the invention which was to make their schedules possible was being worked out. In 1837, after five years of experimentation, Samuel F. B. Morse, an artist, filed at the Patent. Office a caveat for a magnetic telegraph. Opposite is a view of his sending and receiving instruments of 1837.

Courtesy Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.



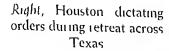
#### **Texas**

In the fifteen years since Stephen Austin went into Texas (see page 204) he had built up a prosperous colony between the Brazos and Colorado rivers. Other Americans had developed similar colonies Thousands of families had poured in from the United States. In 1836 the inevitable conflict between Latin and Anglo-Saxon came to a head Texas declared her independence of Mexico and war broke out. At first all went well for the Texans—and then Mexico struck in force At the Alamo (in San Antonio) some one hundred and eighty Texans, including James Bowie of the Bowie Knife fame, were killed



from a painting by Seth Eastman Smithsonian Miscellations Collections Vol. 87, No. 3 (1932-33)

Slowly across Texas, toward the Sabine, the Texans retreated—with Sam Houston as their leader



C F Lester, Life of Sam Houston 1860





On the San Jacinto River, forty miles above Galveston, the Mexican army under Santa Anna, President of Mexico, caught up with the Texans. In the battle that followed, the Mexicans were routed and Santa Anna was captured. The independence of Texas was established.

The Battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836 C E Lester, Life of Sam Houston 1860

## FINANCIAL PANIC AND WESTWARD EXPANSION

1837-1845



#### Martin Van Buren

who was Jackson's choice as a successor, was duly elected President in 1836, and on March 4, 1837, became the eighth President of the United States

Lest, Martin Van Buren

Engraving by A L Dick from a miniature by Mrs Bogardus United States Magazine and Democratic Review November, 1841

Below we see the City of Washington in 1837. In the center foreground appears the Washington Canal, extending from the Potomac toward the Capitol



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

## THE GLOBE

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1837

#### THE PANIC AND PERSONNE IN NEW YORK.

Wortstrain - the beasted relief of Mr Bid has week turns out to be the reverse. As soon was disc wered, stocks took a diwn-

In Mo w Merki ix Eostox —The Beston Microtte of Wednesday says. The temporary and decentual tall in the money market has changed into a white squall. Yesterday was a hard day in State street, two per cent a month was paid on post notes and him books has me our months for my and notes and blue books having six months to run, and the advices from New York were by no means flatterms, as the specie diatts for the quarterly pay ments for the surplus had straitened the bank

#### WEEKLY

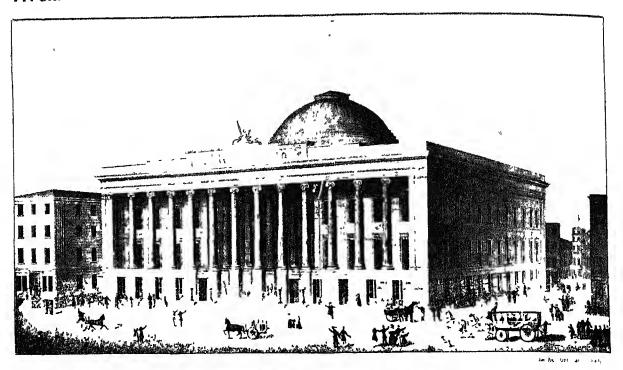
NEW YORK PATI RDAY EVENING MAY 6 1817

Hardly was Van Buren inaugurated before the unsound economic condition of the country, aggravated by President Jackson's action in refusing a new charter to the Bank of the United States (see page 246), developed into a fullfledged financial panic

During the week the great commercial and social revolution has been going onward with terrible rapidity In New York nearly accenty large houses have suspended payment-and out of the city, probably one handred other failures have taken place, all over the country, of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, brokers, and what not The whole country is in one whileol of agrication A Committee has gone to Washingtri to wait on the President-a meeting of Congress : called for The leg s ature a still in secsion, but it talks - acts not

In this city bankrupter has swept away our less and most proper citivens. The samuer and the short are equally brought down No respect is paid to long prayers or but lers of churches lither Tappen, John W Leaver and a subala hatch of chrise

#### A Panic



NEW YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Courtesy Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

With the failure of mercantile establishments, banks could not meet the demand for gold and silver coins, and soon specie payments were suspended



Courtesy, Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York

There being no coins available for paying wages or debts, business institutions and even municipalities began issuing private notes which circulated like money.



Courtesy Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York

#### Industry

The financial depression quickly extended to the industries of the country-

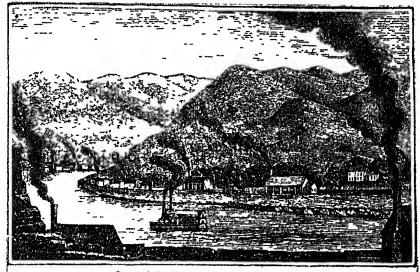


Coal Mines

Charles Lyell, Travels in North America, 1811-1842 1845

#### Salt Works

The view opposite is in present West Virginia, which was, at the time of the picture, a part of Virginia.



View of the Salt-Works on the Kanaucha.

Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Pirginia 1849

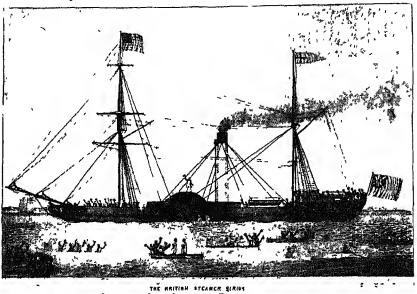


Lead Mines

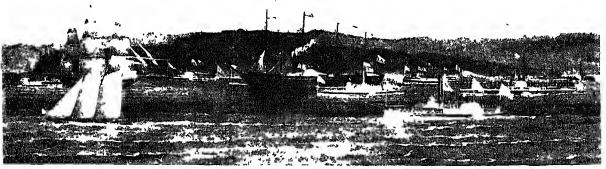
Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society, III
Lead-Bearing Rocks and Furnace near Galena, III.

#### Transatlantic Steamships

In the midst of the economic disruption, there occurred an event of great economic significance. On April 22, 1838, the British steamer Sirius arrived at New York from London—the first ship propelled wholly by steam to reach the United States from Europe It had crossed the Atlantic in  $16\frac{1}{2}$  days.



The following day, another steamship from England, the Great Western, arrived in New York Harbor.



The Arrival of the Great Western at New York, April 23, 1838



With the arrival at New York in 1839 of the British Queen, built expressly for such service, transatlantic steam transportation became an established fact.

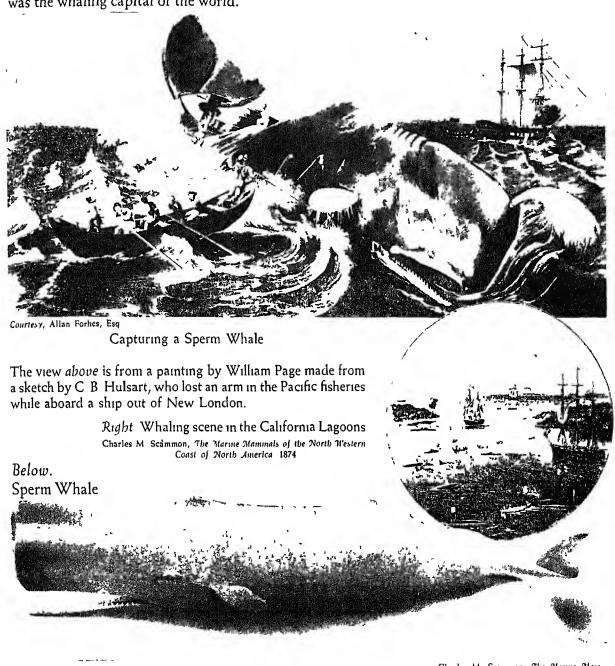
Lest, The British Queen Arriving at New York, July 28, 1839



Bay of New York from the Battery. 1838

#### Whaling

From Nantucket, New Bedford, Sag Harbor and other ports, whaling ships went forth in search of whale oil and whale bone. Often these ships were out as long as four or five years on a single voyage. By 1846, there were more than 700 American whaling ships at sea, and New Bedford was the whaling capital of the world.



Charles M Scammon, The Marine Manimals of the North Western Coast of North America 1874

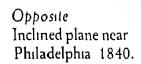
# Opposite Heavy draft whaler being carried over the shoal at entrance to Nantucket

Courtesy, Captain John A Cook

## Railroads, Inclined Planes and Canals



Courtesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia View of North Queen Street, Philadelphia 1843



From a lithograph by J. I. Bowen Couriesy Transportation Library, University of Michigan Ann Arbor



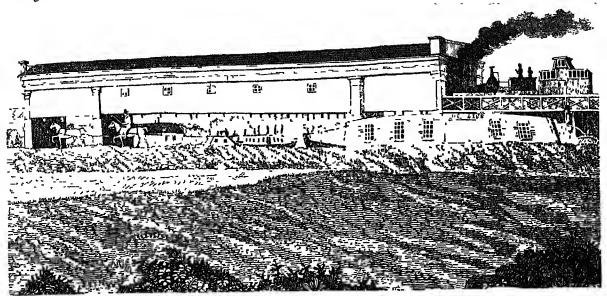


Opposite
View of Northumberland
with the Pennsylvania State
Canal in the foreground
1842.

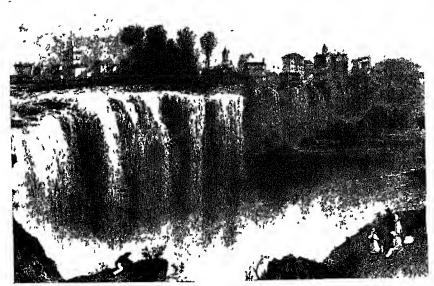
Ladies Repository August, 1842

## Bridges, Waterpower and Rafts

Below is shown the Tonnewanta Railroad Bridge across the Erie Canal at Rochester, N. Y, in 1837. Note the locomotive and coach entering the bridge, and the canal boat being towed along below.



Henry O Reilly, Sketches of Rochester 1838

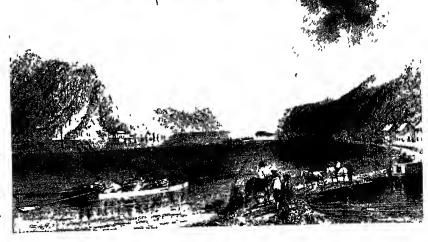


Opposite. View of the falls of the Genesee River at Rochester, N. Y., about 1838. The falls provided the water power that contributed greatly to Rochester's rapid growth and economic importance

From an engraving by J Cousen, from a sketch by W H Bartlett Courley, Rochester Historical Society, N Y

Opposite. Rafts descending the Susquehanna River and canal boats being towed in the canal beside the river.

Nathaniel P Willis, American Scenery 1840



#### Railroads and Stages

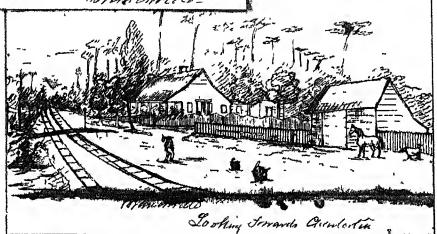


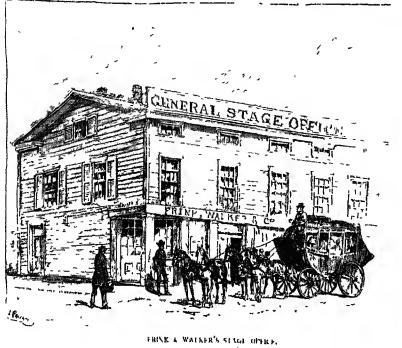
Opposite Pen sketch of Main Street, Branchville, S. C., looking toward the South Carolina Railroad. The artist is not known, but the time represented is probably the 1840's.

Courtery Southern Railway Company, Washington, D C

Opposite is another view of Branchville, looking toward Charleston—made by the same artist as above.

Courtesy, Southern Railway Company, Washington, D. C.

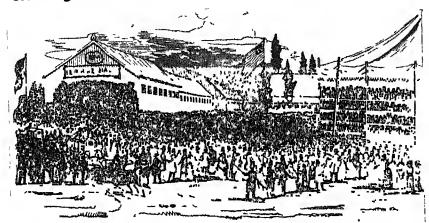




In Illinois and adjoining states the Frink & Walker Company operated a line of stagecoaches.

A T Andreas, History of Chicago 1884

#### **State Agricultural Fairs**

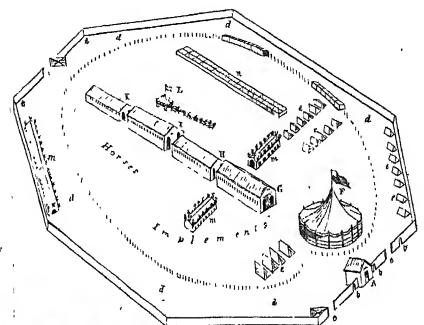


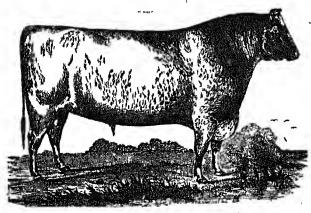
From the first county fairs (see page 165) had grown great state fairs Opposite we have a view of the New York State Cattle Show held at Poughkeepsie in 1844.

The Farmer's Museum, October, 1844 Courlesy, New York State Library, Albany

Right is a plan of the Poughkeepsie fair grounds. The four buildings in the center are (G) Floral Hall, (H) Ladies' Home, (I) Manufacturer's Lodge, (K) Farmer's Hall

The Farmer's Museum October, 1844 Courley, New York State Library, Albany

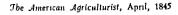


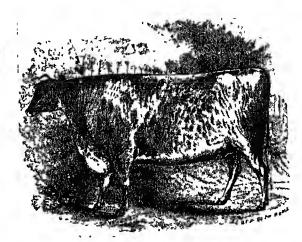


The American Agriculturist, June, 1843

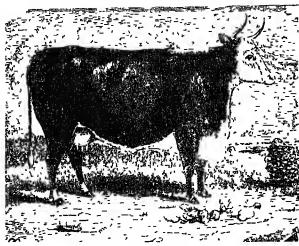
Durham Bull, "Archer" The property, of Col J. M. Sherwood of Auburn, N. Y.

Right Durham Heifer, "Esterville." The property of E. P. Prentice of Mount Hope, N. Y.





#### Better Livestock, More Grain, Improved Plows



The American Agriculturist, April, 1843
Hereford Cow, "Matchless" (Imported) Property of
Messrs. Corning and Sotham, Albany, N Y

Cotswold Sheep Property of Messrs Corning and Sotham, Albany, N Y

The American Agriculturist, April, 1843



Berkshire Hog bred at Herkimer, N Y It weighed 721 net when butchered

The American Agricult turnst June, 1845



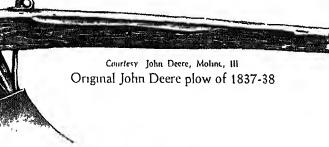
Corn The American Agriculturist, May, 1845

About 1837 a young blacksmith named John Deere opened a shop at Grand Detour, Ill He soon found that the plows brought from the East did not work well in prairie soil Deere made a

plow with a steel mouldboard so shaped that it "scoured" itself in the rich soil of the west. A new name was being added in the field of invention and industry (see page 354)



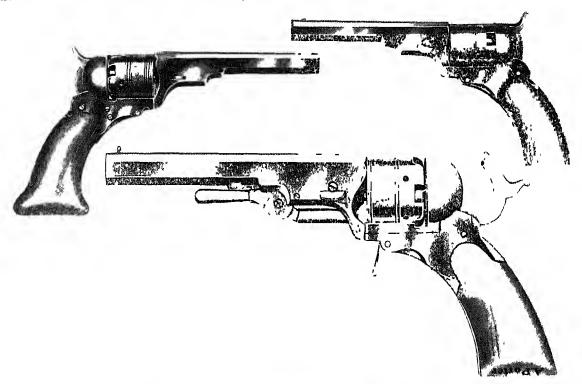
The American Agriculturist April, 1845 Wheat



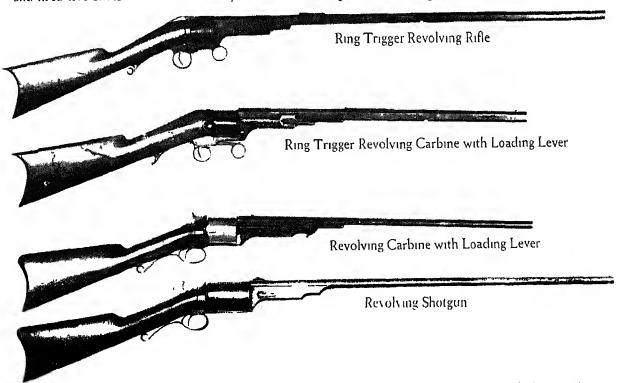
Reconstruction of original John Deere plow Courtesy, John Deere, Moline, 111

#### Mr. Colt's Revolving Pistols, Shotguns and Rifles

In February, 1836, Samuel Colt, then twenty-two years old, received a patent for a revolving firearm. The following month he formed the Patent Arms Company and opened a factory in an unused section of a silk mill at Paterson, N. J.



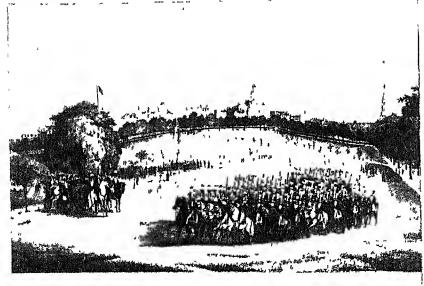
There he manufactured the famous Paterson Revolving Pistols shown above They were of 34 caliber and fired five shots. At the same time, he made revolving rifles and shotguns as shown below



In 1841 the Government, after a test at Carlisle Barracks, Pa, bought 160 of the revolving carbines at \$45.00 each.

All illustrations shown on this page are through the courtesy of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford Conn

#### Boston in 1837



AND NATIONAL LANGERS WITH THE REVIEWING OF FICERS OF BOSTON COMMON

Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Opposite

## New York Harbor in 1838

showing the Narrows from Fort Hamilton.



Nathaniel P Willis, American Scenery 1840

#### MARKET STREET,

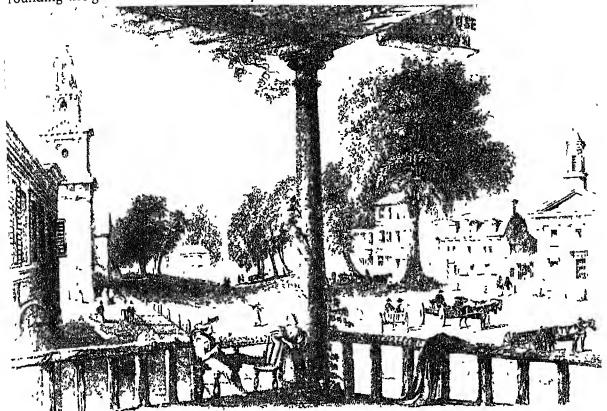
Constants PRILADELI IIIA

## Lest Philadelphia in 1838

Couriesy, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

### Northampton, Mass., in 1840

Below we see a typical New England village in the 1840's. Note the churches and homes surrounding the green—viewed from the porch of the inn.



Nathaniel P Willis, American Scenery 1840

#### Left

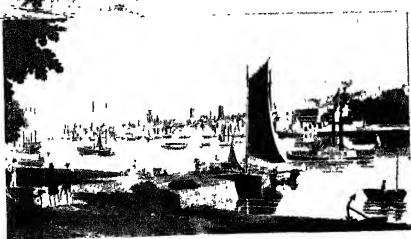
## The Palisades—Hudson River—in 1837

Nathaniel P Willis, American Scenery 1840



Stimulated by the Erie Canal and the railroads, Troy was definitely becoming an important manufacturing city

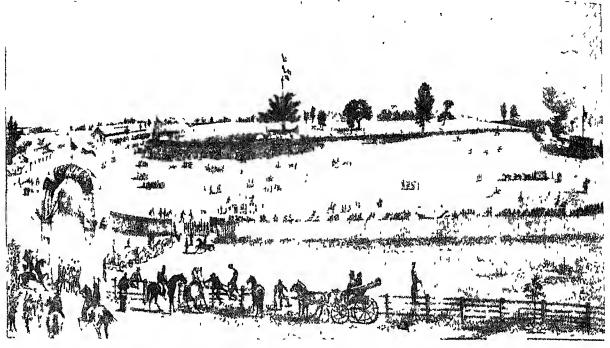
Courlesy, Eno Collection, The New York
Public Library



TROY

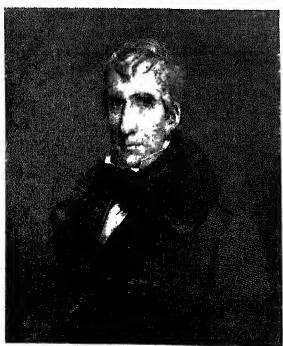
#### "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too!"

As a challenge to the strong executive power wielded by Jackson and Van Buren, a new political party came into being—the Whigs.



Courlesy, The Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore, Md National Convention of Whig Young Men, Baltimore, May 4, 1840

For President the Whig Party nominated William Henry Harrison, hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe (see page 124), and for Vice-President, John Tyler of Virginia. The campaign was conducted by the Whigs on an emotional basis. Log cabins (see one on wheels in picture above) and hard cider, both connecting Harrison with the "Common Man," held spectacular places in the appeal for votes



From a portrait by J R Lambdin William Henry Harrison



United States Magazine and Democratic Review November, 1842 John Tyler

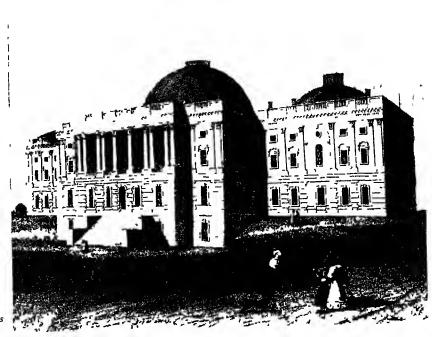
## The Inauguration of Harrison

The Whigs won, and below we see the inauguration on the east portico of the Capitol, March 4, 1841.



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Exactly a month after his inauguration, President Harrison died, worn out from the strain of the election, and John Tyler became President



Southwest View of Capitol About 1840

Glenn Brown, History of the United States Capital 1900

## Styles of 1837



Lest From Godey's Lady's Book, January, 1837

Below. From The Casket, April, 1837



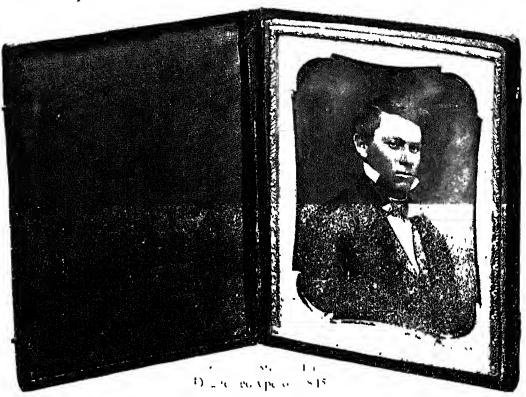
Below From Godey's Lady's Book, October, 1837





## The Daguerreotype and the Silhouette

The daguerreotype was the first successful permanent photograph. It took its name from one of its inventors, L J M. Daguerre, a Frenchman. The process was purchased by the government of France, and, in 1839, given to the world. It was quickly introduced into the United States where for a period of years it practically superseded the work of the portrait painters.



The silhouettes shown below are of the type known as "hollow cuts," which is to say that the outline was cut from white paper which was then placed over a black cloth background. In the portraits here shown the artist added to the lady's frills with a pen and with the same instrument gave the man some hair and certain decorations about the cravat.

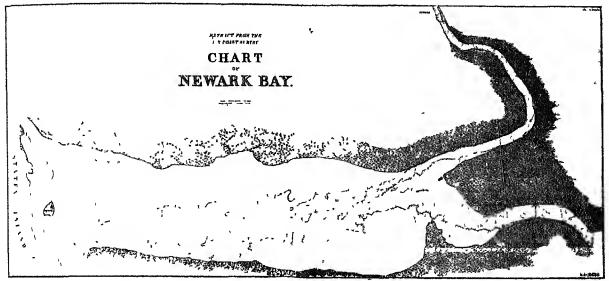




Courtery, Betty and Ralph Sollitt, Westport, Conn

#### The Coast Survey

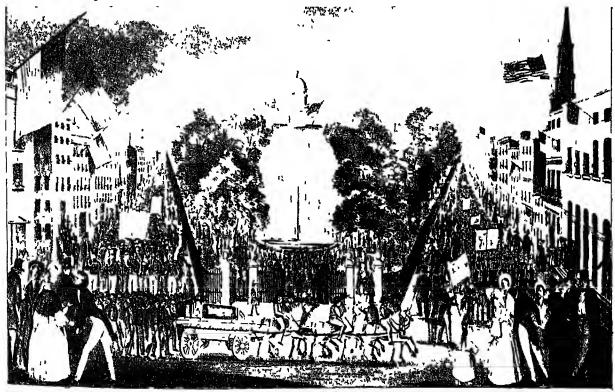
authorized in 1807 (see page 103), devoted most of its early years to supplying scientific data to mariners, but in 1839 there appeared the first of a magnificent series of charts mapping every detail of our coast line.



Courtesy, U S Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D C Chart of Newark Bay, N J First Survey Chart published by the Coast Survey 1839

#### **Water Supply**

With the growth of cities, the old method of securing water from wells or wagons (see page 214) became inadequate. In 1842 New York City completed the Croton Dam from which water was piped a distance of 40 miles to an artificial reservoir located where The New York Public Library now stands.



#### The Magnetic Telegraph

The sending of messages by signal stations placed within sight of each other had long been in operation. And as we have seen (see page 291), Samuel F B. Morse had patented a magnetic telegraph in 1837.



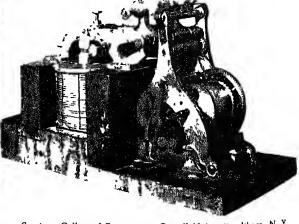
MORSE MIRING HIS OWN INSTRUMENT

Samuel Irenaeus Prime, The Life of Samuel F B Morse 1875

Nathaniel P. Willis, American Scenery 1840 A signal telegraph station on New York Bay in 1838

For seven years Morse experimented with and perfected his instrument. Meanwhile (in 1843), Congress appropriated \$30,000 00 for an experimental telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.

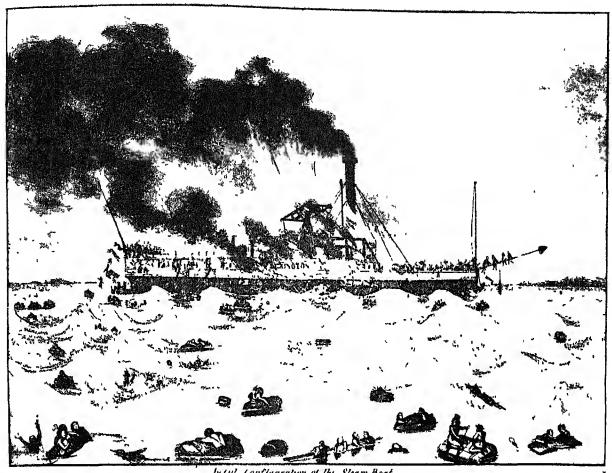
On May 24, 1844, the line was formally opened, and Morse, at the Washington end, ticked off on the instrument (shown below) the famous message, "What hath God wrought!"



Courtesy, College of Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, N Y Morse Telegraph Instrument of 1844

#### **Currier & Ives**

On Monday evening, Jan 13, 1840, the steamboat Lexington burned in Long Island Sound with an appalling loss of life.



LEXING TO N

belong Island Sound on Monday Fret Jan's 13th 1840 be which melanthole occurrence, over 120 PERSONS PERISHED.

Pub at Sun Office

Courtesy, The Print Room, The New York Public Library

Three days later, while the public concern was still at fever pitch, there appeared on the streets of New York a sheet entitled *The Extra Sun*, bearing the picture shown above together with a brief statement of the tragedy and a list of the missing persons. News boys hawked the Extra throughout the city. Copies went all over the country. This picture was issued by N. Currier and established the fame of the prints which later came to be known by the name of Currier & Ives.

United States Magazine and Democratic Review, July, 1843



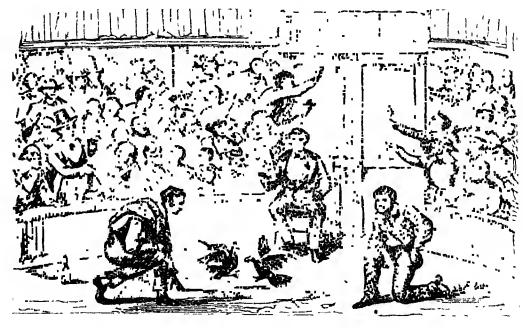
## The Gambling Instinct

was, unfortunately, deeply ingrained in the human make-up. Men sat about grog shops and played cards.



United States Magazine and Democratic Review November, 1843

Cock fighting was a common pastime, particularly in the South and West—and it too was accompanied by much betting.



George P Putnam, The Game Fowl, for the Pit or the Spit 1877 Cock Fighting

#### **Police**



United States Magazine and Democratic Review August, 1843

Not until 1844 did New York City have a regular police department, and for some years thereafter the police wore no uniforms or other distinguishing marks than a star-shaped badge pinned to their coats.

Young fellows lounged about the streets or spent their time "whittling" Order was enforced by constables or sheriffs, but in general it was left to the people themselves to maintain the peace or not maintain it.



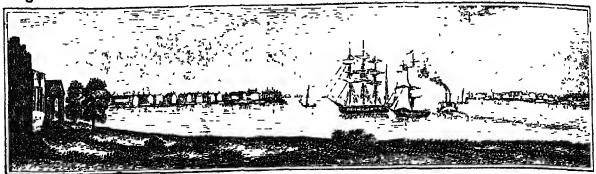
Above we see a policeman of the 1840's making an arrest



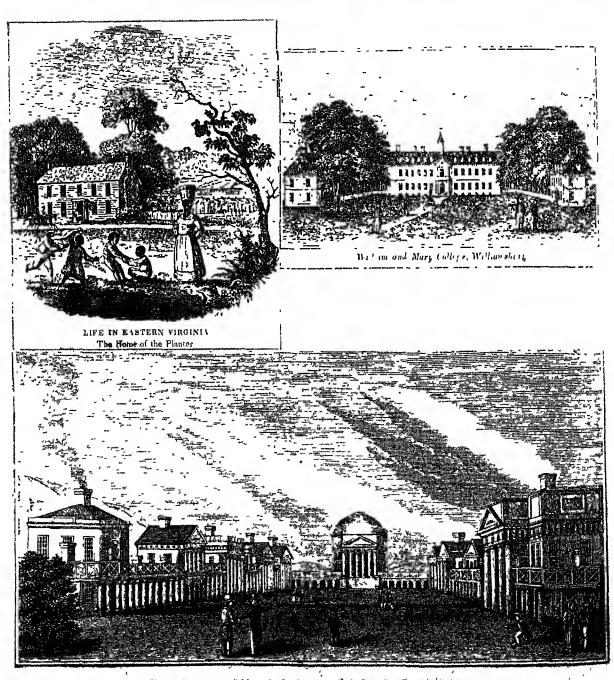
Opposite is the badge of Chief of Police Matsell, appointed by the Mayor of New York in 1845

A E Costello, Our Police Protectors 1885

## Virginia in the 1840's



Yew of the Harbor of NORFOLK and PORTSMOLTH, from Fort Norfo k.



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

#### The Slave Trade

Although Congress had, in 1808, legally put a stop to the importation of slaves, thousands of Negroes were smuggled into Charleston and other southern ports



J S Buckingham, The Slave States of America 1842



G W Featherstonhaugh, Excursion through the Slave States from Washington on the Potomac to the Frontier of Mexico 1844

Above and Opposite. Coffles of slaves being

Above and Opposite. Coffles of slaves being moved to southern markets.

Meanwhile a large domestic slave trade developed. Dealers in the Upper South bought and assembled surplus slaves which in coffles (groups chained together or otherwise restrained) were marched to the markets in the cotton states, where they brought high prices



J S Buckingham, The Slave States of America 1842

#### The Cotton States

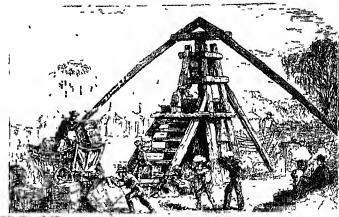
The invention of the cotton gin (see page 61), and the growth of cotton manufacturing, created a vastly increased demand for raw cotton at steadily mounting prices.



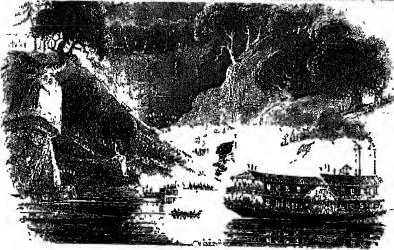
George A Sala, America Revisited 1883

The result was increased production of cotton and an increased need for slave labor. From South Carolina and Georgia, cotton planters moved westward into Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana

Right View of cotton being pressed into bales for market



George A Sala, America Revisited 1883



Opposite Slaves loading a ship with cotton, by torchlight, on the Alabama River in the 1840's.

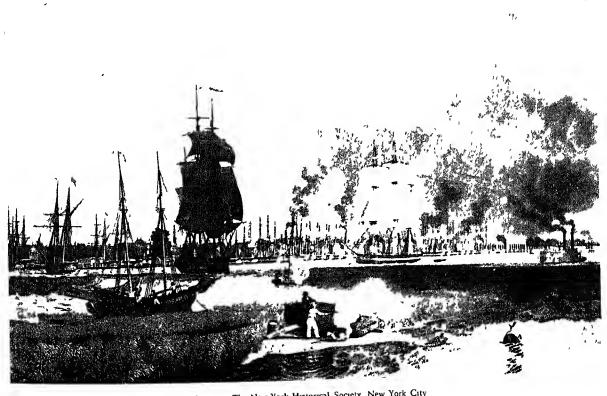
J S Buckingham, The Slave States of America 1842

# Georgia and Alabama



J S Buckingham, The Slave States of America 1842

Above Court House, Medical College and Church at Augusta, Ga About 1840

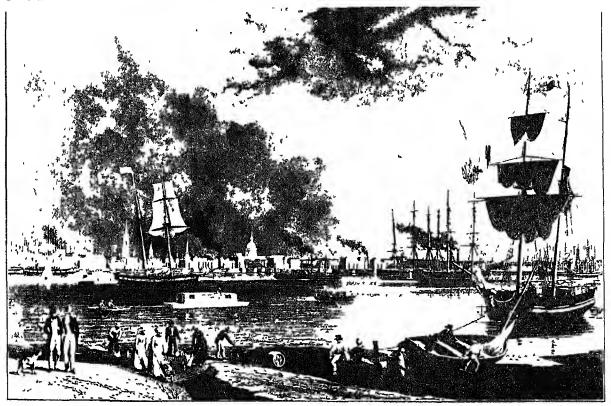


Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City Mobile Harbor in 1842

This vast array of shipping was largely based upon production of cotton in the hinterland.

#### **New Orleans**

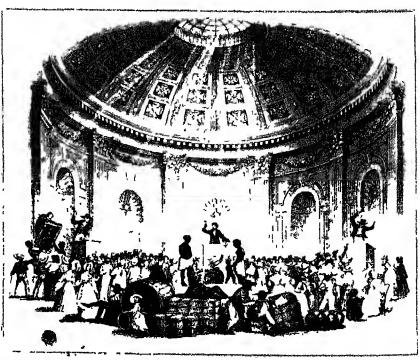
The settlement of the country along the Mississippi naturally made New Orleans a great shipping port. Below is a view of the river front from opposite the city



View of New Orleans, Louisiana, from above the Middle Ferry From a colored aquatint, published in 1841, after a painting by William J. Bennett, in the Macpherson Collection

H I Chappelle, The Baltimore Clipper 1930 Courtesy, The Macpherson Collection, Marine Research Society, Salem, Mass

Opposite Auction of estates, pictures and slaves in the Rotunda at New Orleans. About 1840.



J S Buckingham, The Slave States of America 1842

# In the Backwoods and Mountains



Opposite A view in west ern Pennsylvania where settlement was still pushing into the country back of the volleys.

1:

be the manager as of access in Alice for a content a conditions a content personal conditions and the West Line and the



THE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA



Left A backwoods saw-mill and cabins

From a painting by W. H. Bartlett J. S. Buckingham, East and West St.

The camp meeting was still the analyses of and emotional event in the trainer community



A CAMP SHITING

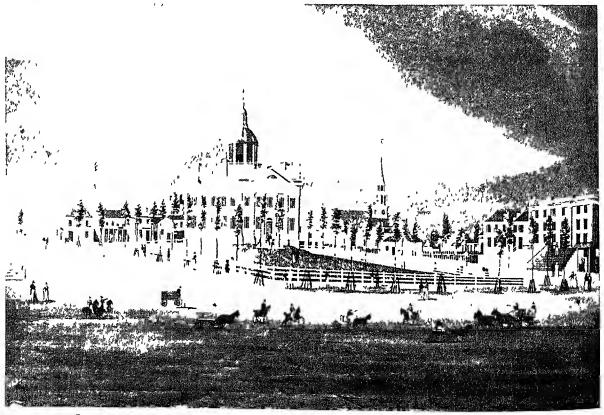
#### Ohio

By the 1840's, Ohio was a thriving commonwealth with a population greater than many of the older states.



Courtery, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Above A view of the river front at Cincinnati in 1838



From a painting by S. Heine. Courtesy The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland. The southwestern corner of the Public Square in 1839.

#### Indiana,

lying just west of Ohio, was developing into a well-settled state



PRAIRIE SCENE, INDIANA.

From Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Pennsyl-, vania and Ohio came a steady stream of population The broad prairies were surveyed into farms Villages grew up. Churches and schools came into being.



POHDING THE WEBASH



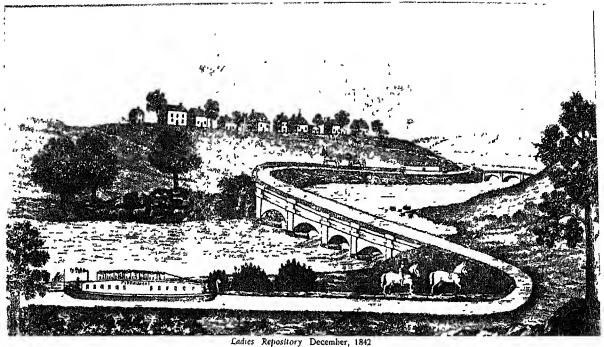
All pictures on this page are from paintings by George Winter Courtesy, The William Henry Smith Memorial Library of The Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis

In 1840 the Potawatomi Indians who had resided on reservations in Indiana were moved to the west.

Potawatomi Indians on the Wabash River

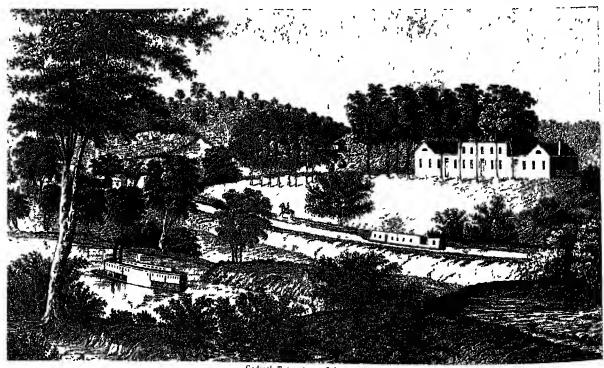
#### Ohio and Indiana Canals

In 1825 the State of Ohio authorized the building of two state canals, connecting the Ohio River and Lake Erie Below we have a view of the Miami & Erie running from Cincinnati through Dayton to Toledo—opened in 1843.



The Miami and Erie Canal 1842

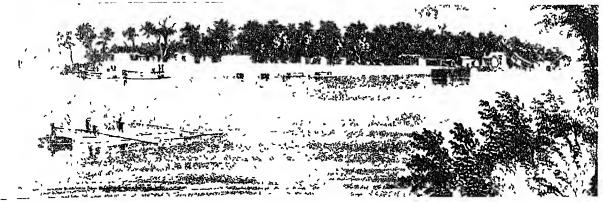
Indiana in 1836 passed a bill carrying appropriations of \$13,000,000.00—a sixth of the state's wealth—for canal construction Below we have a view of one these projects, the White Water Canal, as it appeared in 1841—running in front of the North Bend residence of William Henry Harrison (see page 306). The river shown in the foreground is the Ohio.



Ladies' Repository July, 1841

## Into the Mississippi

In the neck of land lying between the junction of the Ohio River with the Mississippi, there came into being in 1837 the town of Cairo, III.



J C Wild, Valley of the Mississippi 1841 Courtesy, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield Cairo, Ill About 1840

The river front at St Louis was, by 1840, lined with steamboats loading and unloading freight.

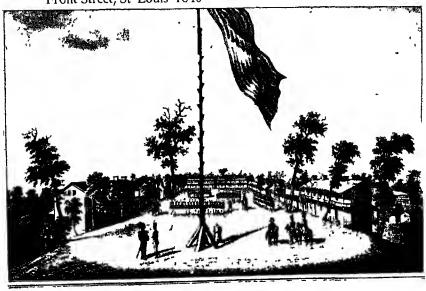


From a lithograph by J C Wild Courtes), The New-York Historical Society, New York City
Front Street, St Louis 1840

Jefferson Barracks, on the Mississippi ten miles south of St Louis, had been established in 1826.

Opposite is a view as it appeared in 1840.

J C Wild, Valley of the Mississippi 1841 Couriesy, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield



JEFFERSON BARRACES

#### On the Great River

From the headwaters and tributaries of the Mississippi, came the produce of the trapping and hunting country, and of the frontier From the Missouri River came the fur traders—singly in their loaded canoes or in great fleets of Mackinac boats from Fort Union (see page 281) and other posts of the American Fur Company.



From a painting by George Caleb Bingham Courtesy, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

Fur Trader descending the Missouri

On the left bank of the Missouri, a few miles above its junction with the Mississippi, stood the village of St. Charles.

J C Wild, Valley of the Mississiph 1841 Courtesy, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield



VIEW OF ST. CHARLES.



Flatboats, carrying grain and other products of the upper country, mixed with steamboats on the Mississippi.

The Jolly Flatboatmen

From a painting by George Calcb Bingham Courtesy, St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, and the City Art Museum, St. Louis, Mo

#### On the Upper Mississippi

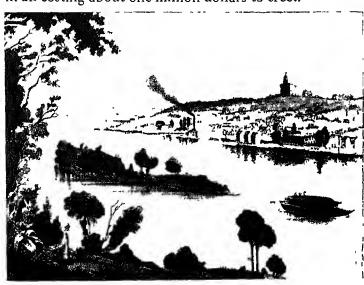
Fort Snelling, at the junction of the Minnesota River with the Mississippi, was headquarters for the Sioux Agency and also protected the American Fur Company post at Mendota, across the Minnesota River.



From a painting by Paul Kane
Courtesy, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeologs, Toronto, Canada
Fort Snelling About 1845

#### The Mormon Capital

In 1839, the Mormons purchased a site on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, two hundred miles above St Louis, and there built the city of Nauvoo, designed to be the capital of the faith. By 1845 it had a population of 12,000 The Temple, begun in 1844, was 86 feet wide by 127 feet long, and with a steeple 70 feet high—in all costing about one million dollars to erect.





Courtesy LeRoi C Snow, Salt Lake City,

Mormon Temple at Nauvoo

Opposite
Nauvoo, as seen by Henry
Lewis, the panorama artist,
in 1848.

Henry Lewis, Das Illustrirte Mississippi

#### The Santa Fe Trade

Josiah Gregg, whom we met earlier (see page 205) going down the Santa Fe Trail from Independence to the Great Bend of the Arkansas River and thence to Santa Fe, tried a new route in 1839. Starting from Van Buren, Ark, he followed the Canadian River across the present state

of Oklahoma and brought his caravan safely into Santa Fe.

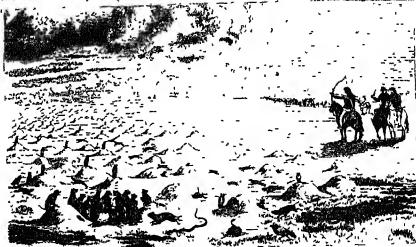


Opposite A view of one of Gregg's encampments. An escort of U.S. Dragoons accompanied him to the 100th meridian, the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas.

Josiah Gregg, Commerce of the Prairies

Opposite A prairie dog "town" encountered on the trip.

. ,,,



Josiah Gregg, Commerce of the Prairies



EMIGRANTS ATTACKED BY THE COMANCHES

To the southward, emigrants to Texas had their troubles with the wild plains Indians.

H R Schoolcraft, Information respecting Indian Tribes of the United States 1851 57

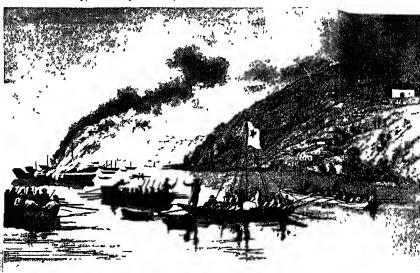
#### The Republic of Texas

As we have seen (page 292), Texas achieved its independence in 1836. Below is a picture of the Executive Mansion of the Republic of Texas at Houston in 1837.



Courtesy, The Mirabeau B Lamar Library, University of Texas, Austin

Texas was free but poor Nor did Mexico recognize the independence of her erstwhile state In 1842 a Mexican force captured and temporarily held San Antonio In retaliation Texas undertook a raid into Mexico Opposite we see the Texans crossing the Rio Grande





But at Mier, just across the river on the Mexican side, the Texans were captured Every tenth man was shot, and the remainder were imprisoned

Thomas J Green, Journal of the Texian Expedition Against Mier 1845

#### The Oregon Trail

Through the expedition of Lewis and Clark (see page 97), the establishment of Astoria (see page 124) and other approaches, the United States exercised a claim over the Oregon Country—jointly with Great Britain Missionary settlements in the 1830's aroused wide interest in the region, and by 1842 a steady stream of emigrants was rolling westward. The Oregon Trail started from Independence, Mo, the outfitting place for the Santa Fe traders, and for some distance followed the old Santa Fe Trail—splitting off from it and crossing the Kansas River near presentday Topeka, Kansas.

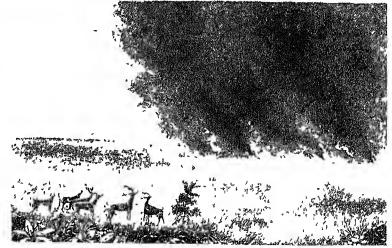


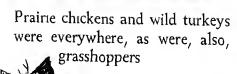
Charles A Dana, United States Illustrated 1853

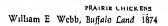
From the crossing of the Kansas, the trail went northwesterly to the Blue River, and reached the Platte at Grand Island Prairie fires were common dangers of the Trail

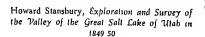
Right, Prairie Fire

From a painting by George Winter Courtesy, The William Henry Smith Memorial Library of The Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis











William E Webb, Buffalo Land 1874

Having reached the Platte River, the emigrant trains followed that river's southern bank to slightly beyond the fork of the South Platte, where they crossed over and again followed the southern bank of the North Platte Near present Bridgeport, Neb, they passed between the river and a famous landmark—Court House and Jail Rocks.



Jail Rock

Court House Rock



A few miles farther up the river, Chimney Rock stood out against the sky

John C. Fremont, Report of the Exploring Expeditions of 1842 and 1841 14



Scotts Bluff Courtes The Managing Editor

Another day's march brought them to Scotts Bluff, where the badlands forced them away from the river and through a picturesque pass

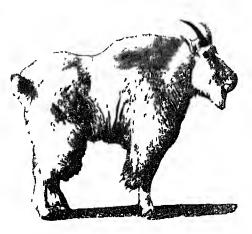
#### Rattlesnakes abounded

U. S. Serve Executive Do unen 31rd Congress ist Session

Another forty miles brought the emigrant trains to Fort Laramie (see page 285) which, in the view below, we see as it appeared to John C Fremont when he went up the trail in 1842



FORT LARAMIE

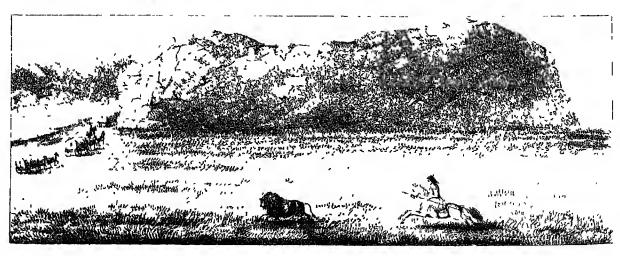


John C Fremont, Report of the Exploring Expeditions of 1842 and 1843-44

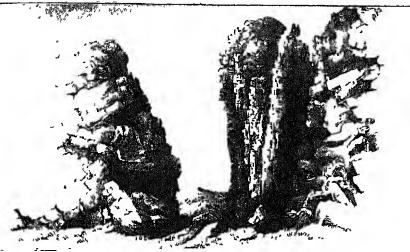
The travelers were now in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and Rocky Mountain goats (or sheep) might be seen leaping from cliff to cliff above the Trail

For another one hundred and forty miles the Trail followed the south side of the North Platte. Then it crossed over and shortly left the Platte, heading for the Sweetwater River at Independence Rock, a landmark on which were carved literally thousands of names. Buffalo had been met with earlier but here was their great range.

Courtesy, The New York Zoological Society, New York



NORTH DAST VIEW OF INDEPPNDENCE ROCK
U S Senate, Executive Document No 1, 31st Congress, 2nd Session



John C Fremont, Exploring Expeditions in the Years 1842 and 1843 44

Devil's Gate

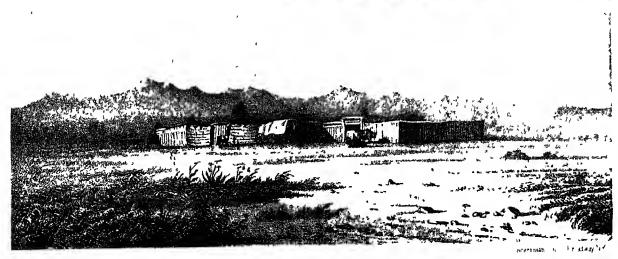
Along the Sweetwater was another interesting landmark, the Devil's Gate The Trail crossed and recrossed the Sweetwater and from its headwaters was gently led to South Pass on the Continental Divide—west of which the streams ran toward the Pacific.

To avoid the mountainous country directly before them, west of South Pass, the wagon trains generally turned somewhat to the southward at that point, crossing the Green River and—after 1843 when it was established—passing by Bridger's Fort.

South Pass

Courtesy, National Park Service,
Washington, D. C





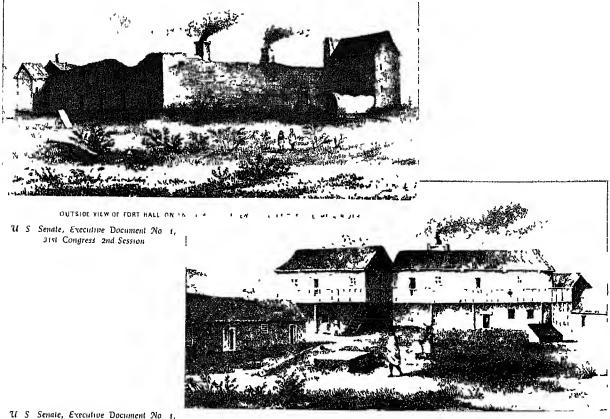
FORT BRIDGER BLACK'S FOFK OF GREFN RIVLR Howard Stansbury, Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utab in 1849-50

When Fremont went out on the Trail in 1842, he turned off to the north just beyond South Pass and explored the Wind River Mountains.



John C Fremont, Report of the Exploring Expeditions of 1842 and 1843 44

But the Oregonians were interested in nothing short of Oregon From Bridger's Fort, they headed for the Snake River, striking it at Fort Hall, a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company.



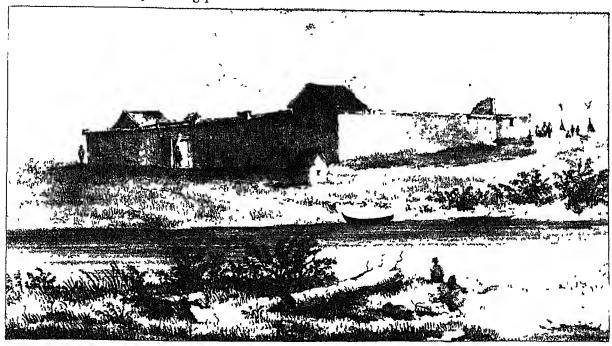
U S Senate, Executive Document No 1, 31st Congress, 2nd Session

INSIDE VIEW OF FORT HALL

#### 335

#### The Oregon Trail (Continued)

From Fort Hall the Trail followed down the Snake River, crossed it, and came to Fort Boise, another Hudson Bay trading post.



VIEW OF FORT BOISSE ON SNAKE RIVER



A few miles beyond Fort Boise the road left the Snake River and went over the mountains to the Columbia River.



INSIDE VIEW OF FORT BOIDSE ON SNAKE RIVER

Following the south side of the Columbia, the caravans came to the Methodist Mission at the Dalles, a series of falls in the river, beyond which navigation was sometimes possible

#### Mission near Dalles

All illustrations on this page are from U S Senate, Executive Document No 1, 31st Congress, 2nd Session

#### Oregon

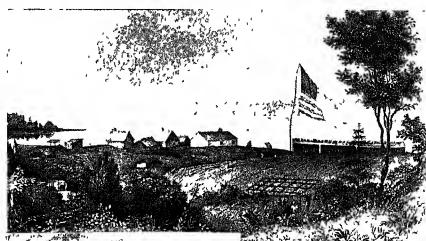
From the Dalles there was, by land, a hard pull of ninety miles over the Cascade Range to Fort Vancouver near the mouth of the Willamette River—up which most of the emigrants went, and on which the American Village (Oregon City) grew up.



THE AMERICAN VILLAGE

Sir Henry James Warre, Sketches in North America 1849

At the mouth of the Columbia, where Astoria had stood, were a few houses, but Fort Vancouver (see page 286) was now the great trading post—still operated by the Hudson's Bay Company.



Charles Wilkes, Narrative of the U 5 Exploring Expedition 1844



ST MARY'S AMONG THE FLAT-HEADS

See Letter N.2

In the mountains of eastern Oregon (present Montana), among the Flathead Indians, was the Catholic Mission of St. Mary's, founded by Father DeSmet in 1841.

P J DeSmet, Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46 1847

#### California

John C Fremont, several of whose pictures we have seen from the official report of his explorations of 1842, was sent on another expedition in 1843. On Nov 25, 1843, he was at the Dalles—ready to return home with his party, but instead of going back over the Oregon Trail, he headed south along the eastern base of the Cascade or Sierra Range. On Jan 13, 1844, his party was at Pyramid Lake with the high, snowbound Sierras to the west and an impassible desert to the east.

Fremont decided to go over the mountains to California, then a part of Mexico It took the party a month to force its way through the snow-filled passes of the Sierra Range.

J. C. Fremont, Report of the Exploring Expeditions of 1817 and 1813-11

But on March 6, 1844, Fremont, on the American River in advance of his main party, approached the junction with the Sacramento River, where John Augustus Sutter, a Swiss who had lived in Missouri,

1 C Fremont, Report of the Explorant Expeditions of 15.2 and 1511 in



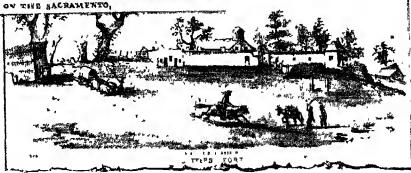


had the headquarters of a great ranch which he held under a grant from the Mexican government.

Section of the Party of the Par

Charles Wilkes, Narrative of the U S Exploring Expedition 1844

Above is a view near Sutter's Fort as seen by a U S. naval officer in 1841.



J M Letts, A Pictorial Piew of California 1853

9

# MANIFEST DESTINY

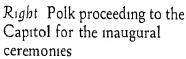
1845-1848



In the national election of 1844 the Democratic Party nominated James Knox Polk of Tennessee, the Whigs nominated Henry Clay of Kentucky Polk won, and on March 4, 1845, became the eleventh President of the United States

The Weekly Herald, New York, March 8, 1845

United States Magazine and Democratic Review August, 1844 James Knox Polk





#### The Texas Question



The Weekly Herald, New York, Feb 8, 1845 Discussing the Texas Question Since Texas achieved its independence in 1836, there had been a strong sentiment both in the Republic of Texas and in the United States in favor of annexation to the Union. The question was a political issue in the campaign of 1844. Polk came into office committed not only to the annexation of Texas but to the acquisition of California. To Texas he promptly offered the privilege of entering the Union as a State.

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELLY & MCELRATH

OFFICE TRIBUNF BUILDINGS

FIVE INITIARS A YEAR

Very Late and Important from Texas.

By the United States Steamer Princeton, which arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, on Thursday after noon at 2 o clock, we have Texas dates to the 23d of June—from Washington to June 21, from Gal veston to June 23. The news comes to us in a Post script to The Union. The President of the United States received the official papers at half past 8 o clock on Thursday evening by a Special Messen ger from Annapolis.

By this news it will be seen that the Annexation Resolution passed both Houses of the Texan Congress unaumously, and that the Senate had slso minimously rejected the proposed Treaty with Mexico. They judge correctly that they would be tools to turn their attention to Mexico, when they have so great a goose to plack as Uncle Saur. It is stated that Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the U.S. troops. A Resolution had been introduced into both Houses of Congress, requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy-yards, barracks, &c. to the anthornes of the United States.

Early in July, 1845, a duly constituted convention in Texas accepted the offer made by the United States, and, on December 29, Texas was formally admitted to the Union.

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

No "

#### War with Mexico

Mexico, however, refused to recognize the boundary claims of her former state, and when in 1846 the President ordered the United States Army, under Gen. Zachary Taylor, to the Rio Grande, war between the two countries became a fact.

# THE TRIBUNE. Promous Latita of Contenday Moraling BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH! CABINET AT WASHINGTON CONVENED CH SUNDAY MORNING \$0,000 VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR! \$10,000,000 TO BE RAISED! Additional and important particulars of War with VICATION !!! REINFORCEMENT OF PT 184BEL BY CREWS

Lun. GAINES again in the bield.

#### Across the Rio Grande

Hostilities began on May 8, 1846, at Palo Alto, a few miles north of the Rio Grande, within the present state of Texas American cannon won the field

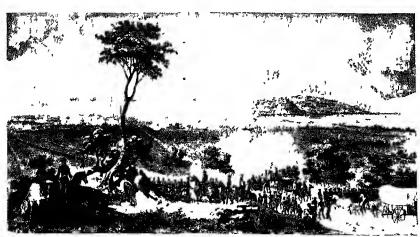


George Wilkins Kendall, The War Retween the United States and Mexico 1851 Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846

The following day, near Resaca de la Palma, also north of the Rio Grande, a more serious battle occurred. The Mexicans were forced to cross the river. Then, for three months, General Taylor remained inactive while futile peace negotiations were carried on and an army assembled.



The Weekly Herald, New York, June 27, 1846 Battle of Resaca de la Palma



George Wilkins Kendall, The War Between the United States and Mexico 1851

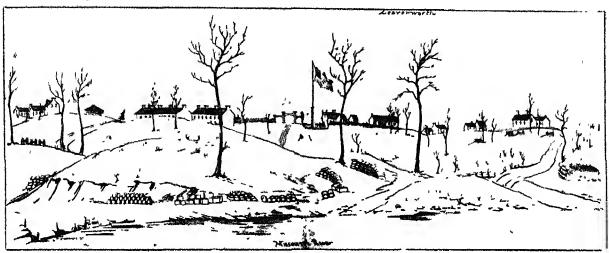
Battle of Monterrey

Negotiations having failed, , Taylor, in August, struck into Mexico and, on Sept. 21-23, attacked and captured the city of Monterrey, 100 miles southwest of the Rio Grande.

U S Senate, Executive Document No 438, 291b Congress, 1st Session

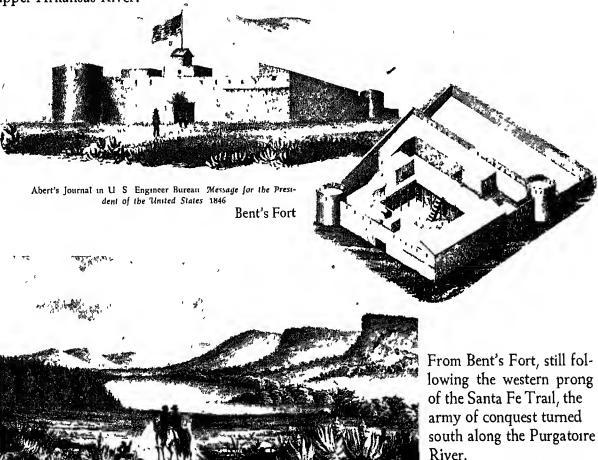
#### The Conquest of New Mexico

While Gen. Taylor was marking time on the Rio Grande, the Army of the West, under Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, was marching from Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, charged with the conquest of New Mexico and California.



Courtesy, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison Fort Leavenworth About 1849

In addition to units of the regular army, there was a volunteer force and a Mormon battalion, the latter enlisted from the emigrants of that faith encamped on the Missouri River (see page 361). From Fort Leavenworth the route was down the Santa Fe Trail to Bent's Fort on the upper Arkansas River.



Valley of the Purgatory

#### To Santa Fe

On down the Trail, Kearny's army crossed the headwaters of the Canadian River.



View on the Canadian

U S Senate, Executive Document No 438, 29th Congress, 1st Session

It skirted the Sangre de Cristo Range.



View of the Santa le Road

U S Senate, Executive Document No 438, 29th Congress, 1st Session

And, by the middle of August (1846), the advance reached Santa Fe, which capitulated without a struggle



#### Kearny's March for California

At Santa Fe the army was divided Kearny, with 300 dragoons, started (Sept. 25, 1846) for California.



down the western side. Here he met Kit Carson, enroute from California to Washington with despatches from John C. Frémont reporting the successful conquest of California (see page 346).

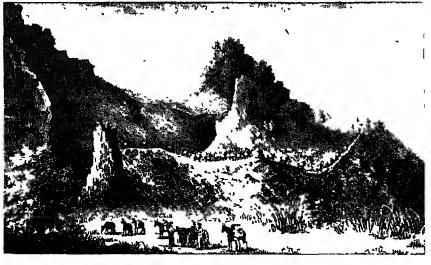
Crossing the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, he followed

THE LAST DAY WITH THE WAGONS

Kearny decided upon a fast push for California. Sending back 200 of his men and his wagons, he turned toward the headwaters of the Gila River, equipped with pack mules only, and with Carson as his guide. The route took him through the Santa Rita Copper Mine, famous in southwestern history, but then deserted.



VIEW OF THE COPPER MINE



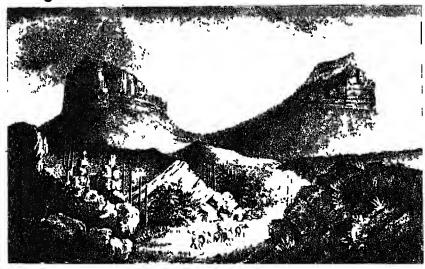
of Night Creek, with mules already well broken down, the party reached the Gila River—a rough road for even the best conditioned animal.

Through the narrow valley

MOUTH OF NIGHT GREEK

All pictures on this page are from W. H. Emory, Notes of a Military Reconnoissance, from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego. Some of the sketches may have been made by Lt. W. H. Warner, later killed by the Indians in California, others were doubtless made by John Mix Stanley, celebrated painter of western subjects who accompanied the expedition as a draughtsman

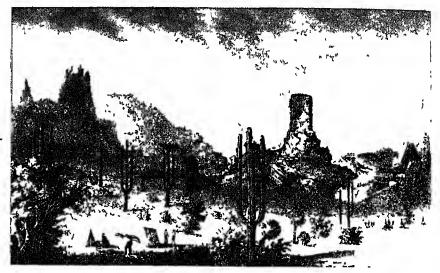
#### Along the Gila



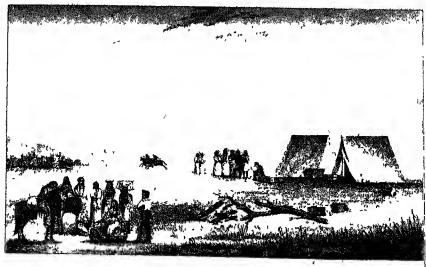
Crossing and recrossing the Gıla, between fantastic mountain ranges, the party pushed westward.

A TRIBUTARY OF THE GILA

Gigantic cacti were a feature of the scenery.



"Chain of natural spires on the Gila"



PIMOS & COCO MARICOPAS INDIANS

On Nov. 11, the little army arrived at the village of the Pimas, the members of which tribe, together with their neighbors the Coco Maricopas, were peaceful, industrious Indians quite different from the wild Apacher which infested the mountains to the eastward.

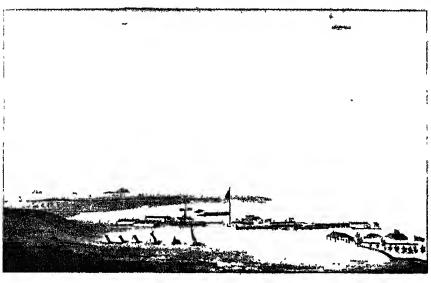
All pictures on this page are from W H Emory, Notes of a Military Reconnoissance, from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego

#### On to California

A dry march of twelve days from the Pima Village brought the party to the junction of the Gila with the Colorado River, which latter they were able to ford.



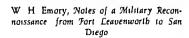
JUNCTION OF THE CILA & COLORADO RIVERS



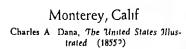
SAN DIEGO

W H Emory, Notes of a Military Recon noissance, from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego

After another fearful march of some 150 miles, without adequate water, and a serious brush with a superior force of native Californians, Kearny's reduced and battered "army" was rescued by a relief expedition sent out by Commodore Stockton from San Diego, where the survivors arrived on Dec. 12, 1846.



It was found that after the first successes of Frémont and the naval forces in California, the native Californians had made counter attacks, and in part the conquest had to be made all over again.





#### Frémont and the Bear Flag War

President Polk was intent on the acquisition of California. No officer in the U. S. Army knew the route to California better than Capt. John C. Frémont—Captain because of his successful exploring trip to California a year earlier (see page 337). The summer of 1845 saw Frémont, with sixty well-armed men, again on his way to California, where he arrived in December.



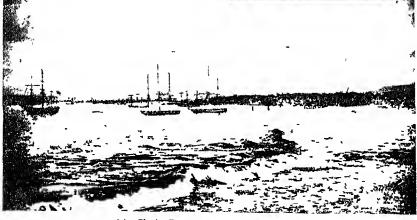
The Mexican officials, polite at first, soon ordered Frémont to get out. He refused, but, there still being no tidings of war, moved northward toward Oregon, making a camp on Klamath Lake.

John Charles Fremont, Nemary of My Life 1887 Frémont on Klamath Lake 1846

Turning back toward California, Frémont found the American settlers ready to revolt against Mexico. The "California Republic" was declared, the Bear Flag created, and Mexican authority at an end in northern California

Right The Bear Flag
Couriesy The Society of California Pionicis,
San Francisco





John Charles Fremont, Hemoirs of My Life 1887
British and American Men-of-War in Monterey Harbor 1846

Then, in July, came American naval units with news of the beginning of war. The American flag was raised over Monterey; the southern towns were taken—and Carson was sent east to announce the conquest (see page 343).

Later had come the counterblow of the native Californians—into which Kearny marched from the Gila (see page 345). However, a short time after Kearny's arrival, through the combined efforts of his forces, the naval units and Frémont's forces, the conquest was finally achieved

#### Cooke and the Mormon Battalion

Some three weeks after Kearny started from Santa Fe for California via the Cila, Col Philip

St George Cooke, with the Mormon Battalion (see page 341) and the wagon train, also started for California-but by a longer sweep to the south where it was hoped the wagons could be got through



GUADALUPE PASS

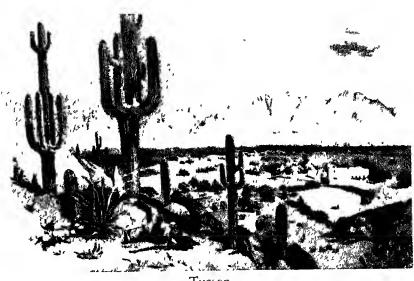


This route led through the Guadalupe Pass, near the present southern boundary of New Mexico and Arizona. Except for the difficulty of getting through the pass, the road was reasonably passable, and Cooke established a new wagon road to the west

VALLEY LEADING TO SANTA CRUZ SONORA

The Battalion then turned up the dry valley of the Santa Cruz River through the village of Tucson and joined Kearny's route at the Pima Village—arriving in California the latter part of January

From the Great Bend of the Arkansas to the Colorado River, both Kearny and Cooke had been crossing territory first explored by Coronado 300 years earlier



Tucson

#### **Doniphan's Expedition**

In December, 1846, the volunteer army which had followed Kearny down the Santa Fe Trail was, after a brief visit to the Navaho, on the march south from Santa Fe—under Col Alexander W. Doniphan Following Kearny's route down the Rio Grande, Doniphan crossed to the eastern side at Valverde.



U S Senate Executive Document No 41, 30th Congress, 1st Session

From Valverde, the volunteers proceeded down the Jornada del Muerto (the journey of death), a ninetymile detour away from the river and without water, to El Paso



Journal of William H Richardson 1848
The Jornada del Muerto



Just north of El Paso, on Christmas Day, 1846, they were engaged by 600 Mexicans in what came to be known as the Batttle of Brazito—and won only after a brisk action.

John Frost, An Illuminated History of North America 1854

#### El Paso to Chihuahua

The volunteer army was made up mostly of Missourians, some 850 in all The men were not accustomed to military discipline and the uniforms were far from uniform.

Even Missourians learned something about mules.



THE VOLUNTEER

John Taylor Hughes, Donibban's Expedition 1848

Wash day had its picturesque features.

Journal of William H Richardson 1848



CHARGE OF CAPTAIN REID, AT SACRAMENTO

On the Sacramento River, fifteen miles north of Chihuahua, a Mexican army faced Doniphan, only to be routed Chihuahua was taken and the volunteer army pushed on, joining the troops that, from Monterrey (see page 340) and from Texas, had assembled around Saltillo.

John Taylor Hughes, Dompban's Expedi-

#### The War in Mexico

From Monterrey (see page 340) Gen Taylor had advanced toward Saltillo At a place called Buena Vista, on Feb. 22-23, 1847, the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, attacked in strength, only to suffer a severe defeat Taylor became a popular hero in the United States, but the further conquest of Mexico was to be in the hands of Gen. Winfield Scott.



Left, Battle of Buena Vista

The strategy now shifted to that of a direct attack on Mexico City from the east On March 9, 1847, Gen Scott landed an army and a siege train near the port of Vera Cruz Twenty days later the city capitulated

Right, Bombardment of Vera Cruz





From Vera Cruz the army pushed westward along the National Road toward Mexico City. Santa Anna blocked the way at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo. Again the Mexican Army was routed (April 18, 1847).

Lest, Battle of Cerro Gordo

All illustrations on this page are from George Wilkins Kendall, The War Between the United States and Mexico 1851 Kendall was part owner of the New Orleans Picayune, had been a prisoner of the Mexicans, and had no love for them He was with Scott from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

#### To the Halls of the Montezumas

As the army approached the capital of Mexico, it swung around to the south and west of the City At Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey, battles were fought

Right, Battle of Molino del Rey Sept 8, 1847



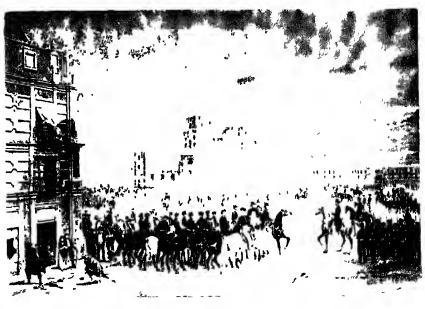


On Sept 13, Chapultepec, a seemingly impregnable fortress guarding the western approach to the City, fell to the attacking American Army The capital city, defenseless, surrendered.

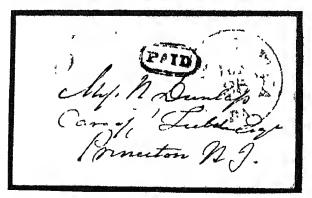
Left, Storming of Chapultepec

On Sept 14, 1847, Gen Scott entered Mexico City The war was over and by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ratified the following year, New Mexico and California were ceded to the United States

Right, Gen Scott's entrance into Mexico City



#### **Postage Stamps**



Courlesy, Benjamin K Miller Stamp Collection, The New York Public Library

In 1845 Congress authorized the use of adhesive postage stamps, and on July 1, 1847, the Post Office issued a five-cent stamp (bearing the head of Franklin) and a ten-cent stamp (bearing the head of Washington).

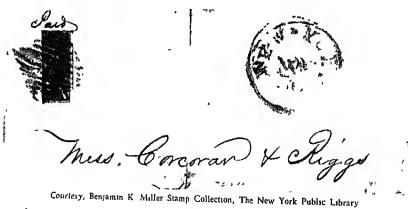
Prior to 1847 postage was, in general, paid in money and the fact of its having been paid indicated either in writing or by a rubber stamp (as opposite) on the envelope.

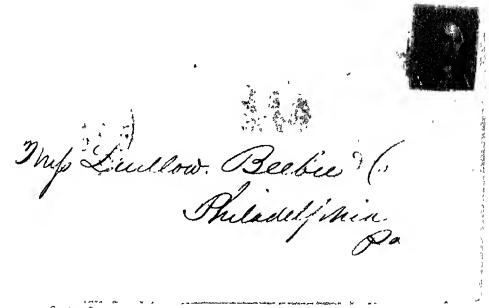




A Description of United States Postage Stamps, 1847 1939

There being sometimes a shortage of five-cent stamps, the user would cut a ten-cent stamp into two halves.



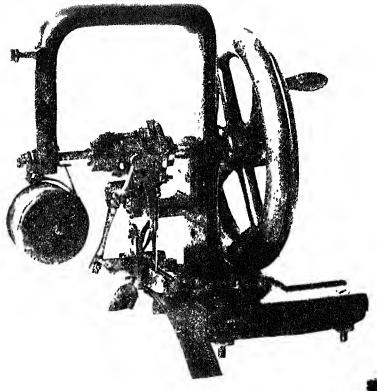


Couriesy, Benjamin K Miller Stamp Collection, The New York Public Library

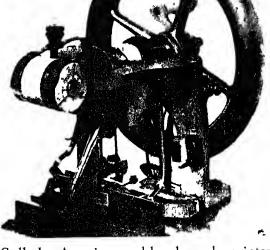
Letter postage was at the time five cents per ounce. The result was that many letters required a ten-cent stamp.

#### The Sewing Machine

In 1845 Elias Howe, a twenty-six-year-old apprentice to a Boston watchmaker, invented a sewing machine, below, which could make 250 stitches a minute—five times the number of the swiftest hand sewer. But there was no demand for the machine, and Howe lacked the financial resources to promote its sale or manufacture



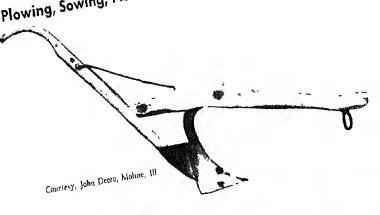
However, the inventor persisted, and, borrowing money, made a second machine, below, which he took to Washington with an application for a patent On Sept. 10, 1846, the patent (No. 4750) was granted.



Still the American public showed no interest in the invention, and in the autumn of 1846 Howe's brother took a third machine, opposite, to England, where the English rights were speedily bought, and the inventor sent for to adapt the machine to sewing leather. Falling out with his English employer, Howe worked his way home by cooking in the steerage. Ultimately his patent was recognized as basic for a universally used machine and Howe drew vast royalties from his competitors

All illustrations on this page are shown through the couriesy of the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

# Plowing, Sowing, Planting and Cultivating



John Deere, still at Grand Detour, III (see page 302),

John Deere, still at Grand Detour, III (see page 302),

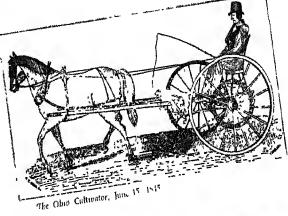
Was, in 1845, making plows such as shown above. Two

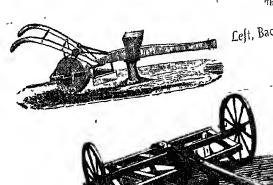
was, in 1845, making plows such as shown above. Two

years later he moved to Moline, III, and founded the

years later he moved to Moline, plows.

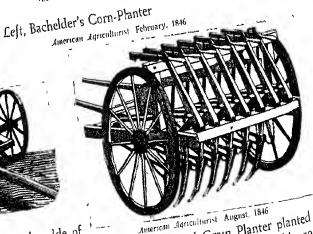
At Cincinnati on June 4, 1845, Hatch's sowing machine (shown opposite) was demonstrated. It sowed wheat, oats and grass, and "with such speed and perfect regularity, as surprised and delighted the numerous spectators".





The Ohio Cultivator Nov 15, 1846

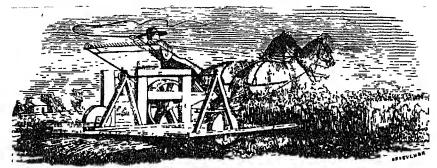
The above wheel cultivator, patented by Nathan Ide of Shelby, N Y, was exhibited at the New York State Fair in 1846



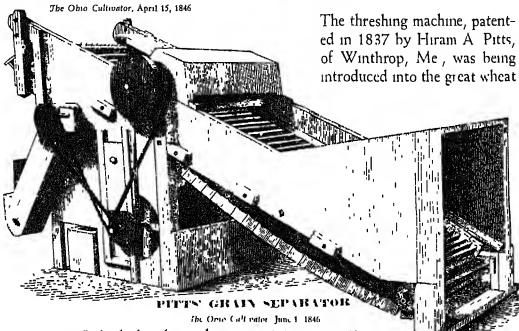
Pennock's Seed and Grain Planter planted wheat, rye, corn, oats, etc, and could be so regulated as to drop any required quantity to the acre

#### Reaping and Threshing

Andrew J. Cook, of Delhi, Ind., invented a reaping machine which was considered an improvement over McCormick's and Hussey's reapers because it had a revolving rake that swept the cut grain off the platform and deposited it in a heap suitable for binding.

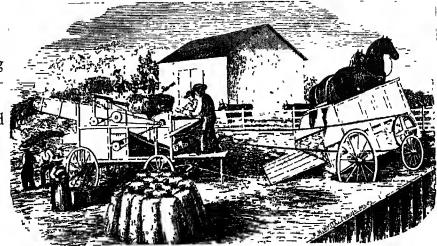


COOK'S BEAPING MACHINE.



region of Ohio in 1846. It had already made its reputation in western New York. In 1847 Pitts moved his factory to Alton, Ill, thus putting himself in the heart of the future grain belt.

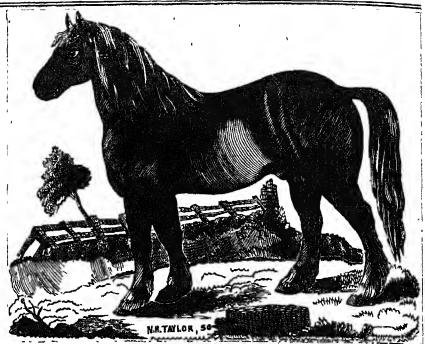
Jerome I. Case, a young man from western New York, who had been selling threshing machines in eastern Wisconsin, rented a shop in Racine in 1844 and began building the machines which made the name J. I. Case standard on threshing equipment.



J I Case Threshing Machine and Horsepower Manufactured by J. I. Case at Racine in 1848

#### In the Barnyard

The farmer and stock raiser was keenly interested in keeping up and improving his livestock. Opposite is shown a draft stallion, "Sampson," imported from England in 1841 and in 1845 owned by a man in Columbus, Ohio

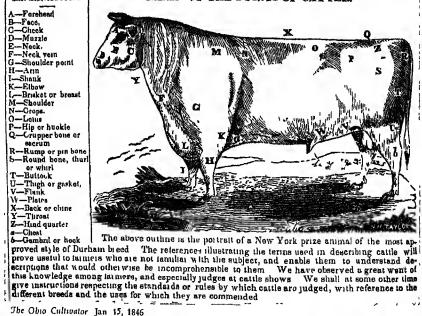


The Obio Cultivator, Dec 15, 1845

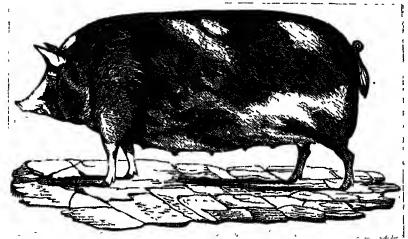
Right is a New York prize Durham, with lettering to identify the various "points" considered in judging cattle

Below is a cross between the Woburn and Berkshire hog-considered "as perfect a specimen of the pork genus" as the editor of The Ohio Cultivator had seen.

#### EXPLANATIONS NAMES OF THE POINTS OF CATTLE.



The Obio Cultivator Jan 15, 1846

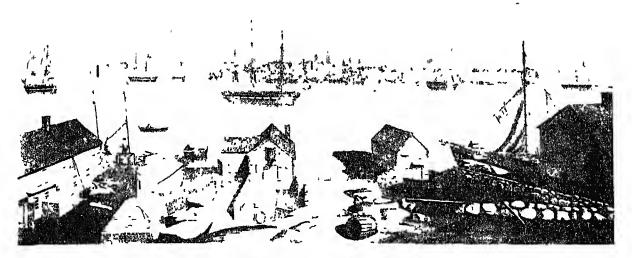


The Obio Cultivator, Nov 1, 1845



The Obio Cultivator, Jan 1, 1846 Dorking Fowls, shown above, were being brought in from England and were said to be "decidedly the best breed for laying"

#### New England in the 1840's



VIEW OF NEWBURYPORT,

The building with the cupola, in the center of the picture above is the Putnam Free School, dedicated in 1848.



Above, The Water Celebration on Boston Common, Oct. 25, 1848, on the opening of the public water supply from Lake Cochituate (Long Pond). An ode written by James Russell Lowell for the occasion was sung by the school children



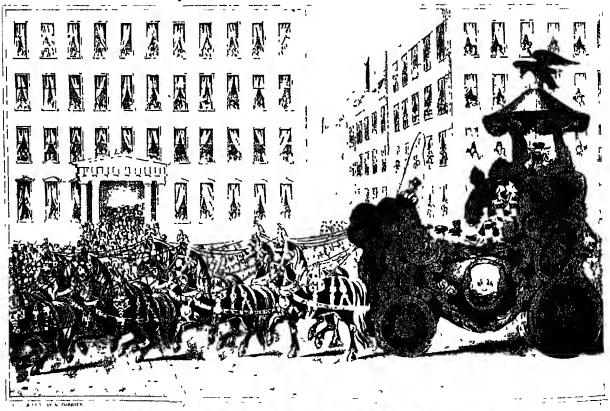
New Haven, Conn., from Ferry Hill 1848. East Rock is seen on the right. All illustrations shown on this page are through the courtesy of the Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

**New York City** 



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Manhattan Island from Fort Columbus, Governor's Island Castle Garden may be seen at the left between the two ships



VAN AMBURGE & COL TRIUMPHAL CAR.

1355156 THE 3510R HOLS - 31 RH 2013 1846

Courtesy, Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

While P. T Barnum was struggling to fame with the exhibition of Tom Thumb and other freaks, Van Amburgh, who had been in the show business since the 1820's, held the public gaze.

#### **New York City**

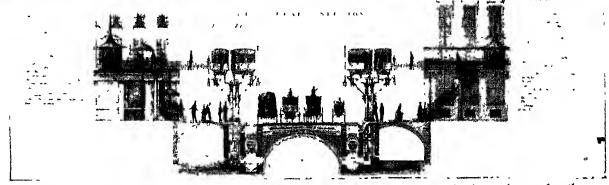


From a drawing by J W Hill 1848

New York from the steeple of St Paul's Church. Barnum's Museum may be seen on the left. In the middle foreground just above the trees is the Daguerrian Miniature Gallery of Mathew B. Brady, later famous for his photographs of the Civil War.

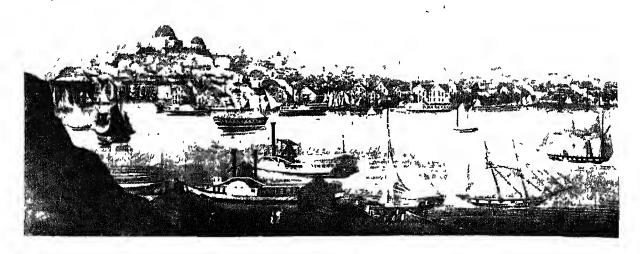


VIEW of BROAD WAY in the CITY OF NEW YORK winths proposed ELFVATED GAIL WAY revented by 1011 PANER THAT I WAY



Despite the above "proposal", it was twenty years before New York had an elevated railway. Both illustrations on this page are shown through the courtesy of the Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

#### Baltimore in 1847



VIEW OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE
Courtesy, The New-York Historical Society, New York City

#### Pittsburgh About 1848

Right Market and Courthouse.

Courtesy, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh





#### Athens, Ga. About 1845

The view is from Carr's Hill, showing buildings of the University of Georgia in background and the terminus of the Georgia Railway in right foreground

From a painting by George Cook Courtesy, The University of Georgia, Athens

#### The Mormon Migration

As we have seen (page 327), the Mormons had built their capital city at Nauvoo, Ill But even before the Temple was completed, Joseph Smith, the Prophet, was murdered by an unsympathetic mob, and the Mormons forced to leave Illinois Leaving Nauvoo in the cold first weeks of 1846, they moved slowly across Iowa—seeking a new home somewhere in the West.



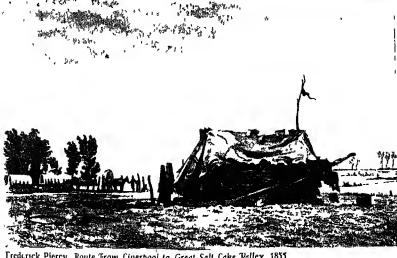
Courtesy, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City Mormons on Mosquito Creek, Iowa 1846

At the site of future Council Bluffs, Iowa, they reached the Missouri River Below is a view of the village and river as they appeared at the time

On the western banks of the Missouri, where Omaha now stands, they established "Winter Quarters" Here they halted, living in wagons, tents and dugouts From those assembled here, the Army recruited the Mormon Battalion which Col Cooke marched from Santa Fe to California (see pages 341 and 347)



Frederick Piercy, Route From Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley 1855



Frederick Piercy, Route From Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley 1855 Loup Fork Ferry

But the main body, with the coming of Spring 1847, again pushed westward, crossing the Loup River and following the northern bank of the Platte and North Platte—opposite the old Oregon Trail (see pages 330, 331, 332). At Fort Laramie their route joined the Oregon Trail, which they followed as far as the newly established Fort Bridger (see page 333), from which point they proceeded directly over the mountains to the Valley of Great Salt Lake, where they established a new Zion

#### The Upper Mississippi

There was no state of Minnesota in 1848, nor even a Territory of that name. The region, which successively had been a part of Michigan Territory, of Wisconsin Territory and of Iowa Territory, was then "unattached"—until the creation of Minnesota Territory in 1849. But there was a place called St. Paul's.



Henry Lewis, Das Illustrirte Alississippithal 1854-57 St Paul (Minnesota) 1848

The view above was made in 1848 by Henry Lewis, an Englishman who had come to St Louis about 1836. Between 1846 and 1848 Lewis planned and made a panorama of the Mississippi River, which he exhibited in the eastern United States and in Europe Settling down in Germany he arranged for the publication of a great number of his illustrations in a book, Das Illustrite Mississippithal, from which (the only source in most cases) the above and many other prints in the present volume are taken



Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 87, No. 3 (1932-1933)

The above picture shows an incident that occurred at Wabasha Prairie (Winona, Minn) in June, 1848. The Winnebago Indians, being ordered to a new reservation, were invited by the Sioux to stay at Wabasha Prairie Capt Seth Eastman, then commanding at Fort Snelling, came down the river with a detachment of soldiers and forced the Winnebago to continue on their way Eastman made the picture, and Lewis was present when the incident occurred—being then engaged in making his panorama as mentioned above A number of other pictures by Eastman appear in the present volume, taken either from individual paintings or from Schoolcraft's History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes, in the illustration of which Eastman spent five years.

# Down the Mississippi



Henry Lewis, Das Illustrirte Alississippitbal 1854-57

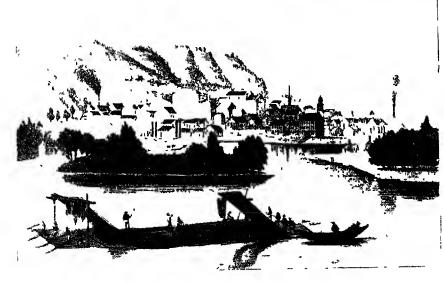
Above. Mouth of the Wisconsin River as seen by Lewis in 1848. Wisconsin was that year admitted as a state.

#### Right.

"Fishing on the Mississippi," by George Caleb Bingham, who as a boy was taken to Franklin, Mo, by his family and whose brush has given us inimitable views of the life along the Mississippi and Missouri from about 1830 to 1870

Courtesy, William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Mo

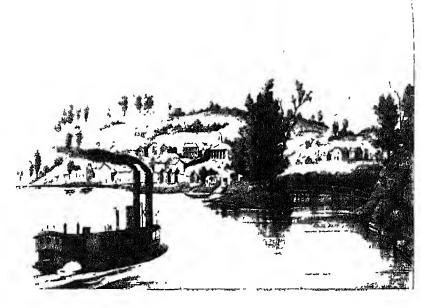




On the Iowa side of the river was the village of Dubuque, growing on the site of the lead mines worked by old Julien Dubuque fifty years earlier. Iowa was admitted to the Union in 1846.

Dubuque, Iowa, in 1848 Henry Lewis, Das Illustrirte Mississippi-thal 1854 57

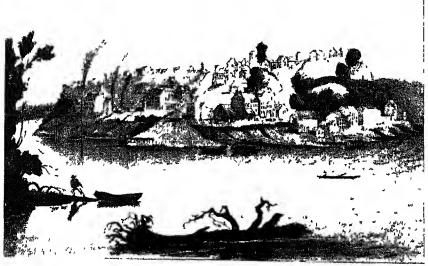
#### Down the Mississippi with Henry Lewis



The night of July 26, 1848, the artist, descending the river in a canoe, camped near Muscatine, Iowa, opposite In his Journal (published by the Minnesota Historical Society) Lewis stated that the soil was very favorable but there were few settlers, and they were largely along the river

At Fort Madison, right, Lewis found a thriving town of near 2000 people A few miles farther down the river, on the Illinois side, he visited the recently deserted Mormon capital of Nauvoo, his view of which is shown on page 327.





Some miles above the mouth of the Des Moines River was the village of Keokuk, named for the Sauk warrior who superseded Black Hawk after the uprising of 1832 (see pages 231 and 278) Keokuk, himself, however, had been removed to Kansas in 1845 and, at about the time Lewis painted the picture opposite, Keokuk, the Indian, died a hopeless drunkard.

All illustrations shown on this page are from Henry Lewis, Das Illustririe Mississippitbal 1854-57

#### Huckleberry Finn's Mississippi

When Henry Lewis made the sketch of Hannibal, Mo., shown opposite, Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was living there—a boy of thirteen The vicinity of Hannibal is the setting for the escapades chronicled in Huckleberry Finn and Jom Sawyer



Henry Lewis, Das Illustrirte Mississippi ibal 1854 57

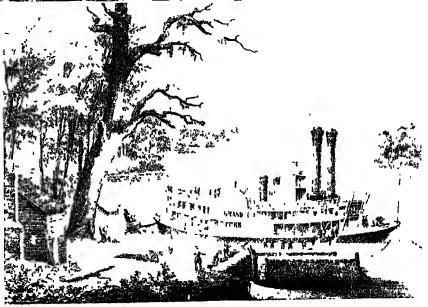
George Caleb Bingham was, at the same time, immortalizing the life that daily floated down the great river *Opposite* is a print from his painting entitled "Raftsmen Playing Cards."



Convey City A. Miscum St Louis Mo

The engines of the river steamboats were fed from wood, cut and piled on the river banks. Opposite we see, from Lewis' sketch, a Mississippi steamer tied up at the shore and men carrying wood aboard

Henry Lewis Das Wasterrie Mississippi thal 1854-57



#### Approaching the Mouth of the Missouri



Henry Lewis, Day Illustrate Mississippi that 1854 57 Alton, Ill 1848

All too often the Mississippi steamboats were wrecked on snags or sand bars. Opposite, from Bingham's brush, we see a wrecked steamer in the river and crewmen guarding the cargo piled on shore.

On the eastern side of the Mississippi, a few miles above the entrance of the Missouri River, from the west, stood the promising town of Alton, Ill, free state competitor of the slave city of St. Louis. It will be recalled that Hiram Pitts established his threshing machine factory at this place in 1847 (see page 355).



Courtesy, The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

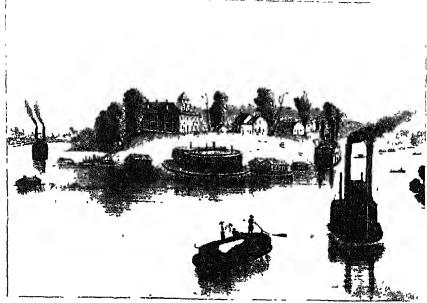


The entrance of the Missouri from the west was a busy spot Steamboats, flatboats, and other craft vied with each other for the channel.

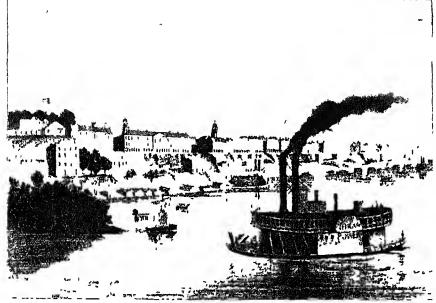
Mouth of the Missouri Henry Lewis, Das Illustrirle Mississippi thal 1854-57

#### The Lower Mississippi

Passing by St Louis, which we have viewed recently (see page 325) we have another view of Cairo, Ill, at the mouth of the Ohio River.



Cairo, Ill 1848



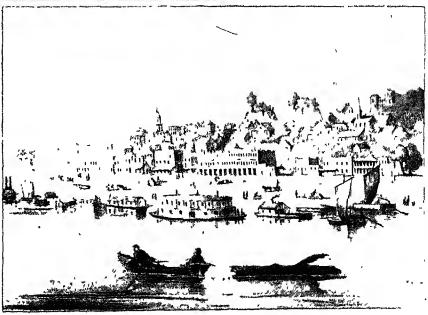
Another 150 miles down the river, as the crow flies, but much farther by the winding Mississippi, the voyager of 1848 came to Memphis, backdoor of Tennessee. It is interesting to compare Lewis' view with that of Lesueur (page 275) made nineteen years earlier.

Memphis, Tenn 1848

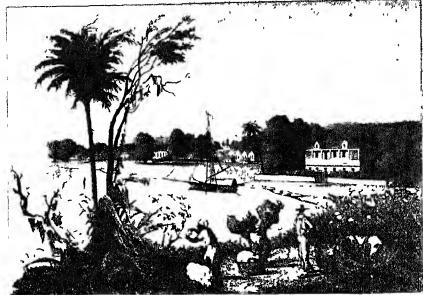
At the mouth of the Yazoo River was Vicksburg, thriving in the midst of one of the richest cotton-growing sections of the South

Vicksburg, Miss 1848

All illustrations shown on this page are from Henry Lewis, Das Illustritie Mississippitbal 1854-57



#### The Cotton Kingdom



From Vicksburg to Baton Rouge, cotton was king in the 1840's. Opposite we see a cotton plantation along the banks of the lower Mississippi.

Right is a view of Natchez from the river. Note the bales of cotton piled on the boat in the left foreground. Along the river's bank may be seen Natchez-Under-The-Hill, notorious in steamboat days for its gambling dens, brothels and other iniquities. On page 275 we had a view of Natchez-On-The-Hill, in 1835.





Left we see Baton Rouge as sketched by one of Lewis' assistants in 1848. Next, and last, of the great cities down the river was New Orleans, which we have seen in 1841 (page 320).

All illustrations shown on this page are from Henry Lewis, Das Illustrite Mississippitbal 1854-57

# The Presidential Campaign of 1848

The Whigs, victors in 1840 but defeated in 1844, put forward as their candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista (see page 350) The Democrats nominated Lewis Cass.



From a painting by George Caleb Bingham Courtesy, Boatmen's National Bank of St Louis, Mo Stump Speaking

Stump speaking, which had become a recognized adjunct of political campaigning, played its part in the impending election.



#### County Election

From a painting by George Caleb Bingham Courtery, St Louis Mercantile Library Association, and the City Art Museum of St Louis

#### The Verdict of the People



When the electoral votes were counted, Taylor had 163, and Cass 127. The Whigs had won.

From a painting by George Caleb Bingham Courtesy, The Boatmen's National Bank of St Louis, Mo

Zachary Taylor
From a portrait by G P A Healy
Courtesy, Corcoran Gallery of Art,
Washington, D C





Opposite A view of Zachary Taylor's plantation on the Mississippi River, forty miles above Baton Rouge.

Henry Lewis, Das Illustrirte Mississippithal 1854-57 10

# **GOLD**

1848-1853



Alex Forbes, California A History of Upper and Lower California 1839 The Mission of San Francisco

The Spring of 1848 opened in its usual languid manner in the newly occupied and very distant territory of California. Pastoral life went on around the old mission centers.



Ranch hands found their greatest excitement in contests with grizzly bears.

J W Revere, A Jour of Duty in California 1849



River-but Sutter and a few others knew what James Marshall had found, while up the river making a mill dam.

J W Revere, A Jour of Duty in California

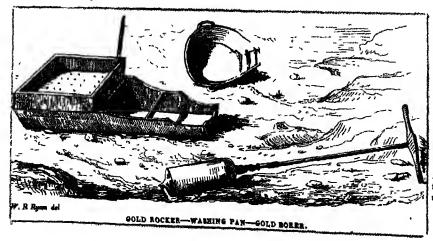
#### Gold! Gold!

Then about the middle of May the secret leaked out. Gold had been found on the American River! The first discovery—that by Marshall—had been made in January, 1848, near the present city of Coloma With the secret out, there was a rush from the nearby California towns to the gold field. Ranch hands left their cattle; seamen deserted their ships; storekeepers left their shops, their clerks had already gone.





The towns were deserted; ships were stranded in the harbors, every able-bodied man was at the mines or on his way to them. Thousands of dollars in "dust" were being washed out of the gravel daily.

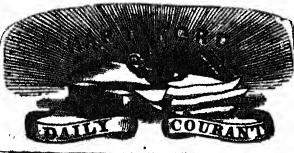


Soon it was discovered that the whole region between the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers on the west and the Sierras on the east was one great gold mine. Fortunes were to be had for the taking.

All illustrations shown on this page are from William Redmond Ryan, Personal Ad ventures in Upper and Lower California in 1848-49, 1850

#### The News Travels

By letters, by word of mouth and by official reports the news of the discovery of gold in California travelled east. In a message to Congress on Dec. 5, 1848, Polk, the retiring President, included a report on the discovery. Newspapers throughout the country repeated the sensational news.



WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6.

#### The Gold Fever.

The California gold fever is approaching its crisis. We are told that the new region that has just become a part of our possessions, is El Dorado after all .-Thither is now setting a tide that will not cease its flow until either untold wealth is amassed, or extended beggary is secured. By wondern and accidental discovery, the ground is represented to be one vast gold mine. Gold is picked up in pure lumps, twenty-four carats fine. Soldiers are deserting their ranks, sailors their ships, and every body their employment, to speed to the region of the gold mines. In a moment, as it were, a desert country, that never deserved much notice from the world, has become the centre of universal attraction. Every body, by the accounts, is getting money at a rate that puts all past experience in that line far in the shade. The stories are evidently thickening in interest, as do the arithmetical calculations connected with them in importance. Fifteen millions have already come into the possession of somebody, and all creation is going out there to fill their pockets with the great condiment of their diseased minds.



Late and Interesting from California.

More of the Gold Region.

Among the passengers by the Titi from Vera Crux was an American gentleman, Mr. James Cutting, who is direct from California. He left van Francisco on the 11th of OL ober and proceeded to rated. The largest piece of native gold Mr. (utility has known to be lound weighted thurter of pounds. He was not so fortunate as in pick it up He has known men well who have picked up \$1800, \$1500 and \$1500 to a single day, but those were extreme cases of good forume. The average were extreme cases of good forume.

but to torm on to or inwavelin, and on trey regenera country—the man has nothing tor at all. The harum searupeditions to Strasburg and handle a score of the strasburg and the

# Daily Mational Intelligenter.

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDLY DECEMBER & 1816.

PRESIDENTS ANNUAL BESSAGE. A colon more for emp building, owned by the United States it must become our great watern may denot

It was known that minres of the precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent discoverance render it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than, was anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that Territory are of such an axtraordinary character as would scarcely command belief, were they not corroborated by the stuthento reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral district, and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Relustant to credit the reports in general eigenstation as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces in California visited the mineral district in July last, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on the subject. His report to this Wan Department of the result of the examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he rested the caonity, there were about four thousand persons coggard in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons we employed has since been augmented. The explorations already made warrant the belief that the supply is a very large, and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of country.

Information received from officers of the navy and other

sources, though not so full and minute, confirm the accounts

FOR CALIFORNIA The company of men who are to start from Boston for California, have regularly organized themselves and adopted rules for their government, &c. Each member is to furnish \$300 capital, and to devote his energies to the interests of the company. They bind themselves not to gamble or use intoxicating liquors, on peril of expulsion. The government consists of a president, vice president, and eight directors, chosen for one year, and to have charge of the funds and property of the association. Eighty individuals have already enrolled themselves as members

# THE COURIER

#### CHILDRILLES TON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC'H. 30, 184

CALIFORNIA MEETING.

Get Mi those determined in yo to Childrenia, and what it to via Charges from this port, are requested to meet at like risk to hunge to offee House. (upstates) This Exercisp, at tool past To check. The indirect fifth, meeting is to accept that it a nufficient number can be runed to recurs a vissel for the voyage, to rail between the lat and 3th of its Atlantia.

The WHO ARE GOING 12.0

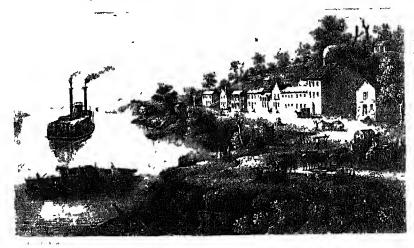
funtlement have received from Cot A. H. Gladden,

Courtesy, Yale University, New Haven, Coon, The New York Historical Society, New York City, and The New York Public Library

The "gold rush" was on By sea with a short land trip through Central America, overland by wagons, pack horse or on foot; by organized companies, by families, or singly.

#### Forty-Nine

The overlanders went by many routes, but by far the greater number converged on the already known Oregon Trail (see pages 330-335).



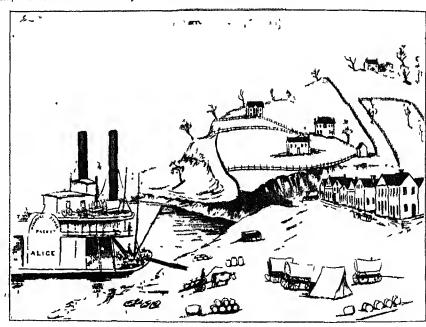
Independence, Mo, had given way to the nearer village of Kansas (present Kansas City) as an outfitting and starting point up the route that now came to be called The California Trail.

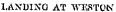
KANSAS

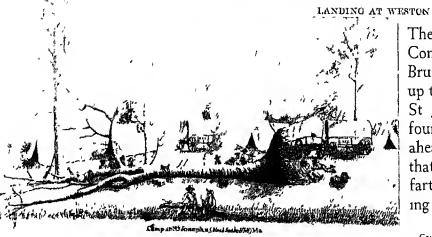
Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Weston, on the Missouri side of the Missouri River, about opposite Fort Leavenworth, was another outfitting and starting point for companies that came thus far by river boats

> Courlesy, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis



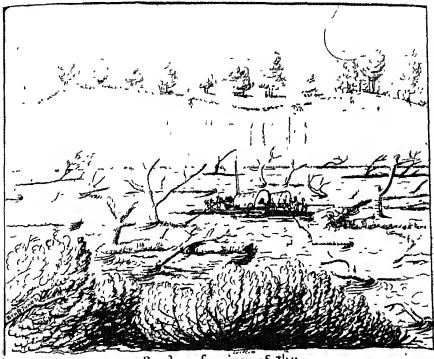




The Washington City Company, of which J. G. Bruff was captain, went on up the Missouri River to St Joseph and even there found so many wagons ahead of them at the ferry that they travelled still farther up the river, looking for a place to cross

From a sketch by J G Bruff Courtesy, The Henry E Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif

# **Heading for the Platte**



Near presentday Nebraska City Bruff's company found a ferry that took their 64 men, 16 wagons, 84 mules and 14 horses across the snagfilled Missouri

Bruff's journals and sketches were published in 1944 with an introduction and voluminous notes by Georgia Willis Read and Ruth Gaines under the title of Gold Rush (two volumes, Columbia University Press)

From a sketch by J G Bruff Courtery, The Henry E Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino,

The road from even this high point on the Missour to the Oregon Trail on the Platte River was crowded with wagons The high banks of some of the streams gave the outfits plenty of trouble



Courtesy State Historical Society, Madison, Wis "Letting the Wagons down a Declivity"

OH'SUBANNA

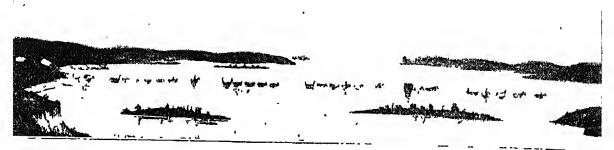
But at night the camping grounds frequently resounded with a new popular song by Stephen Collins Foster—

It rain'd all night de day I left, De wedder it was dry; The sun so hot I froze to def, Susanna, don't you cry.

Original music of "Oh! Susanna" as published in 1848 Courtesy, The Foster Hall Collection, The University of Pittsburgh, Pa

#### **Up The Platte**

From the various starting places on the Missouri the gold seekers converged on the south side of the Platte River, somewhere between the present cities of Grand Island and Kearny, across from which latter place the Army was erecting Fort Kearny to protect the emigrants. Thence the route led up the south side of the Platte to a point somewhat beyond the forks of the river, where the wagons forded the South Platte and crossed over to the south side of the North Platte.



Courtesy State Historical Society, Madison, Wis

By this time buffalo had generally come into view, adding sport and food for the weary travellers



H R Schoolcraft, Information respecting Indian Tribes of the United States 1851 57



Cholera was taking its toll on the Trail Just beyond the ford of the Platte, Bruff copied the death notice opposite

In memory of
Daniel Maloy
of Gallitin Co Ill.
Died June 18th
1849, of Cholera
Aged 48

Platforms upon which the Indians placed their dead (beyond the reach of wolves) were seen along the way.

H R Schoolcraft, Information respecting Indian Tribes of the United States 1851-57

# The California Trail

On up the Platte crept the heavy wagons—past Fort Laramie, no longer a trading house of the American Fur Company (see pages 285 and 332), but now a United States military post



U.S. Senate Executive Document No. 1, 11st Congress, 2nd Session Fort Laramie

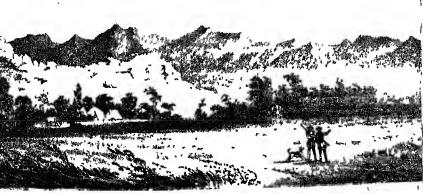
T. Green, of Cholera, Jackson Co., Mo. 20, June

Cholera still raged Bruff copied many notices of deaths, among them that of T. Green.



Wolves serenaded the campers at night.

William E Webb, Buffalo Land 1874

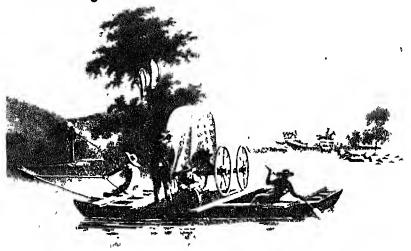


SCENE IN THE BLACK HILLS BITTER CREEK VALLEY

West of Fort Laramie the route lay through what were then called the Black Hills, but later named the Laramie Mountains

Howard Stansbury, Exploration and Survey of the Palley of the Great Salt Lake of Utab

#### The Crossing of the Platte

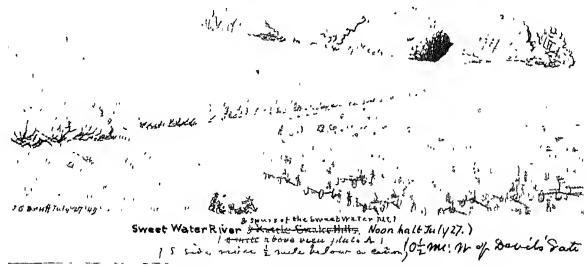


CROSSING OF THE PLATTE MOUTH OF BEER CREEK

Howard Stansbury, Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah

Some one-hundred miles, according to the winding of the road, beyond Fort Laramie the Trail crossed to the north side of the Platte—at the mouth of Deer Creek and generally by ferry, the approach to which was littered with discaided wagons, stoves, trunks, food, everything imaginable.

Then on to the Sweetwater, through South Pass, and either by way of Bridger's Fort or by a shorter road called Sublette's Cutoff, the California road followed the Oregon Trail (see pages 332-334) to a point southeast of Fort Hall, where the California Trail turned westward toward the Humboldt River



From a sketch by J G Bruff Courtesy, The Henry E Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif



From a sketch by J G Bruff Courtesy, The Henry E Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif

Bruff, however, rode up to Camp Loring, a new military post near Fort Hall, to get information concerning the best route to California.

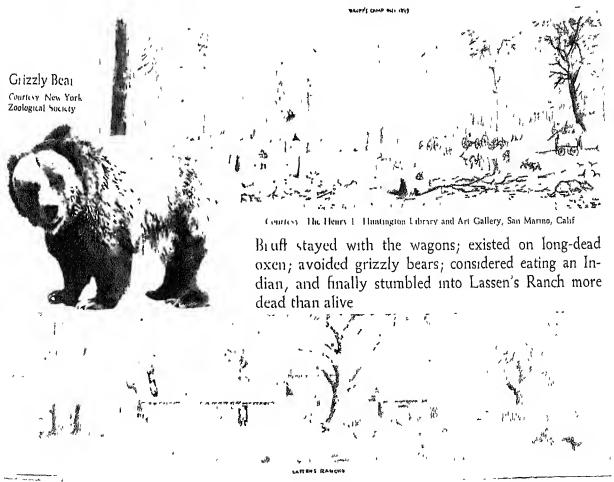
#### Lassen's Road

Bruff's decision, as captain of the Washington City Company, was, after reaching the Humboldt, to follow Lassen's Road, a long detout to the north, rather than to continue down the Humboldt and cross the mountains opposite Sacramento



But even Lassen's Road brought its disasters, as the above sketch by Bruff all too vividly shows

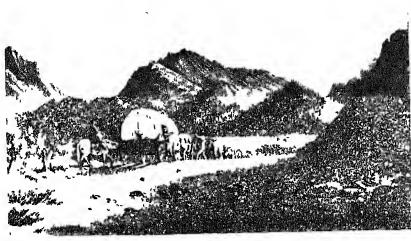
Winter overtook the long line of wagons in the mountains. Oxen and mules fell by the road side; wagons were abandoned; men, women and children struggled on afoot.



From a skeich by J G Bruff Courtesy The Henry E Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif The ranch house of Peter Lassen, who had come to California in about 1840, stood on the Sacramento River some 125 miles north of Sutter's Fort.

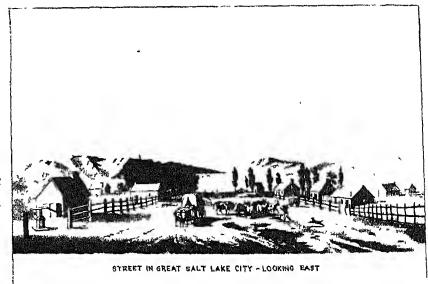
# From Bridger's Fort to Great Salt Lake

Many of those bound for California left the Oregon Trail at Bridger's Fort (in present southwestern Wyoming) and proceeded through the new Mormon city of Salt Lake by southern routes.

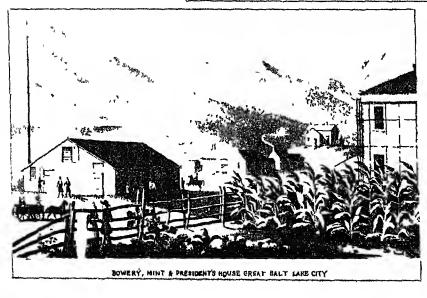


Opposite we see the road as it wound through the Wasatch Mountains

FIRST VIEW OF GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY FROM A MOUNTAIN



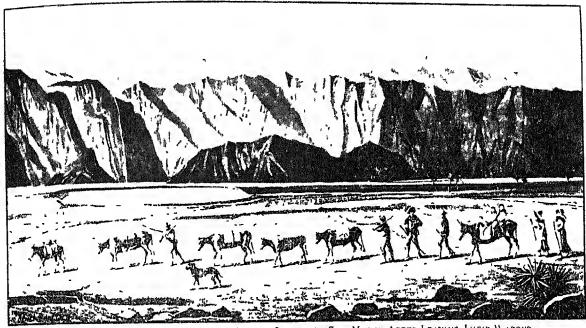
And here are two views of Salt Lake City as it appeared in the summer of 1849



Few of the Mormons went to the gold fields, but they did a lucrative business reoutfitting the wagon trains that passed through.

All illustrations shown on this page are from Howard Stansbury, Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Itlab

# Through Death Valley



LEAVING DEATH VALLEY THE MANLY PARTY ON THE MARCH AFTER LEAVING THEIR WAGONS

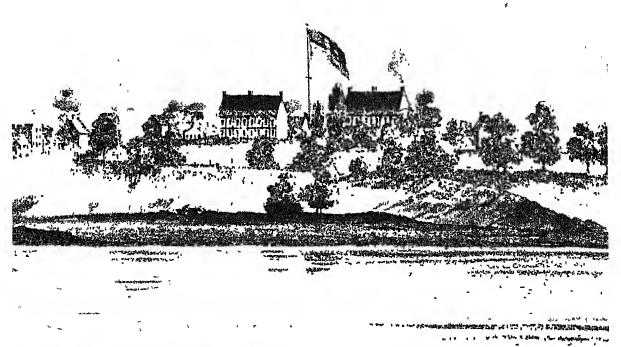
Some of the Forty-Niners who passed through Salt Lake City proceeded southward to the Old Spanish Trail (running between Santa Fe and Los Angeles) and reached California in that way. Others cut across the desert, and, after fearful suffering, won through Death Valley—or left their bones and those of their oxen on the desert.



PULLING THE ONEN DOWN THE PRECIPICE

#### The Southern Route of '49

The Missouri River was not the only gathering place for the gold seekers. The Spring of 1849 found many companies organizing in the vicinity of Fort Smith on the Arkansas River. From this point a military escort under Capt. R. B. Marcy guided them across presentday Oklahoma to Santa Fe—following in general the Canadian River and the route taken by Gregg in 1839 (see page 328).



From a sketch by H B Mollhausen U S Senate, Executive Document No 78, 33rd Congress, 2nd Session Fort Smith



VIEW OF SANTA FE AND VICINITY FROM THE EAST
House, Executive Document No. 15, 31st Congress, 1st Session

# The Southern Route to California

From Santa Fe the Forty-Niners who came across from Fort Smith followed the routes that Kearny and Cooke took in 1846 (see pages 343-345 and 347) and for the same reasons, namely, whether they travelled by pack mule or by wagon



John Russell Bartlett, Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, etc. 1854

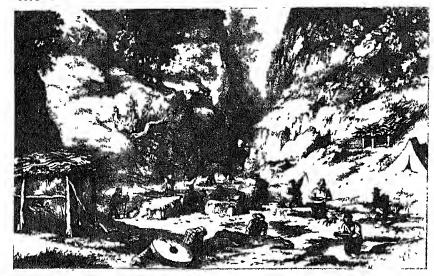


LOS ANGELES

Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

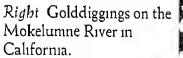
Arriving in California at Los Angeles, they hurried northward to the mines.

#### The California Gold Mines



Left The Stanislaus Mine

William Redmond Ryan, Personal Adventures in Upper and Lower California in 1848 49 1850



Charles A Dana, The United States Illus trated (1855)





Mormon Bar, on the North Fork, American River.

> J M Letts, A Pictorial View of California 1853

## **Hunting For Gold**

Placer Ville (Hang Town)

J M Letts, A Pictorial View of California 1853





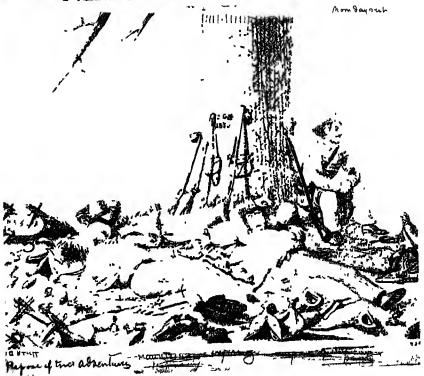
The Yankees House at Hang Town.

"So much lower than their heads they had to crawl in and double up like jack knives."

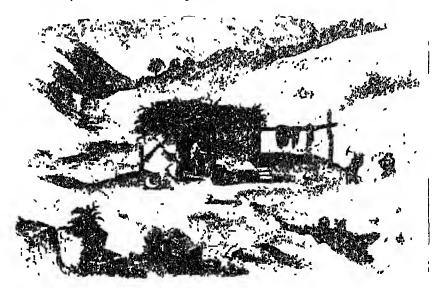
J M Letts, A Pictorial View of California 1853

Opposite we see "Old Pete" Lassen's party resting during a hunt for gold in the northern fields. The man stretched out with his arm over his head is Lassen. Bruff, who made the picture, sits by the tree on the right. For our identifications we are indebted to Gold Rush, edited by Georgia Willis Read and Ruth Gaines.

Courtesy, The Henry E Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif



### Traders, Gamblers, Prospectors



### Trading Post in the Mines.

William Redmond Ryan, Personal Adventures in Upper and Lower California in 1818 19 1850

# Gambling Scene in San Francisco.

William Redmond Ryan, Personal Adventures in Upper and Lower California in 1848 19 1850

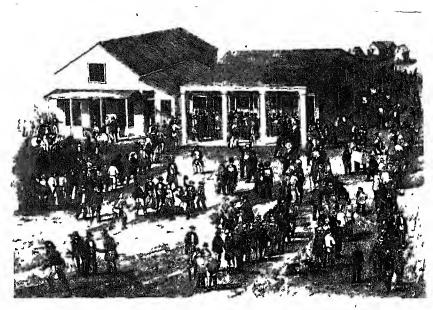




Between Sacramento, and the Mines.

J M Letts, A Pictorial View of California 1853

## Sacramento and San Francisco In '49

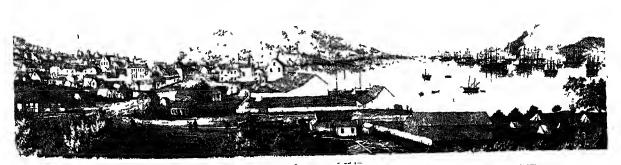


POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. A FAITHFUL REPRESENTATION OF THE CROWDS DAILY APPLYING AT THAT OFFICE FOR LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS



SACRAMENTO CITY CA TENATER SET NE AGRESS AND TOOS OF MORT





### Greater Distance, Greater Speed

The settlement of California and the demand for speed in getting there brought a marked development in the construction of stage coaches and the building of clipper ships. In 1826 the firm of Abbot, Downing & Co began making stage coaches which were widely used where other transportation was lacking. In 1847 the firm was dissolved, the Abbots and the Downings.

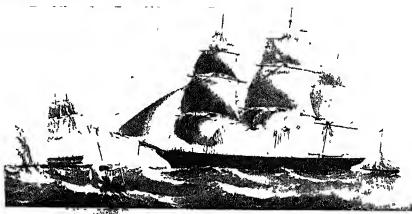


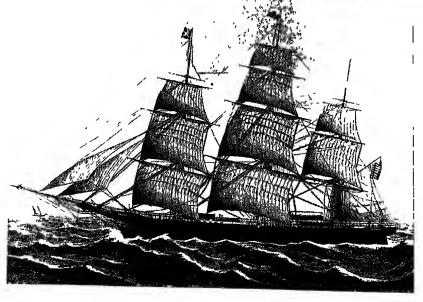
setting up separate businesses. Nonetheless, the stage coach shown opposite, made in 1848 and now housed in the Smithsonian Institution, is an Abbot-Downing, the body having been made by the Abbots and the gear by the Downings.

Courtesy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

Clipper ships were making records that steamboats of the day could not equal. Opposite is the Surprise, 1850.

Courtesy The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va





The Staghound, built by Donald McKay at East Boston in 1850, was 226 feet over all and of 1354 tons burden

Courtesy Peabody Museum of Salein, Mass

### Riot, Train Wreck, Fire

William C. Macready, an English tragedian, was playing at the Astor Place Opera House on May 10, 1849 Admirers of Edwin Forrest, an American actor, gathered outside to protest A riot followed in which many casualties occurred. Americans just did not like the English in 1849

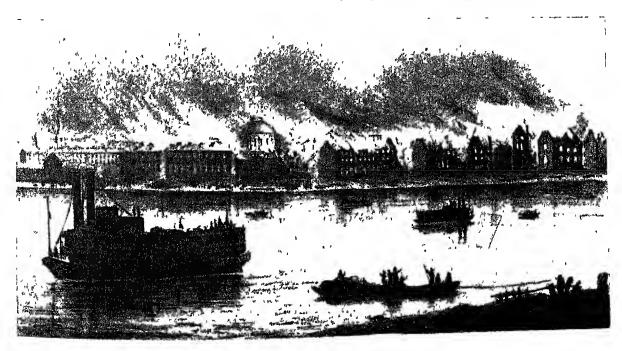


ALCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILWAY Alfred Bunn, Old England and New England 1853

On the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad along the Cheat River, west of Cumberland Md, two passenger cars fell over a cliff with 'a frightful list of killed and wounded '

On May 17, 1849, a fire destroyed the St Louis water front and much shipping in the river The Minnehaba, in which Henry Lewis floated down the Mississippi in 1848 (see pages 362-366), was one of the casualties

Henry Lewis, Das Hinstricte Mississippitbal 1854 57

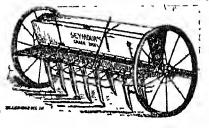


### State Fairs and Farm Implements



ew of show grounds at syracusu 1849

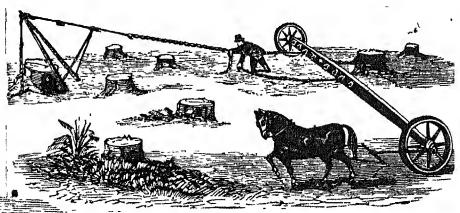
New York State Agricultural Society Transactions 1849



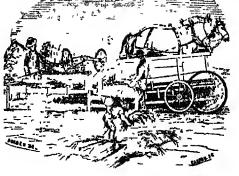
Below Stewart's Patent Stump Machine would pull a hundred stumps in a day In a country where "clearings" were still recent, stump pullers were a part of the farm equipment.

The Genesee Farmer, September, 1851

Above Seymour's Grain Drill, which took first prize in three state fairs and was widely used in western New York.



The Genesee Farmer, April, 1851



Left Wheeler's Horse Power operating a threshing machine in 1851.

The Genesee Farmer, April, 1851

## Milk and Its Condensation

In each succeeding Westward Movement, from the settlement of Connecticut in 1635 to that of California in 1849, "Old Bossy" had gone along—an indispensable adjunct to the commissary department. It took a man from the frontier to make milk available where liquid milk could not be preserved.



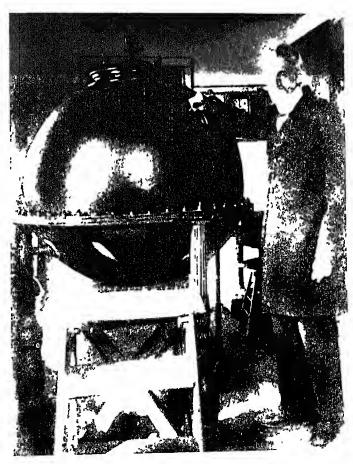
From a painting by George C Bingham Courtesy, City Art Museum, St Louis, Mo



Courtesy, The Borden Company New York City

Gail Borden, a surveyor and newspaper publisher in Stephen Austin's colony in Texas, and later agent for a land company at Galveston, returned in 1851 to his native state of New York. He soon began experimenting with the condensation of milk and in 1853 applied for a patent "on a process of evaporating milk in vacuum." Above is one of the earliest pieces of equipment used by Borden

Right The condensing pan with which Borden made his first condensing experiments at the Shaker Village, Mt Lebanon, New York, in 1853 Alononzo Holister, who stands beside the pan, was present when Borden made the experiments.



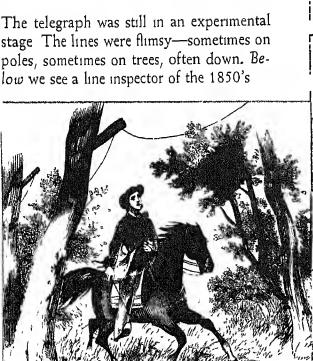
Courlesy, The Borden Company New York City

## A President Dies—and the Telegraph Carries the News



From a portrait by J B Carpenter Millard Fillmore

The telegraph was still in an experimental stage The lines were flimsy-sometimes on poles, sometimes on trees, often down. Be-

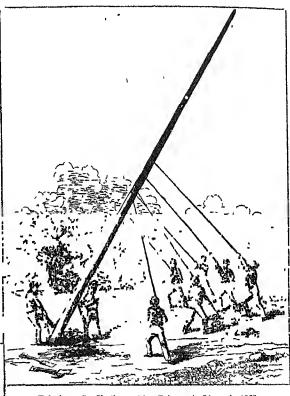


Taliaferro P Shaffner, The Telegraph Manual 1859

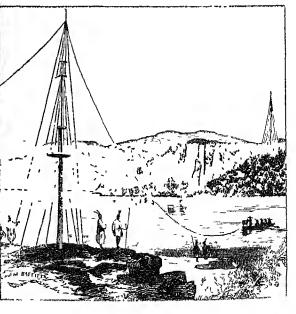
By 1851, however, there was a telegraph line across the Missouri River. Right we see the cable being carried over

On July 9, 1850, President Taylor died and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the Vice-President.

The news of the President's death was carried over the country in a theretofore incredibly short time. due to the recently strung-up wires of what was known as the "magnetic telegraph" (See page 312.)

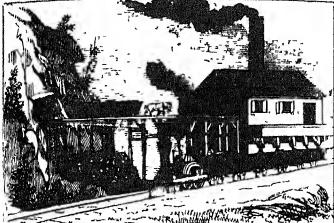


Taliaferro P Shaffner, The Telegraph Manual 1859



### Coal and Iron

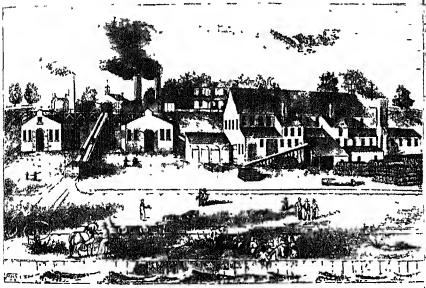
As a fuel for the growing industries of the country, wood was giving place to coal During the 1850's the use of anthracite (hard coal) far exceeded that of bituminous (soft coal)



A Coal Breaker

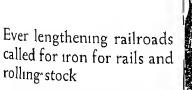


Right Coal Miner



The increased demand for machinery gave an impetus to iron works.





All illustrations shown on this page are from Eli Bowen, The Pictorial Sketch Book of Pennsylvania 1854



SAFE HARBOR INON WURLS

#### The Slave Trade

Despite congressional prohibitions, slaves were bought in Africa and smuggled into the south-

AUDIENCE TO THE PERRY'S OFFICERS, BY THE QUEEN OF AMBRIZETTE

Opposite we see the Queen of Ambrizette receiving the officers of the USS. Perry, which from 1849 to 1851 was off the coast of Africa engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. Commanding the Perry, and doubtless under the umbrella in the picture, was Andrew H Foote, later famous in the Civil War.

Andrew H Foote, Africa and the American Flag 1854

Right. From a book published in 1852 we have a contemporary conception of the domestic slave trade



Harriet Beecher Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852

UNCLE TON'S CABIN,

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE



VOL I.

BOSTON
JOHN P JEWETT & COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
JEWETT, PROCOR & WORTHINGTON
1852

Three hundred thousand copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* were sold within a year of its publication

Opposite is a reproduction of the title page of Volume I, in the first edition. The book had a tremendous effect on public opinion and unquestionably contributed to the state of mind which brought about the Civil War.

## How the Ladies Dressed



Godey's Paris Fashions Americanized



ON 248 Strong 1849 Out of the New York Historical Society New York City



Godey's Lady's Book, 1849 Courtey, The New York Historical Society, New York City

Bloomerism or the New Female Costume of 1851

In 1851 Elizabeth Smith Miller, at Seneca Falls, N Y. introduced a new style of feminine dress, which in addition to other features was intended as a symbol of the woman suffrage movement. The attempt of Amelia Bloomer, feminist editor, to popularize the style, attached the name of "Bloomer" to the costume—which was, all in all, a little ahead of its time.

#### **Great Salt Lake**

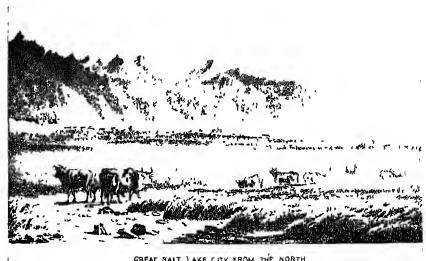
The Mormon settlement on Great Salt Lake in 1847 (see page 361), the acquisition of the Utah country from Mexico in 1848 (see page 351), and the gold rush of 1849 (see pages 374 to 383) made a survey of Great Salt Lake desirable.



In 1849 Captain Howard Stansbury of the Topographical Engineers was sent out with a party to make the survey.

ENTRANCE TO THE VALLEY OF THE WEBER RIVER

We have already seen some of his pictures as he wound up the Trail from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Bridger—passing and repassing the trains of emigrants on the way. Above we see the valley of the Weber River, which enters Great Salt Lake from the east.



GREAT SALT LAKE CITY FROM THE NORTH

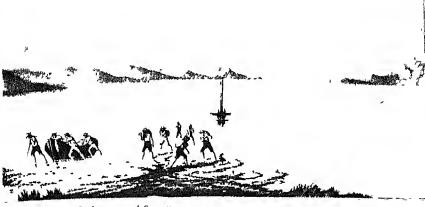


Above is a distant view of Salt Lake City as Stansbury saw it in 1849. Left is a Mormon fort south of Salt Lake City and which in 1849 served as a protection against the Utah Indians.

All illustrations shown on this page are from Howard Stansbury's Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utab 1852

## The Survey of Great Salt Lake

In the two views next below we have, from Stansbury's report, scenes of the activities of his party in making the survey.



Landing to Encamp. Shore of Great Salt Lake Bear River Bay

Howard Stansbury, Exploration and Survey of the Palley of the Great Salt Lake of Utab 1852

Camp No. 4. Near Promontory Point Great Salt Lake



Howard Stansbury, Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utab 1852

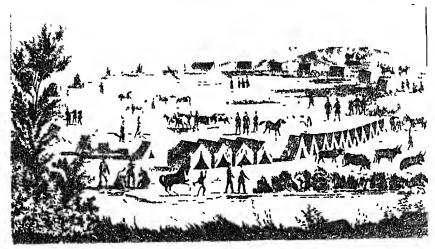


Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Above is a view of Salt Lake City in 1853. The large building at the extreme right is the first Mormon Tabernacle.

### **Exploring Red River**

From the time of the Louisiana Purchase (see page 93), the course of Red River—a somewhat natural boundary between Mexico and ourselves—had been of concern to the Government As we have seen (page 99), Pike was sent out in 1806 to find the head of the Red River and did not find it In 1820 Major Long led an expedition in search of the headwaters of the river and he did not find them (see pages 199-200) Both had assumed that the river headed in the Rocky Mountains In 1852 Capt. R. B. Marcy was made leader of a new expedition. Starting

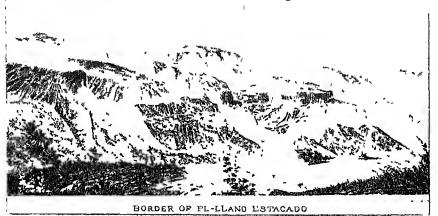


ENCAMPMENT ON 6th JUNE

Marcy and McClellan found that the headwaters of both branches of the Red were in the borders of a high and desolate tableland lying in western Texas and eastern New Mexico, known as the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains

from a point well up on what he knew was the Red River, he proceeded towards its source. He soon found that there were two main forks and pursued the more northerly

Opposite we see an encampment of Mai cy's party on the north branch With him as his assistant was a junior captain named George B McClellan, who later became Marcy's sonin-law and in 1861 was the General-in-Chief of the Union Armies with his father-in-law acting as his aide





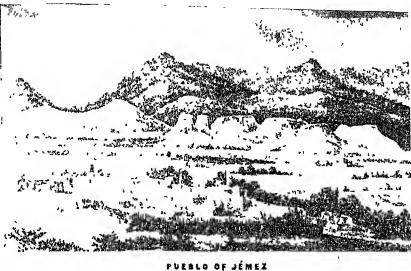
Returning from their survey, Marcy and McClellan visited the village of the Wichita Indians a few miles east of presentday Lawton, Oklahoma. A comparison of the picture opposite with Catlin's picture of what he called the Pawnee Picts (see page 276) would indicate that the two were identical.

All illustrations shown on this page are from Randolph B. Marcy, Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana, in the Year 1852

### The Pueblo Country

The acquisition of New Mexico brought within the United States a region first made known to white men by Coronado's expedition of 1540-42

In 1849 a small army was sent into the region west of Santa Fe. The main purpose was to bring the Navaho into submission With the party went Lt Simpson of the Topographical Engineers, from whose journal our pictures are taken.





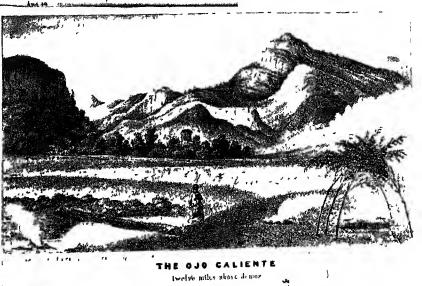


Some twenty-six miles west of the Rio Grande the expedition reached Jemez (above) There they found the pueblo much as Espejo, a Spanish explorer, had found it two hundred and sixty-seven years earlier

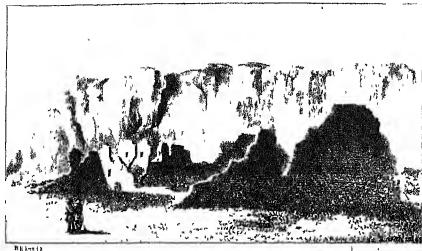
YOU-PEL-LAY, OR THE GREEN CORN DANCE OF THE JEMEZ INDIANS.

While at Jemez, some of the party witnessed the Green Corn Dance of the Indians. Lt Simpson rode northward a few iniles and examined the ruins of a church at Ojo Caliente (Warm Spring).

All illustrations shown on this page are from U. S. Senate Executive Document. No. 64. 3151. Congress. 151. Session



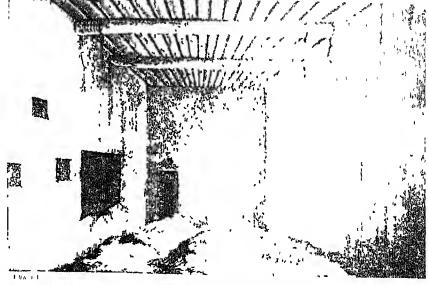
#### The Ruins of the Montezuma?



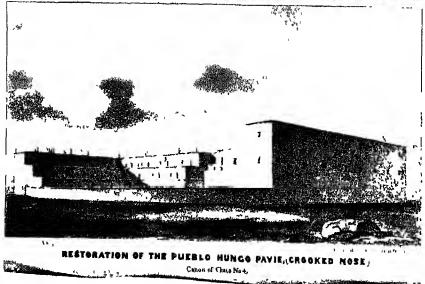
South east view of the nuins of the pueblo weje-glin the cañon of chaco. And  $27-N^\circ$  2

Some seventy-five miles northwest of Jemez in the Chaco Canyon, Lt. Simpson found many ruins of great buildings constructed of stone in a manner wholly different from anything known by the natives. Simpson's Pueblo guide told him that they had been built by the Montezuma.

In one of the ruins was found a room in an almost perfect state of preservation. It was 14 feet long by 7½ feet wide and 10 feet high The entrance door was 3½ feet high by 2¼ wide There had been 124 such rooms on the first floor of the pueblo and it had been four stories high.



INTERIOR OF A ROOM IN THE NORTH RANGE OF THE PUEBLO CHETHO-KETTE (THERAIN).



However, as the restoration shows, the upper stories doubtless were terraced, thus making each succeeding story somewhat smaller than that below.

All illustrations shown on this page are from U S Senate, Executive Document No 64, 31st Congress, 1st Session

## The Stronghold of the Navaho

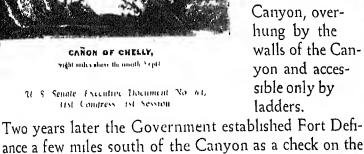


The Canyon de Chelly, in presentday northeastern Arizona, was famed as the place where the Navaho gathered to resist any invader of their country. After a show of force and a few cannon shots, Lt. Simpson's party rode several miles up the Canyon in 1849.

He found it averaging two hundred yards wide with per-

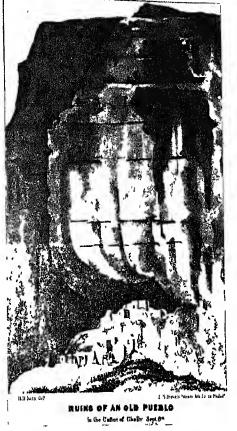
pendicular walls five hundred feet in height.

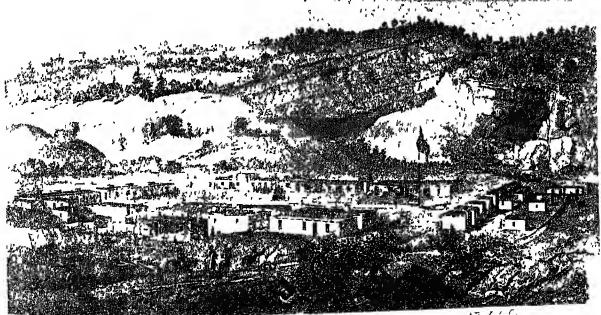
At one place he saw the ruins of a pueblo on a shelf fifty feet from the bed of the Canyon, overhung by the walls of the Canyon and accessible only by ladders.



ance a few miles south of the Canyon as a check on the activities of the Navaho.

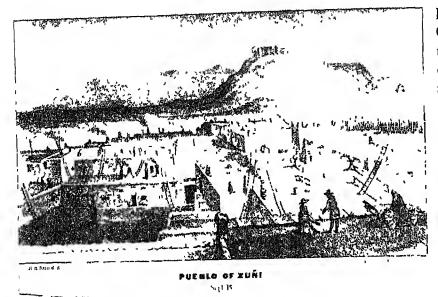
74 5 Senate Executive Document No 54, rist Congress, 1st Session





FORT DEPTANCE & CANONCETO BONELO, NEW MEXICO

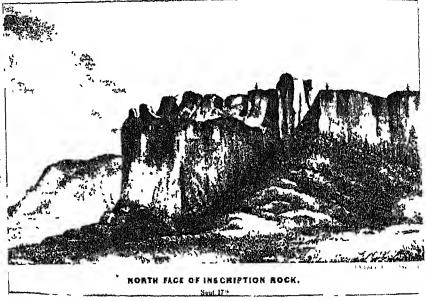
#### Zuñi

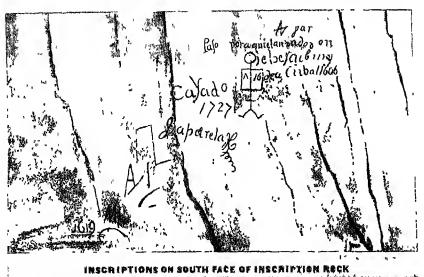


From the Canyon de Chelly, Lt Simpson's party turned south to the pueblo of Zuñi—a distance of about one hundred miles. Here they were among Coronado's "Seven Cities of Cíbola" Opposite we have a view of Zuñi in 1849 Note the ladders used for entering the pueblo There were no doors on the ground floors

### Inscription Rock

From Zuñi the expedition turned back toward Santa Fe. Lt Simpson made a slight detour to visit Inscription Rock, so named because of the many inscriptions carved on its sides. One of these was dated as early as 1606.





Together with R H Kern, one of two brothers, both of whom were artists and both of whom accompanied the expedition, Lt. Simpson copied the inscriptions and included them in his journal.

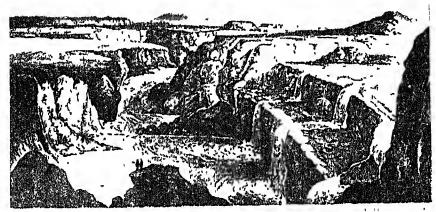
All illustrations shown on this page are from U S Senate Executive Document No 64, 31st Congress, 1st Session

## An Unseen Wonder

In 1851 Capt Sitgreaves of the Topographical Engineers was ordered to make a survey from Zuñi to the Colorado River of the West. R. H Kern went along and made the pictures. Opposite is another view of Zuñi, showing the Buffalo Dance as well as the pueblo.







Sitgreaves' party followed the Little Colorado River westward to the beginning of the canyon of that river, when, hearing reports of what was ahead, he turned off across the mountains south and west.

Striking the main Colorado River in the Mohave country, Sitgreaves found the Mohave men to be as tall as Diaz (one of Coronado's captains) had reported three hundred years earlier But Sitgreaves did not see the Grand Canyon and verification of Cardenas' description of that wonder awaited a later exploration.

All illustrations shown on this page are from U.S. Senatc, Executive Document No. 59, 32nd Congress 2nd Session



MOHAVE INDIANS !!

### Frank Pierce, President

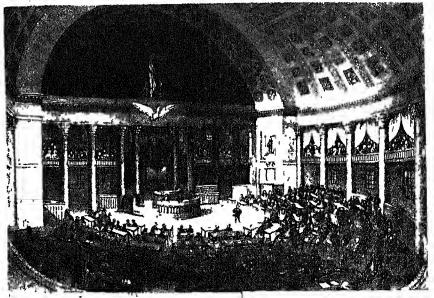


In 1852 the Whig Party nominated General Winfield Scott for the Presidency. But the day of the Whigs was done Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, nominated by the Democrats, won the election and became President in 1853.

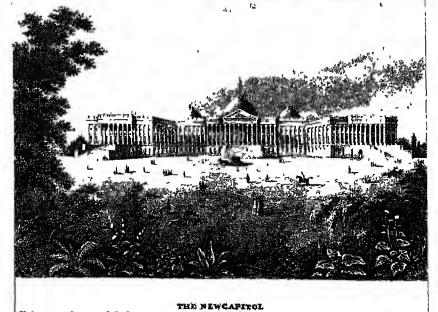
Democratic Review, June, 1852 Note the name "Frank", which

Note the name "Frank", which was commonly used at the time

Opposite. Chamber of Representatives, Washington, D C., about 1853.



Charles A Dana, The United States
Illustrated (1855)

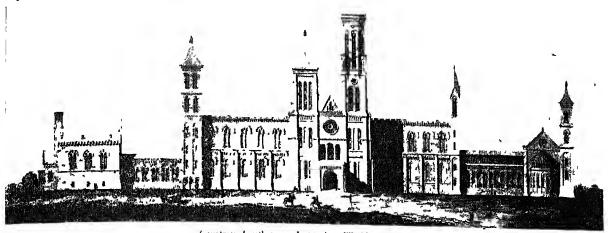


The north and south wings of the Capitol were begun in 1851 from designs by Thomas U. Walter, whom we recall as the architect of Girard College (see page 256).

Charles A Dana, The United States
Illustrated (18552)

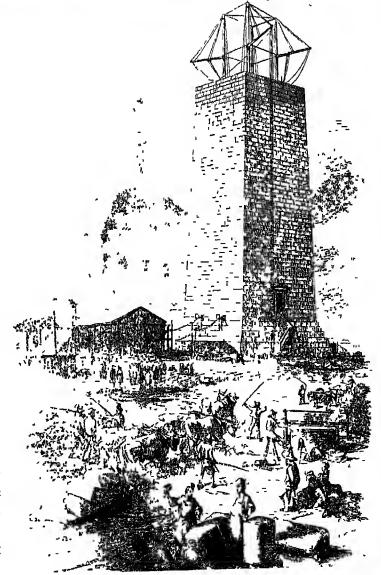
### The Smithsonian Institution

James Smithson, an English scientist, died in Genoa, Italy, in 1829. By his will an estate of over half a million dollars was left to the United States "to found at Washington an establishment, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" The legacy was duly collected, brought to America in gold coin and deposited in the Mint



Courtesy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C

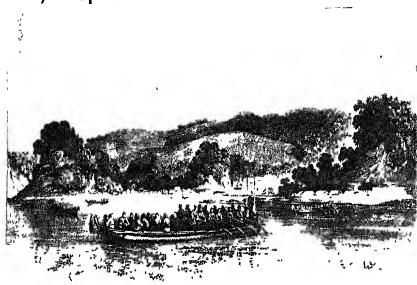
By an Act of Congress in 1846 the Smithsonian was organized, and in 1847 the cornerstone of the building was laid *Above* is a view painted from the architect's plans.



### The Washington Monument

Planned as early as 1833, the cornerstone of the Washington Monument was not laid until 1848. The picture opposite, from the Illustrated News of Jan. 8, 1853, shows the state of the Monument at that date.

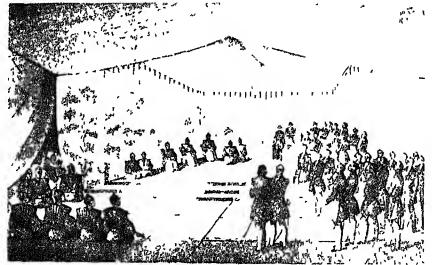
#### Perry to Japan



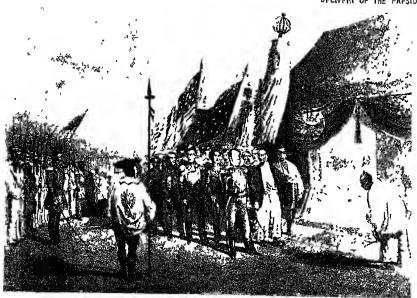
Wishing to establish commercial relations with Japan, which had long excluded foreign traders, the United States Government sent Commodore Perry with a naval squadron to visit that country.

TORT ON SA KI, YERO BAY

Arriving at Yedo Bay (Tokio) in July, 1853, Perry, after a threat of force, delivered a letter from the President to the representatives of the Japanese Emperor.



DELIVERY OF THE PRESIDENTS LETTER



COMMO PERRY MEETING THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS AT YOKUHAMA

Returning the following year, Perry concluded a treaty which ended the Japanese policy of seclusion.

All illustrations shown on this page are from Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan Performed in the Years 1852, 1853 and 1854

## In the Mississippi Valley

the last considerable piece of Indian Country was organized as the Territory of Minnesota

in 1849.

By the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux (1851) the Upper Sioux Indians restricted themselves to a reservation along the Minnesota River.

from a painting by Frank B. Mayer who was present at the Treaty
Courlesy, The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn
Treaty of Traverse des Stoux

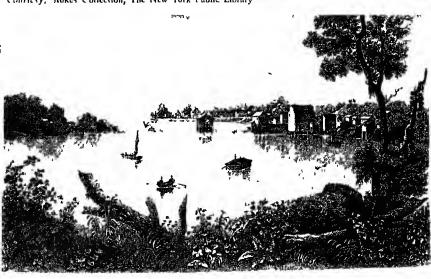
Below is a view of St. Paul (Minnesota) as it appeared in 1853



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Right is a view of Moline, Ill., in the early 1850's As we have seen (page 354), John Deere had been making his plows at this place since 1847.

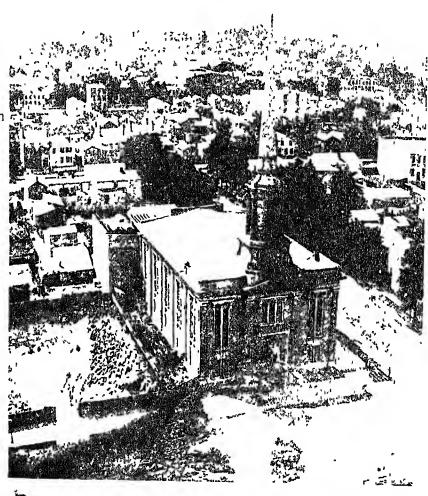
Charles A Dana, The United States Illustrated (1855)



### Chicago

the future metropolis of the Middle West, was still but a small city of about 30,000 inhabitants. But the Illinois and Michigan Canal had been completed in 1848, and the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad started building west in the same year In 1851 railroads from the east entered the city—and its eminence as a railroad center became evident

Opposite we have a view of the City in 1853, looking southwest from the City Hall Tower.

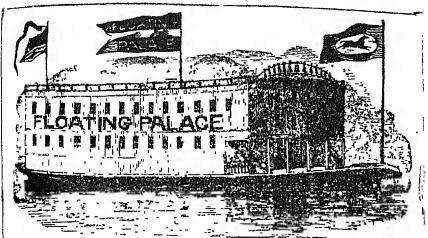




Above The Tremont Hotel, southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets. 1850.

### Showboats

had cruised the western rivers since the 1830's.



Opposite we see the wellknown circus of Spalding & Rodgers advertising a show on April 23, 1853, in their Floating Palace at Terre Haute, Ind., on the Wabash River.

ON BOARD FLOATING PALACE,

WHA Palulat in Ter ellinate on Saturday, April 23d, at 2 and 7 o'clock, r M,

PRICE OF ADMISSION

Dress Circle, all armed Chairs advances and a series 50 cen Family Boyes . Limit ...

Courlesy, Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library, Terre Haute, Ind

#### Wheeling

where the Cumberland, or National, Road (see pages 189-90 and 267) crossed the Ohio, dedicated a suspension bridge in 1849. In the lower left part of the view the National Road is seen winding up the hilleastward bound.



WHEELING IN VIRGINIA



Charles A Dana, The United States Illustrated 1853

### Pittsburgh

at the Forks of the Ohio, was by 1849 showing unmistakable signs of its future industrial eminence.

Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

### Richmond, Va., in 1852

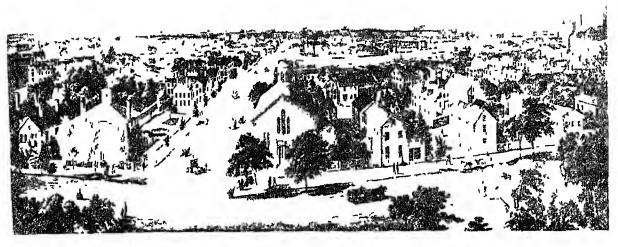
Here, too, we see a growing city in which the state capitol is but one of many buildings. It is interesting to compare this view with that made by St. Mémin in 1804 (see page 100).



Courlesy Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

#### Salem, Mass., in 1853

after two hundred and twenty-seven years of existence, still retained the look of a New England village.



SALEM, MASS

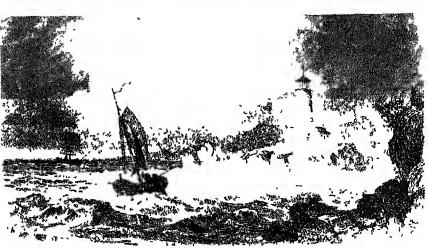
Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

#### Opposite

#### Desert Rock Light-House

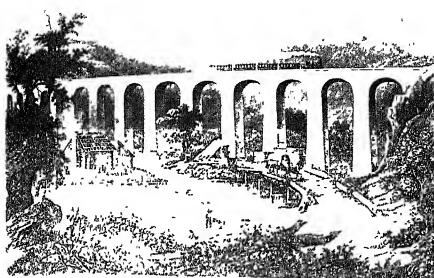
off the coast of Maine.

Charles A Dana, The United States Illustrated (1855)



### The Starucca Viaduct

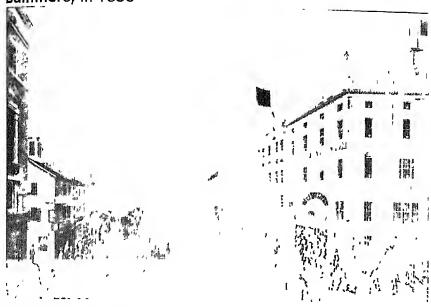
on the Erie Railroad, was 1,200 feet long and 110 feet high. The view from the viaduct was accounted one of great natural beauty



Begun in 1835, the Erie Railroad reached its objective on Lake Erie (at Dunkirk, N Y) only in 1851. The following year a connection was made with Buffalo.

Charles A Dana, The United States Ministrated (18552)

Baltimore, in 1853



The view opposite is of Baltimore and Calvert Streets.

Courtery Stokes Collection, The New York
Public Library

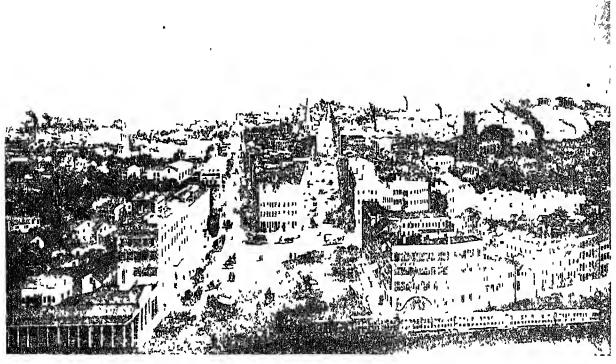
Trenton, N. J., about 1853



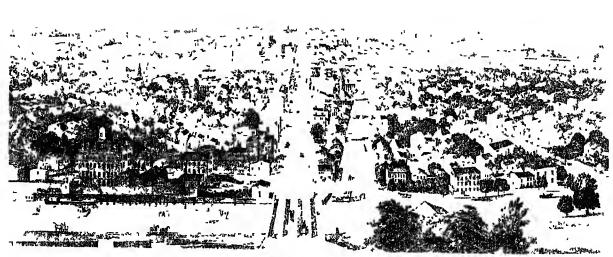
VIEW OF THEHTON, N J FROM MORRISVILLE PA.

### Fruits of the Erie Canal

The traffic which flowed back and forth on the Canal since its opening in 1825 (see pages 208-213) created many great cities. Below is a view of Utica in 1850



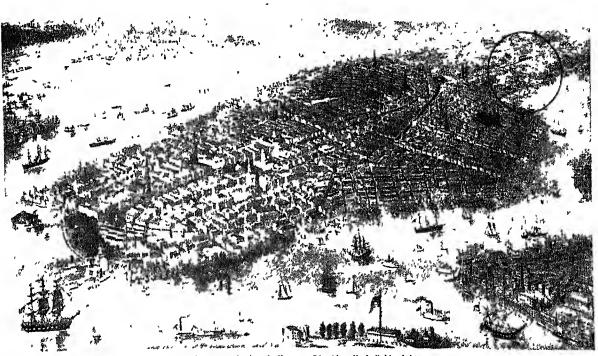
Rochester in 1853, shown below, may well be compared with Rochester of 1825 shown on page 210.



ROCHESTER

### **New York City**

Below is a bird's eye view of the City in 1850. North of 42nd Street was still open country Castle Garden is shown on the extreme left.



Courtery, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

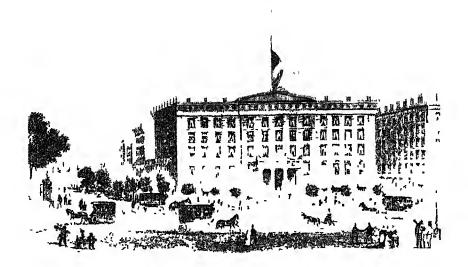
Somewhat to the left of the incoming train, shown within the circle in the upper-right-hand corner of the picture above, may be seen, where the New York Public Library now stands, the Croton Water Reservoir, pictured in more detail below.

In its Egyptian lines the Reservoir reflected the many Old World cross-currents which influenced American life in architecture, place names and other ways. Another example of Egyptian architecture of the period will be found in the picture of the Tombs on page 414.



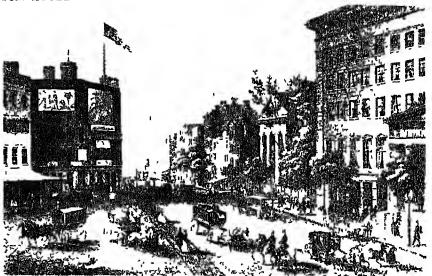
Courley, Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

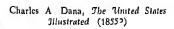
#### New York, in the 1850's

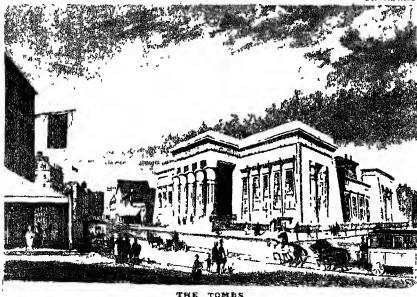


ASTOR HOUSE

Charles A Dana, The Scenery of the United States 1855



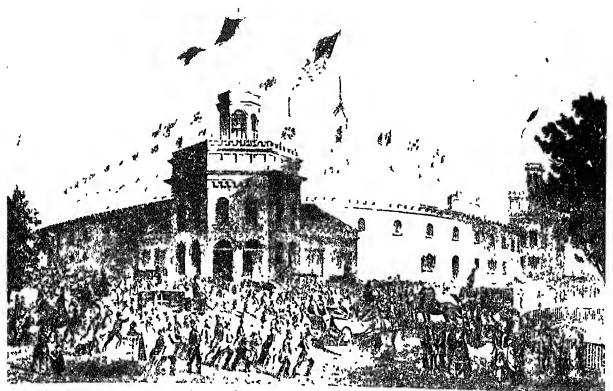




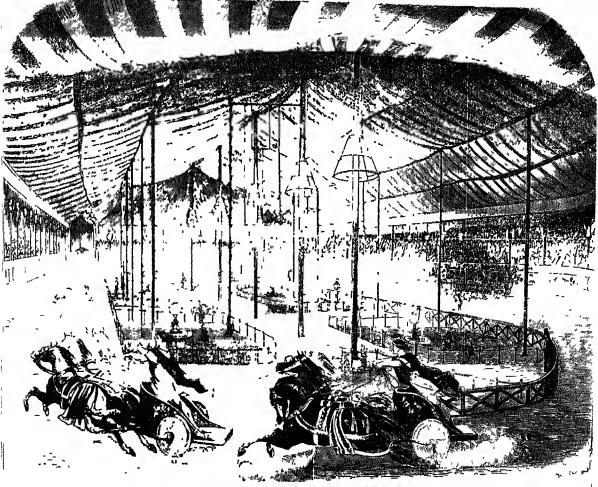
THE TOMES

Charles A Dana, The United States Illustrated (1855)

## The Hippodrome



Courtery, Ino Collection, The New York Public Library



IALETICE AIRM TO LUE MEM KONE HILLOMOND-DESAING RIGHT

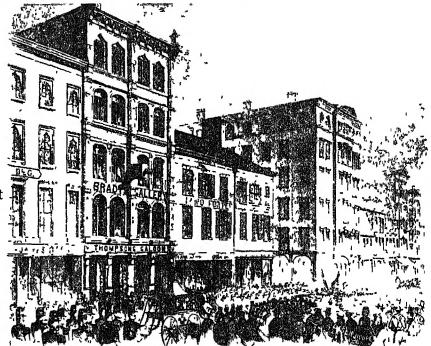
#### New York, in the 1850's



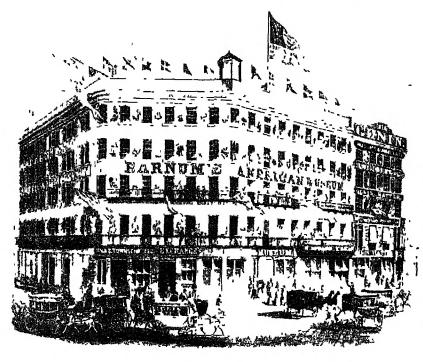
# Left Union Square in 1850.

Courlesy, Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

Firemen's Parade on Broadway in 1853. Note the fire engine; also the gigantic advertising photographing instrument on the front of Brady's Gallery (see page 359).



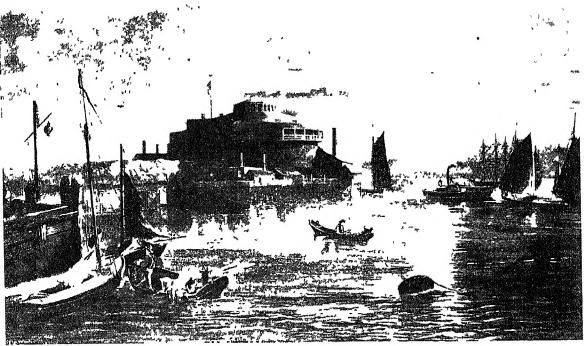
Illustrated News, November 12, 1853



Barnum's American Museum, at Broadway and Ann Street, was the outstanding place of amusement for New Yorkers and country visitors— "... the ladder by which I rose to fame", said Barnum.

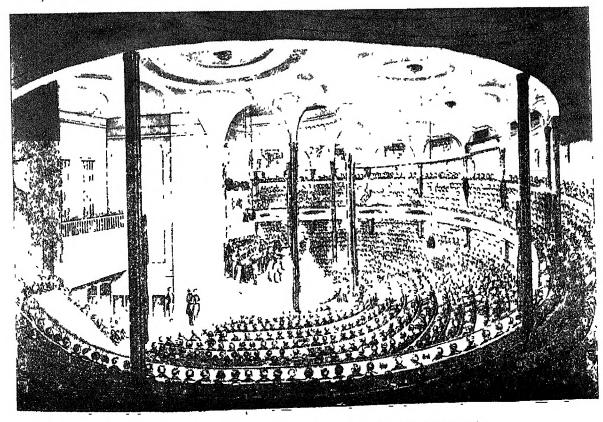
### Jenny Lind

In 1850 Jenny Lind, the famous singer, known as "the Swedish nightingale", opened an American tour at Castle Garden, N. Y., under the management of P. T. Barnum.



Courtesy, Stokes Collection, The New York Public Library

Above Castle Garden. In 1850 it was a place of entertainment. Later it became an immigration office, and more recently it was known to New Yorkers as the Aquarium.

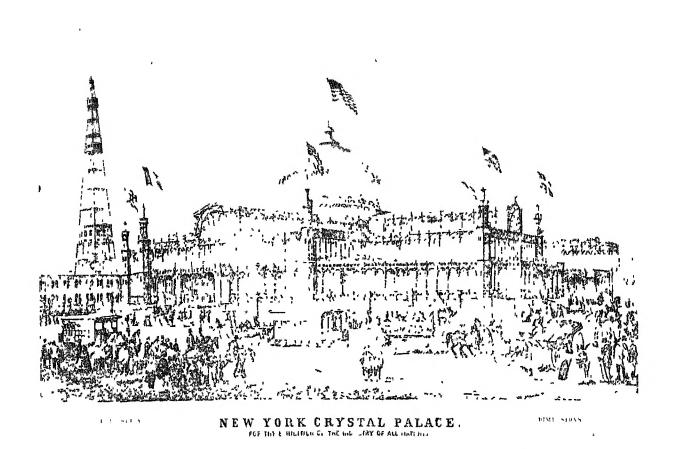


FIRST APPEARANCE OF JENMY LIND IN AMERICA.
At Castle Garden Sept 11th 1850

Courtesy, Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

### The Crystal Palace Exhibition

held at New York in 1853, was the first international exhibition in the United States. Its official title was The Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations.



Courtesy, Eno Collection, The New York Public Library

The Crystal Palace, of glass and iron construction, was located west of the Croton Reservoir (see page 413)—presentday Bryant Park.

By the emphasis which it placed on industrial progress, this Exhibition not only recorded the already well-advanced movement away from an age of handicraft but it did much to speed the coming of an industrial era which in many ways revolutionized the life and thought of America.